UMPHREY'S.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28, 1891.

indications for to-day for St. Louis are: ...ries of snow to-day, followed by generally ... weather; somewhat colder to-night.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. 43.—NO. 13. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1891.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK

NOT IN EUROPE

William Henry Hurlburt Has Not Crossed the Ocean.

A Warrant for His Arrest Awaits His Arrival in England.

THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE IN THE HANDS OF EVELYN'S LAWYERS.

Perjury Said to Be the Charge Upon Which the New Action is Based—Probable Date of the Dissolution of the English Parliament—Balfour's Prediction as to Local Government in Ireland—British Topics.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Interest is very keen in London as to the whereabouts of Mr. W. H. Hurlburt. The newspapers refer to the issue of a warrant for his arrest, without mentioning names, but the references are so cleverly worded as to leave no doubt whatever as to the person intended. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hurlburt received private information as to the result of the inquiries directed by the Solicitor-General before information that the warrant had been issued was allowed to leak out here.

The severe commentss of the judge when they refused Miss Gladys Evelyns appeal for a new trial, saying that either Miss Evelyn or Mr. Hurlburt had committed a most audacious perjury and that suspicion was resting equally on both until the matter was cleared up, made it almost obligatory for the crown prosecutor to investigate the matter.

The result of the inquiries it is said establishest a complete chain of evidence of Mr. Hurlburt's intrigue with Miss Evelyn, even down to the occupation of apartments in Seymour street for a few months before the expose.

Miss Evelyn was summoned to Bow Street last Monday and was compelled to swear to an affidavit containing the allegations upon which the warrant was issued. An application was made at Bow Street to see a copy of the warrant, or to ascertain exactly on what charge it was issued. It was refused, but the charge is probably perjury only, without making any reference to the inciting to a violation of the laws against public decency, as suggested in the obscene letters ascribed to "Wilfred Murray."

An application to the Solicitor-General for information about the details of the warrant was equally unsuccessful, although he said particularly that he did not wish to be understood as denying that a warrant was in existence. Miss Evelyn's solicitors profess to be furious at the premature publication of the news, lest it should keep Mr. Hurlburt away and defeat the personal purposes they have in view. However, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Hurlburt was fully informed for some time past, as to what was in the wind. He never intended to return to England. His hoouse in De Vere Gardens was rented furnished for one year from last month.

It has been cabled that Hurlburt had landed or would soon land at Queenstown. There is no truth in these reports. No one in London can be found who has any tidings of his whereabouts.

Readers will remember that the case of Miss Gladys Evelyn against Wm. Henry Hurlburt was tried before Justice Cave and a special jury in London in June last. The action was brought by Miss Evelyn for alleged breach of promise of marriage. After a trial lasting seven days a verdict was rendered for the defendant, and the appeal was dismissed with cost.

The case excited widespread interest. The defense rested on the existence of a man who called himself Wilfred Murray, and who, Mr. Hurlburt said, had been for many years his private secretary. The only evidence of the existence of any such person as Wilfred Murray was a couple of letters, dated many years back, which bore that signature, and the statement of a servant and club porter that Mr. Hurlburt had received occasional visits from a person who called himself Rollings. The theory of the defense was that this man was identical with the missing Murray whose whereabouts Mr. Hurlburt declared himself unable to discover.

Mr. Hurlburt made an absolute denial of having made any promise to marry Miss Evelyn. He said that he had been taken to see her by the man who was working for him as his secretary, and having heard her recite he gave her a letter to Wilson Barrett. He denied having written certain letters couched in vulgar language.

While the verdict of the jury fully exonerated Mr. Hurlburt from the charge of having deceived the plaintiff under promise of marriage, it left the identity of Wilfred Murray in doubt.

Miss Evelyn, in her statement, said she met Mr. Hurlburt in an omnibus; that an intimacy sprang up between them; that they lived together as man and wife at numerous places, and that he promised her marriage, she not knowing that he was already married. She produced about 150 letters which she said Mr. Hurlburt had written.

The handwriting closely resembled his. They were extremely indecent. The plaintiff had known Mr. Hurlburt under the name of Wilfred Murray, but Mr. Hurlburt declared that there was a real Wilfred Murray, though he couldn't find him, and contended that he was the author of the letters to the plaintiff.

THE HURLBURTS MISSING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Where is William Henry Hurlburt, and where, too, is Mrs. Hurlburt? Mr. Hurlburt has been missing for several days. Now his wife has disappeared. The most persistent inquiries in New York, Boston and other places have failed to elicit any information about the gentleman. Scotland Yard detectives are waiting for Mr. Hurlburt at Queenstown, as it is surmised that he is on his way to England.

Miss Gladys Evelyn, the actress who sued the aged litterateur for breach of promise of marriage, gave information at the Bow Street Police Court last Monday which resulted in the issuance of warrants for his arrest. Miss Evelyn swore that she was in possession of proof that Mr. Hurlburt wrote the letters sent to her and signed "Wilfred Murray."

He has been stopping at the Lenox House, Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street, with his wife but has not been there for a week. Mrs. Hurlbert said on Thursday that he had gone to Boston on business, but would return in a day or two. Mrs. Hurlburt denied herself to reporters and maintained an inexplicable secrecy concerning her movements. Perjury is not an extraditionable offense, and why Mr. Hurlburt should seclude himself if he is on this side the Atlantic, is regarded as somewhat remarkable. More so is the mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Mrs. Hurlburt. She was at the Lenox House Friday afternoon, but left there either that night or yesterday morning. Contradictory stories are told by the hotel people.

Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, a personal friend of Mr. W. H. Hurlburt, was seen at the Lotus Club last night. He said he had no knowledge whatever of the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt. He had been Mr. Hurlburt's confidential adviser during the trouble some time ago in London, but since their return to America he had not had any communication with him whatever.

Miss Evelyn now swears that she has proof that Hurlburt was Wilfred Murray, and that he perjured himself when he denied the authorship of the letters.

Mrs. Hurlburt is much younger than her husband. They were married about eight years ago. Her home was at Highland Falls, N. Y., and she has a fortune in her own right netting an income of about $6,000 a year. She is a cousin of Mrs. Pierepont Morgan and Mr. Charles Tracy, ex-President Cleveland's law partner.

BRITISH POLITICS.

DATE AT WHICH PARLIAMENT MUST BE DISSOLVED—LONDON TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is practically certain that the date of dissolution of Parliament will be known in March, if not before. Upon the opening of the Committee of Supply the leaders of the opposition will be entitled to demand, and will demand from the Government a clear statement of their intentions in the matter. There are many precedents for such a requirement. The reports spread about yesterday that the Government will not dissolve until May, 1893, it is said, are to be disregarded. In the course of next year the Parliament of 1886 would, if it were continued, become older than any Parliament of the century. Only three Parliaments have exceeded six years—those which assembled respectively in 1820, in 1859 and in 1874.

Of the three, the longest, that of 1820, endured for six years one month and ten days. If the Parliament of 1886 were continued to next November it would beat the record of the century. Thus has constitutional practice been moulded, and the opposition will be justified in refusing to vote supply beyond the time in which the dissolution and the assembly of the new Parliament ought to be accomplished. It is clear, and is the opinion of all the Liberal leaders that the government would not be entitled in these circumstances to ask supply for the usual period of twelve months, and upon this point, which will be the most pressing question at the beginning of the session the government will be bound to give some explanation. The best opinion is that they will ask nine months' supply from March 31 and dissolve in June, unless circumstances render it desirable to postpone the dissolution to the earliest convenient time in the autumn. It would be absurd to suppose that the opposition will consent to the introduction of estimates for twelve months without precise information as to the dissolution and without pressing this demand upon the clear constitutional ground that to prolong this Parliament (which assembled on Aug. 5, 1886) beyond Sept. 15 would be to exceed the practice of the whole century.

IRISH REPRESENTATIONS.

The McCarthyites are very sanguine that the Parnellites will not hold more than four seats at the general election. Mr. Tim Harrington is supposed to have a good chance of retaining his seat in the Dublin Harbor Division, and if Mr. Richard Power, the Whip, stands again for Waterford, his personal popularity, apart from his politics, would probably serve to bring him back. Mr. Pierce Mahoney has a fair chance of being retained for North Meath, though the majority intend to fight him with the best candidate they can command. It is also just possible that Mr. Jordan may be defeated by a Parnellite in West Clare. It must be added, however, that six seats will probably be captured by the Unionists in consequence of the split in the Nationalists ranks. Several of the Ulster seats, including West Belfast and North and South Fermanagh, are in peril, and Mr. Justin McCarthy is undoubtedly threatened in Londonderry, though the result of the last revision of voters in that city is reported to be extremely favorable to the Nationalists.

In a speech delivered at Wolverhampton, Rt. Hon. J. H. Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for New Castle upon Tyne, described the recent Conservative banquets as "Balshazzar's feasts," and said that the writing was plainly visible on the wall. The speeches of Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain, continued Mr. Morley, proved that the Tories had captured and absorbed the Unionists.

BRITISH AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. Chaplin, the President of the Board of Agriculture, is meeting with many obstacles in drafting his bill for the relief of the English farmers, which the Conservative party are about to endeavor to induce the Government to accept. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goshen, is said to have refused to consider the first draft of the bill until voted upon by a full Cabinet meeting, and is further said to have stated that Mr. Chaplin's proposal that farmers should be aided in purchasing land amounting to £54,000,000 out of the Federal Treasury would revolutionize the finances of the Empire. Mr. Goshen may consent to modify drafts by which lands can be let to agricultural laborers through money advanced by the County Councils to be raised by loans on the local rates. It is just possible that a split may occur in the party over the Conservative agitation as to an English land purchase bill.

GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Mr. Gladstone endured so well the fatigue of attending the Liberal conference at Newcastle and of his speech on that occasion that it has been widely hoped he might be counted upon for another oratorical effort in the near future. The forthcoming agricultural conference at the National Liberal Club, it was hoped, would furnish the occasion for the veteran statesman's next appearance as an expositor of his party's policy. The conference is expected to take action which will have an important bearing upon the attitude of the rural voters toward the Liberal party. With a view to obtaining a definite statement as to its intention, your correspondent addressed an inquiry to Mr. Gladstone, which has elicited a reply to the effect that the Premier does not expect to prepare an address for that occasion, but hopes to be present and to make such impromptu remarks as may occur to him as appropriate at the time. Mr. Gladstone adds that he fully recognizes the importance of effecting rural reforms and considers this feature of the Liberal party's programme a very essential one. So far as he knows, or has considered the matter at present, he expects, in any remarks he may make, to keep within the lines of his former utterances on this subject, not deeming any departure therefrom called for by the circumstances under which the conference is to be held.

FISHERMEN AROUSED.

The verdict in the case of the fishermen victims of the target practice of H. M. S. Plucky at Plymouth, is arousing universal indignation. The residents in the vicinity of naval stations declare that the effect of such a verdict will be to prevent the carrying on of the fishing trade in these localities, since there is now no reason why officers in charge of target practice should exercise any great degree of caution as to the range or direction of shots. If an unlucky fisherman happens to get within range and his boat is sunk and himself drowned or otherwise killed, the verdict in the Plucky case is a basis upon which to rest the excuse that atmospheric or otherwise uncontrolable conditions are responsible for the remarkable occurrence. This state of affairs will not, however, be allowed to remain unquestioned. The residents in and around Plymouth, Devenport and Stonehouse have numerously signed a petition to the Board of Trade, in which the evils incident to the practice complained of are set forth clearly and an earnestly worded appeal is made for the adoption of regulations which will prevent their continuance. The Board of Trade will doubtless call the attention of the proper government department to the matter and remedial legislation may be looked for. The petition has already received 3,500 signatures. The exasperation caused by the verdict in the Plucky case is heightened by the fact, as learned from a reliable source, that the Government proposes to make only the most meagre allowance to the families of the slain fishermen.

PLAYING FOR THE QUEEN.

An American lady who saw the Queen at the performance of "Cavaleria Rusticana" at Windsor Castle this week says that she is looking in remarkably good health, that she walks briskly, that her eyes are clear and as bright as a child's, and that her enthusiasm during the performance was vigorous. The Queen pays all the expenses of taking the scenery, orchestra, and players to Windsor, but does not give the performers anything for their work, except in the form of lavish presents of jewelry to the principal members of the company. To Sig. Arditi, whom she at once recognized, the Queen, speaking in French, said it was thirty-one years since she had heard opera in Italian. Through the master of the household and Lieut.-Col. Collins a memento of his visit to Windsor was presented to Sig. Lago—viz: a gold and ruby pin decorated with the royal monogram and the crown. To Sig. Arditi was given a set of opal and gold studs. Each member of the cast received presents—the ladies jeweled bracelets, the gentlemen valuable scarfpins or studs. The Queen was clad in black, with a white muslin cap on her head. She sat in the center place in front, with the little Battenburgs near her. The court ladies wore rich, but quiet costumes. Two or three yards of space between the orchestra and the Queen was filled with choice flowers.

STEVE ELKIN'S SCHEME.

Steve Elkins as President of the West Virginia Coal Co., appears as the figurehead in a scheme to float more American commercial enterprises in the London market. The prospectus was issued to-day of the Anglo-American Coal, Iron & Steel Corporation. The capital asked for is £1,000,000 sterling, divided into 3,000 6 per cent first mortgage debenture bonds of £1,200 each, 60,000 8 per cent cumulative preference shares of £5 each, 78,090 ordinary shares of £5 each, and 600 founders' shares of £10 each. Half this capital is to be offered immediately for subscription. The objects of the company, as stated in the prospectus, are to acquire the property belonging to the New York and New Orleans Coal & Iron Co. of Tennessee also nineteen twenty-fifths of the capital stock of the Kimball Town Co. of $2,500,000, which was organized to develope the said town site. These properties are alleged to have a frontage on the Tennessee River of three miles, extending eighteen miles back from the river, and to comprise 60,000 acres of land, which, according to the experts employed contain large deposits of coal and iron. The Manhattan Trust Co. of New York are the trustees of the company. H. Ingalls Kimball is managing director in America. The Advisory Board consists of Steve Elkins, Logan H. Roots of Little Rock, Ark.; R. O. French, President of the Manhattan Trust Co. of New York; E. B. Sibley and Col. John H. Bryant of New York.

LYTTON'S SUCCESSOR.

The post of British Ambassador at Paris is a fat place eagerly sought after by men at the diplomatic tree. If the most reliable predictions of the London clubs count for anything Sir Edward Malet's chances are very remote. Parisians would never tolerate an ambassador direct from Berlin. Men prominently mentioned are Sir Julian Paunceforte, Lord Lansdoune, Lord Dufferin and Sir Phillie Currie. Lord Dufferin was partially promised this post before Lord Lytton got it, and he is now looked upon as the most likely man.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

The election for a member of Parliament to represent East Dorset, to succeed the late Mr. C. H. Bond, Conservative, has resulted in a Unionist victory. The vote was as follows: The Hon. Humphrey Surt (Unionist), 4,421; the Hon. Pacoe C. Glynn (Gladstone Liberal), 4,070; Unionist majority, 351. At the last election Mr. Bond, Conservative, received 4,317 votes to 3,662 votes received by the Hon. P. C. Glynn, Home Ruler. There are about 9,800 registered electors in the division of East Dorset, which went Liberal in 1885 by a majority of 697 and Tory in the following year by a majority of 655.

The Liberals, it may be added, have been very successful in recent elections in constituencies in which changes occurred at the last general election. On this occasion the Liberals lost seventy-nine seats. Of these eight have since been recovered, and the Liberals have recovered six—North St. Pancras, North Bucks, Carnarvon District, Norwich, Loughborough and Stowmarket. In the Seventh, South Dorset, the Liberals were beaten by only forty votes.

In addition, three of the seats which the Liberals gained at the general election have since become vacant and the Liberals have retained them all, namely: The Exchange division of Liverpool, Leith, Elgin and Nairn. Finally, it will be recalled, at South Moulton on Nov. 14 the Liberals won another victory, the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Lambert, being returned by a majority of 1,212 over the "Dissentient" Liberal Unionist, Mr. Buller, the result of the polling being 4,222 votes for Mr. Lambert and 3,101 for Mr. Buller. At the previous election at South Moulton Lord Lymington (recently elevated to the peerage on the death of Lord Portsmouth) received 4,041 votes to 2,322 received by Mr. W. H. Walker, a Home Ruler. The Hon. Pascoe E. Glynn, the defeated Gladstonian candidate for East Dorset, is the gentleman who successfully contested that seat in 1885, but who was defeated by Mr. Bond, the Conservative.

BALFOUR'S PREDICTIONS.

IRELAND WILL NOT SEE ANOTHER AGRARIAN CONSPIRACY—THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

EDINBURG, Nov. 28.—The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, has arrived here from Glasgow, which city he visited for the purpose of being installed as Rector of the University of Glasgow. He attended a Conservative meeting to-day, and in the course of his remarks, referring to Ireland, he said that he believed that Great Britain would never again see a gigantic agrarian conspiracy formed by American funds raise its head in Ireland. He did not believe that again would be seen anything like the obstruction and defiance formerly thrown into the teeth of the British Parliament by a few Irish representatives.

Mr. Balfour added that he hoped the country had finally successfully emerged from its greatest difficulties. All that Ireland now wanted, he declared, was a firm, liberal and kindly government. If only Mr. Gladstone abstained from advocating impossible legislative remedies Mr. Balfour was confident that a permanent cure of the Irish troubles was effected.

Mr. Balfour's address at Glasgow yesterday, in which he declared that home rule in Ireland was impossible, it was freely commented upon by the press of Scotland.

THE PARTY OF FORCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Referring to the recent meeting of Irish-Americans in this city, Michael Bresbin, a member of the conference, said: "Although the men who composed this conference are nearly all Clan-na-Gael men, we are supporters to a certain extent of the Parliamentary movement in Ireland. Twelve years ago Parnell, Davitt and John Devoy, a member of the Clan-na-Gael, held a conference, at which Parnell agreed not to do anything to injure the Clan-na-Gael, if that body would not try to hinder the Parliamentary movement. That agreement was kept by both sides. The Clan-na-Gael is waiting to see if the Parliamentary action produces the results it has promised. If it does not, the Clan-na-Gael will resume its old and well known line of action. The Clan-na-Gael is a secret, physical force organization. The Parliamentary people on the other side," said Mr. Breslin, "have been acting disgracefully. If the factions don't unite nothing can be accomplished. We are giving them a good trial and at the same time keeping our organization alive."

It is said that what may be called the Alexander Sullivan wing of the Clan-na-Gael has issued a secret circular among the camps of the United States in harmony with it, stating that as the Parliamentary agitation has been unsuccessful, it is time to return to the physical force policy. The circular is said to advise that to begin the work 15 per cent of the funds in each camp be sent at once to an officer of the body.

FAVOR RETALIATION.

OPPOSITION TO THE POLICY PURSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 28.—A leading paper publishes an editorial in which it says: "The time has come for the Canadian people to consider whether we should not at once adopt measures of retaliation against the Government of Newfoundland in view of the persistent refusal to extend to Canadian fishermen privileges which we have so generously extended to their people. The Bond Government has violated the solemn pledges given to the Canadian imperial Government and has done all that could be done to provoke the most bitter retaliation on our part. It is undoubtedly the duty of the imperial Government to pass an act overriding and annulling the Newfoundland bait act, and in the meantime Canada would replace the duty on Newfoundland fish landed here and place all possible restrictions upon its transhipment through our ports."

NO TRUTH IN IT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 28.—There is no truth in the statement that was sent out Thursday night that the imperial Government has notified Newfoundland that her bait act is unconstitutional. The constitutionality of the act is virtually established by royal assent. Retaliation is the only measure of relief in the hands of the Dominion Cabinet. This, however, is not likely to be used, as it might fan smoldering fires of the annexation movement in Newfoundland.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

QUEBEC, Nov. 28.—Sir George Baden Powell, one of the British commissioners in the Behring Sea affair, is now interesting himself in the establishment of a fast Canadian transatlantic steamship service. He has seen Premier Abbott and members of the Cabinet in the matter and has visited Quebec and inspected the docks and other facilities. President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway states that the new steamship line will ere long be an established fact. The vessels will run in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. Van Horne believes that passengers from Europe via the St. Lawrence will be landed by his through line in Chicago within a few hours of the time that those via New York will be disembarked at the latter port. The present intention is to have the new line running between Liverpool and Quebec before the opening of the World's Fair, and to compete with American railways for a share of the travel in connection therewith. It is stated that the Government subsidy will be made $1,000,000 per year for an efficient service.

BOODLE CONTRACTORS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 28.—The impression prevails among the officers of the Department of Justice that R. H. McGreevy and O. E. Murphy can be extradited for the offenses with which they are charged, viz: Conspiracy and false pretenses. In the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States, passed July 12, 1889, and proclaimed on March 25, 1890, there is one paragraph which is thought to be applicable to the case of either of the accused, but it is considered unlikely that the United States would grant the extradition, as the plea would be set up that the parties were wanted for political offenses.

BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE.

VICTORIA, Nov. 28.—There is likely to be a serious dispute over the boundary between the United States and British Columbia. A strip thirty miles, forming a point on the State of Washington, and on which is situated a large portion of the town of Maine, is claimed by the Dominion. The treaty provides that the line shall follow the 49th parallel, and in 1860 the boundary was marked by commissioners of the two countries. When the commissioners reached the point of divergence the British Commissioners found one line and the Americans another further south. The latter yielded and the present line was established. The British Commissioners afterward claimed that their instruments had become deranged.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

NOTABLE SUFFERERS FROM FEVERS AND INFLUENZA.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Inquiries resulting from the illness of Prince George of Wales have revealed the fact that typhoid fever has been almost epidemic in the East of London for some weeks, although the public knew nothing about it. Influenza has hit London very mildly as yet, though telegrams from Germany and France represent it in a very virulent state there. In Berlin alone the doctors estimate that there have been 40,000 cases within the past four weeks, but the death rate is not so high as that of the original epidemic of 1889.

The *Lancet*, which has been looking up the progress of influenza in England during the past few days, says it is very slow in diffusion over the country, in marked contrast to its rapid progress in 1889, and that it is mainly confined to two widely separated parts of the kingdom, viz.: Cornwall and the Eastern counties of Scotland.

Wolcott Balestier of New York wat seized with influenza while visiting in Dresden last week. His condition was considered so serious yesterday that his mother and sister were summoned to his side from London. A telegram received at his publication office here to-day says that his condition is more favorable.

Another victim of the disaster, which unfortunately proved fatal, was Mrs. Alice Reed, wife of Mr. Alexander Reed, American Consul at Dublin. Her husband sailed by the City of Paris Wednesday, taking the body for burial at her home in Wisconsin. Mrs. Reed became very popular during her husband's residence in London. Her articles in the English magazines had made her well known among literary people.

Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Gladstone are included among the notable invalids of the hour. Mr. Yates was taken suddenly ill at his home in Brighton and Dr. Robson Roose was summoned from London to attend him. Mr. Gladstone is not suffering from any acute or definable form of illness, but from the rapidly increasing feebleness of old age. He has never been the same since his influenza attack. His trip to Naples is regarded as a precaution against the severities of the British winter.

WHICH SIDE.

Roumania Must Choose Between Russia and the Driebund.

She Is a Barrier in the Road Leading to Constantinople.

EUROPE MUCH CONCERNED ABOUT PREMIER DE GIERS' VISIT.

Salisbury's Optimism Has Little Weight With Diplomats—The Cause for War Must Be Removed Before the Future Brightens—A Victorious Rebel Host Marching on the Chinese Capital—How a Kaloa Chief Met Death.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—All Roumanian politics now hinge on the point whether Roumania joins Russia or the Triple Alliance. The majority is on the Russian side. The minority and the King are on the side of the Triple Alliance. In spite of asserting to the contrary, the Vacaresco incident, the departure of the Queen and the visit of the King to Italy and Berlin have all had political imports and results. The Vacaresco incident has seriously shaken the dynasty, which in any case never had any solid root in the country and it has destroyed what little popularity the Queen ever had. Prince Ferdinand has determined that he will marry the Queen's maid of honor even if he forfeits his right to the Roumanian throne, and the Queen and Mlle. Vacaresco are happy. The effect of all this on the politics of Roumania does not seem to enter into their calculations.

King Charles, although the constitutional King of Roumania, has in no way lost the habits and instincts of the Hohenzollerns. The Ministry at present in power are pro-Russian. The crisis which has for some months been weighing heavily on the country is intensified by the fact that the day is approaching when Roumania will be forced to declare on which of the two sides into which Europe is now divided it will be found.

Roumania is in one sense the most influential of the small Southeastern Balkan States. A Russian advance towards the Bosphorous on the European side needs pass through Roumania. The attention of the agents of the various Governments interested in keeping a vigilant watch over the Russian movements of troops has been particularly directed to the point where the Austrian and the Roumanian frontiers join the Russian frontier. Near there at a place called Noselitza, a considerable concentration of troops is reported.

Noselitza, which is near Cernowitz, in the Bukowina, is the point of meeting of three military railways which are being constructed from points on the main line running from Odessa and Kieff. The Russian force about Odessa is composed of five infantry divisions, containing eighty-three battalions; a brigade of riflemen of eight battalions, two sapper battalions, two batalions of fortress artillery, a pontoon battalion and train, two cavalry divisions, two brigades of field artillery, three field telegraph parks, one mining company, the Seventh and Eighth Cossack regiments with their light artillery, and other Cossack regiments not specified, and four reserve Cadre battalions with the usual auxilliary corps. Behind this formidable force are the Seventh and Eighth Corps D'Armee, with their headquarters at Sebastopol and Kieff respectively, which could easily reinforce the army in Bess arabia. On the Roumanian frontier alone the lowest estimate places the number of Russian troops at 120,000, so that in the event of trouble Roumania would be overrun by the Russian army.

A well-known diplomat in speaking on the subject said: "When Lord Salisbury, England's Prime Minister, in his speech on Thursday at Birmingham said there was not a single speck of a cloud on the horizon foreboding danger to the prospects of peace, he tempted his nemesis. No such unqualified forecast has been expressed by a European since the days when Lord Hammond said there was not a cloud upon the sky just a month before the outbreak of the Franco-German war. Now, as then, there are only too many permanent causes of European war steadily at work. It is only too evident that the geography of Europe has not yet assumed its permanent shape, and he would be a sanguine man who seriously believed that the question of Constantinople or the question of Alsace-Lorraine will be settled without war—possibly more than one war. Till the causes of war have been removed, the future can never be bright. No power, it is probable, will deliberately provoke a war, but at any time an unlucky incident or combination of incidents might set the armed hosts in motion.

Kalnoky, who as Foreign Minister of Austria, has lifted his voice for peace, is now to be succeeded by Baron Kallay Nagie Kalls, Chief of Finance, Minister at Vienna and a strong war man. Kalnoky is to take the Grand Mastership of the imperial household, succeeding Prince Helenlohe, and the elevation of Baron Kallay, who is a Russophobist. Coupled with the Emperor William's well-known attitude toward Russia, and the utterances of Von Caprivi as to the readiness of Germany for war, combine to produce a very uneasy feeling at the close of this week in financial and political circles in Austria, which, of course, has been greatly heightened by the sensational news from Berlin as to the Russian and French agreement. The barometer is low and all signs point at least to a blow which may or may not be severe.

MARCHING ON PEKIN.

CHINESE REBELS DEFEAT THE IMPERIAL TROOPS—A KALAO'S DEATH.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 28.—It is reported that a large force of rebels under the direction of the slama (priest) had a battle with the imperial troops Tuesday near Ching King in Manchuria. The Imperialists, who numbered 4,000 men were defeated with the loss of 700 killed and many wounded. The rest of the imperial army took flight. The victorious rebels are now marching upon Pekin, about 380 miles distant. The rebel army is growing rapidly, as it is receiving accessions from all sides.

The intelligence that the rebels are marching to attack Pekin has caused the greatest excitement in that city.

Advices from Nanking to-day tell of the reception of a famous rebel and Kolao (secret society) leader, Chen-Kin-Lung, who, with three other prisoners started for Nanking in the gunboat Teng-Yin-Chow. A message was sent by wire to inform the Viceroy of the terrible Kalao's departure, so that suitable preparations might be made to receive him on landing.

If any high functionary had been making a visit to the southern metropolis, no greater busle would have been observable among the provincial authorities. The city commandant paraded and got his troops ready, while the head magistrate brought several strong cages to the jetty. At last the steamer came in sight, but night was approaching, and the authorities recognized that if the notorious rebel were landed then there would be great danger of an attempt being made to rescue him during the darkness, so it was determined to wait until daylight before he was brought ashore. Early in the morning, therefore, guns were fired, and as far as the eye could reach long lines of soldiers were to be seen with loaded firearms, drawn up in battle array. The moment Chen stepped ashore 200 soldiers surrounded and took him off to the Viceragal Yomen. That authority waited upon the prisoner in the high court and was accompanied by the Provincial Treasurer, several taolais (mandarins) and the Prefect of Nanking, two other magistrates and a number of generals, guards, soldiers, runners, detectives and executioners. In fact, every available foot of the immense yard and building was crowded.

Chen gave an entirely different version of his confession from that given before the Shanghai court, but he acknowledged that he had committed three murders. Then the Provincial Treasurer said:

"According to the law of murder it is life for life. You have committed three murders and if you forfeit your life now it cannot be considered unjust, even in your own mind."

Two magistrates were then ordered to summon the executioner, who dragged Chen Kin Lung to the western gate at the entrance of the Viceroy's yam and sent him to the other world with neatness and dispatch and with one blow of a sharp sword.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The *Temps*, commenting on the Mongolian insurrection, says that whatever decisions the other powers may take, France cannot and will not abandon her interests in the East. The *Temps* hopes that Chinese diplomacy will not succeed in sowing among the powers a feeling of discord that might affect their diplomatic action, as it hopes them to find means to exercise an efficient influence at Pekin.

STARVING PEASANTS.

THE CZAR IMPLORED TO HELP HIS FAMINE-STRIKEN PEOPLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—The imperial family have started from the Crimea on their return journey to this city. Crowds of ragged and starving peasants wait at the stations along the route to present petitions to the Czar imploring help. The Gendarmes are unable to prevent the people from assembling. Reports from some of the famine-stricken provinces say that the peasants are burning the hay and straw of their landlords.

The Russian Government now perceives the disadvantage, if not folly, of pouring forth millions for famine relief before winter is well begun. The realization of this want of foresight has resulted in efforts to restrain and regulate relief contributions, but it is now too late to resort to restraint, and action in that direction will only have the effect of inciting the famished peasants to revolt.

The latest news from Saratoff and Kazan is to the effect that famine and typhus are increasing. The Government has added large districts in Korsk to the famine list. Five thousand horses and 8,000 cattle have been slaughtered in Veronesh in one month on account of the lack of fodder.

The Russian Synod of the Greek Church has adopted a policy of marked hostility toward the German Lutherans, who form an important element of the population of the Western provinces and of the Crimea especially. The order has gone forth to the priests of the orthodox church to use every pressure within their power to cause the heretics either to embrace the true faith or emigrate from the country. It is believe that this policy was adopted at the instance of the Czar, who is thus enabled to proceed indirectly against the Germans, whom he could not attack openly as he did the Jews. The policy of the Government at present is well summed up in the phrase, "Russia for the Russians."

THE SULTAN'S FRIEND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.—The Porte recently dispatched Fuad Pacha, one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp, on a special mission to the Czar. He is now returning, having completed the business intrusted to him. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar to the Sultan. In this letter the Czar assures the Sultan that he entertains none but the most friendly sentiments for him.

DE GIERS' VISIT.

HIS MISSION THE CHIEF TOPIC AT EUROPE'S CAPITALS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The visit of M. De Giers, the Russian Prime Minister to Paris, which was the sensation of last week in European politics, continues still to be the absorbing topic of conversation whenever and wherever men of affairs assemble. Last night the news came through the British Embassador at Berlin that M. De Giers had admitted in conversation with Chancellor Von Caprivi that a verbal understanding has through him been reached with France for a defensive alliance between the powers.

This statemeet of course produced wild excitement in diplomatic circles for it had been generally understood and accepted as a fact as cabled on last Saturday that notwithstanding the frantic desire of France to have such an agreement reached or treaty signed Russia had been flirting and had not committed herself to any agreement.

The wily De Giers, however, seems to have been forced to show his hand in Berlin and further reflection on the news of last night has convinced those best informed to-day that Russia probably went further than has been admitted, that Chancellor Von Caprivi probably only gave out through the British Embassy to the press what he chose, and further that there is strong ground for belief that written agreements have been exchanged between M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. De Giers in behalf of their respective nations for an alliance, both offensive and defensive, between the two powers as against the Triple Alliance recently renewed and so much discussed. The further news comes direct from Berlin this afternoon that only the Czar lies in the way of a formal and distinct treaty being signed. The Czar, it is said, refused to sign such a treaty only on the general ground that he is oppesed to treaties which are observed only so long as those making them find it convenient to abide by them. On this argument it is said he considers the written agreement quite as binding as a treaty, so that for all practical purposes the French people seem to have succeeded in accomplishing their desired purpose.

As more of the details of M. De Giers' visit comes to light the feeling grows that for all practical purposes the business had been settled before his arrival by secret negotiations preceding his visit, carried on in Paris, and of which the British Government appears to have been aware. That M. De Giers went to Paris by the Czar's orders cannot be denied, but the purport of his visit may have been a blind. This may account for the objections which he is known to have expressed to going to Paris at all. A man of his prominence not wishing to be considered a mere cat's paw or acting as a figurehead in transactions in which, although he was probably cognizant and on which he may have been consulted, he took no direct part, and which were concluded without him. Even the French press does not seem to have thoroughly understood the matter, and was probably sincere in its belief that M. De Giers had signed a treaty or agreement which they may now learn had been consummated before his arrival.

From all that could be learned, it would appear that Russia's agent who arranged the agreement with France, was M. Chikine, a nephew of the late M. Gortschakoff, and who is the Under Secretary of State, and a prominent chief of the Russian Foreign Office.

The political situation, therefore, from the developments of to-day has greatly increased in importance, and the ripple of last week has grown into a towering and menacing work which may soon break to carry widespread destruction.

SOLDIER OF THE SHAH.

DISSOLUTE EX-KING MILAN SELLS HIS SERVICES TO PERSIA.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Many stories are told in connection with the recent renunciation by ex-King Milan of all his rights in Servia and his position in the Servian army, but it is a question whether any of these stories contain more than a grain of truth. *La Paix* to-day has a story which, if true, shows that there was no foundation for the rumors that the reason for the ex-King's action was his desire not to be trammeled with the cares of State and to be able to spend his time in Paris. By the terms of his abdication in favor of his son Alexander, now the boy ruler of Servia, it was provided that in the event of the death of King Alexander Milan would return as King of Servia. By the renunciation of his legal rights in Servia upon the payment to him of a lump sum of money, literally selling of his birthright, Milan gave up all claim to the throne. *La Paix's* story has it that the Shah of Persia has appointed Milan Commander of the Persian cavalry. It adds that the ex-King will shortly proceed to Teheran, the capital of Persia, to organize the cavalry forces of the Shah.

HISTORIC MANUSCRIPTS.

THE POPE LOOKING THROUGH THE BORGHESE COLLECTION.

ROME, Nov. 28.—The Pope is overhauling a mile of manuscripts, dating from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, which were purchased recently from the Borghese collection. Some of the manuscripts are of great historical interest, including as they do a vast number of the letters of King Henry VIII. to the Vatican and also many from Queen Elizabeth. The Pope desired to purchase all the manuscripts in the celebrated Borghese collection, but the British Museum and the Berlin Museum obtained many of them.

A committee has been formed at Rome, of which Sig. Cavalotti, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Gladstone, Sig. Amici, Sig. Bonhi and Sig. Menotti Garibaldi are members, for the purpose of erecting a monument to Percy Shelly, the great English poet, who was drowned in 1823. The monument will be erected at Viareggio, Italy, on the Mediterranean, where the body of the poet was cast ashore by the sea.

During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a member took occasion to allude to the agitation persistently maintained in certain quarters in favor of restoration of the power of the Papacy. The member based his remarks upon the query addressed in the Hungarian delegation yesterday by Herr Seilinger to Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, as to whether the Catholics of Austro-Hungary should not support the claim of the Pope to temporal sovereignty, since that claim was of international and not local interest. The member pointed out that although Count Kalnoky had replied that Austria did not propose to offend her most important ally, Italy, by interfering with her domestic arrangements, yet the raising of the question by Herr Soillinger, taken together with occasional unofficial utterances on the same subject in other quarters, showed a feeling existed toat Italy's attitude toward the Vatican was not irrevocable. Such a feeling was a source of irritation and of possible danger, and should be banished by some official declaration on the subject. In reply Signor Nicotra, Minister of the Interior, stated that regardless of what might be said and done inside or outside the country, it considers the question of the status of the papacy as having been finally settled. The Minister's declaration was received by the Chamber with loud and long continued applause.

RAINMAKING IN INDIA.

EXPLOSIONS HIGH IN THE AIR DO NOT PRODUCE MOISTURE—EXPERIMENTS FAIL.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.—The theory that explosions in the air will produce rain is begining to lose its supporters here. Several attempts have been made by exploding dynamite and roburite at high elevations, but only one was successful and scoffers say it would have rained then anyway. The conditions are particularly favorable here to a demonstration of the truth or falsity of the theory; even during the dry season heavy clouds pass over the Madras hills, leaving the earth parched and dry, only to discharge their water in the shape of rain two or three miles out at sea. The "rainmakers" tried again to-day only to again meet with failure. Large quantities of dynamite were exploded on the high hills but the only effect was to make a terrific noise and blow holes in the ground. Not a single drop of rain fell.

FAILED IN THEIR DUTY.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MASSACRE AT MANIPUR.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The names of Capts. Boileau and Butcher have been removed from the list of officers in the British army, as the result of a long inquiry into their action at the time of the massacre at Manipur, on March 28 last, when Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton, Agent St. C. Grimwood, Col. Skene, in command of the Commissioner's Goorkha escort, and a number of British officers, together with nearly five hundred native soldiers in the British service, were killed. Chief Commissioner Quinton, it will be remembered, had been investigating some serious troubles which had occurred among the chiefs at Manipur, and was holding a durbar or conference with the chiefs with the view, it was afterward shown, of arresting the most turbulent, those who had previously deposed the Rajah of Manipur. The Manipur chiefs, however, got wind of the Commissioner's intentions and suddenly the British residency and the Goorkha camp were fiercely attacked by Manipuris, who killed 470 of the Goorkha escort in addition to a number of British officers and civilian officials. It was upon this occasion that Mrs. Grimwood, the wife of Political Agent Grimwood, escaped in company with Capts. (then lieutenants) Boileau and Butcher and others from the general massacre and made her way, after enduring terrible hardship, to Lakhipur.

The investigation shows that Capts. Boileau and Butcher failed to do their duty after Col. Skene was killed, it being inferred, from the brief statement just issued from the Horse Guards, that the disgraced officers might have rallied the Goorkhas and have turned the tide of battle against the rebellious natives.

FRENCH TRADE

How Exporters are Affected by the American Tariff.

England and Germany Have More Cause for Complaint Than France.

THE DUKE DE MORNY ESSAYS A SERIOUS ROLE.

He Will Publish the Memoirs of His Father and no Longer Wears Flashy Coats and Ruffles—Impressive Services at the Funeral of Ambassador Lytton—Distinguished People Present—American Artists' Club.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The effect of the McKinley tariff on industries throughout France is shown by the following: In an interview, Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister, says: "When you come to analyze it carefully, you will find that most of the outcry in France against the McKinley tariff should really be directed against the administrative bill. Many of the most important French industries have not been affected in the slightest degree by our new tariff. On many classes of silk goods, for example, the advances are inappreciable, and on some of them on which the heaviest advances were made importations have actually increased. There is no advance at all on wines, excepting a beggarly dollar a dozen on champagne. Some of the most important decreases in exportation are on articles on which the McKinley bill made no change in duty. The cause of such decrease must then, of course, be looked for elsewhere. The administrative bill, however, has compelled in many cases much higher valuation than hitherto prevailed, and this for a time has doubtless deranged the operations of some exporters; while the new formalities and more rigid enforcement of the legal requirements at the consulates have at first provoked a great deal of discontent and complaint."

Mr. Reid then qotes M. Ribet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Jules Roche, Minister of Commerce, as saying that England and Germany have been much more affected by the tariff than France.

In conclusion Mr. Reid says: "It is true that the duties on most of the important exports from France have not been sufficiently advanced to destroy the trade, although the exportation of such articles as the United States can manufacture are certainly somewhat checked. There are no such advances, however, in the McKinley bill as in the French tariff voted last summer by the Chambers and now in process of being increased by the Senate. The tariff shows repeatedly on articles of prime necessity, an advance of 200 or 300 per cent over existing duties."

From interviews with many Paris exporters it was learned that works of art and high grade textiles have been little affected. In lower grades of textile goods, however, there has been a marked falling off. In buttons and trimmings, too, the best grades have not suffered, while cheap pearl buttons, for instance, have been paralyzed. The trade in straw and other hats has been greatly damaged, and exports of millinery accessaries have been decreased 40 per cent. Upholstery goods, the standard mixtures of wool, have fallen off greatly. One exporter says the tariff has caused the most deplorable results in the muslin industries of France. Exports of standard fabrics of low prices have been greatly interrupted. The exports of artistic pottery and stained windows have been almost prohibited.

THE EARL'S BIER.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The obsequies of the Right Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton, the British Ambassador at Paris, who died suddenly in this city on Tuesday last, were held to-day in the English church. The ceremonies, which were very impressive, were attended by an immense number of people. Among those present besides the family of the dead statesman and author were many of his personal friends, men who have won high positions in the literary world, all the members of the diplomatic corps at present in Paris and a large number of the members of the French Senate.

The church was crowded in every part by those who had gathered to pay their last token of love and esteem to the man who had so long been a favorite in the political, social, literary and artistic worlds of the French capital. Hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission to the church, and they contented themselves with reverently baring their heads as the body of the Earl of Lytton was carried past them.

The celebrated French painter, M. Leon Bonnat, has just finished a portrait of the Earl and this picture was placed upon an easel which stood at the head of the caske as it laid in the church.

After the services at the church the body was conveyed to the railroad station en route for England, where it will be interred. The route followed by the cortege from the church to the railway station was lined by 6,500 troops, who had been detailed for this duty by the French government.

Five thousand persons have called at the British embassy and inscribed their names as a mark of respect to the dead ambassador.

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister to France, sent a beautiful wreath, which was placed upon the bier. Mr. Reid was present at the funeral services. All the Ministers of State were also present. President Carnot was represented by Gen. Brugere. Prominent among the mourning assemblage were Princess Mathildie and the Prince of Monaco. Many members of the English aristocracy, some of whom are sojourning in Paris, while others came from England for the special purpose, attended the obsequies in the church. The service was fully choral. The chief mourners were the Countess of Lytton, widow of the Earl, and their five children—Viscount Kenilworth, who succeeds to the earldom; Hon. Neville Stephen, Hon. Elizabeth Edith, Hon. Constance Georgiana and Hon. Emily. The scene as the casket was carried from the church and along the whole route to the railway station was a most impressive one. When the station was reached the coffin was removed from the hearse and placed upon a temporary stand. The troops, who until then had stood on each side of the streets through which the funeral procession had passed, fell into rank and defiled past the coffin.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

MR. ANDERSON'S MISSION IN BEHALF OF STUDENTS IN PARIS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—There are many American art students in Paris, 1,500 it is estimated. They are not rich as a rule. Indeed, by far the greater number live in garrets and have candles for light. That is what Mr. A. A. Anderson says. He has lived there long enough to know. Just now Mr. Anderson is in this country in the interests of a club for American students in Paris, of which he is the chief founder. For ever so many years many people saw the necessity for the club, but no one seemed ready to take the initiative. It was not until the spring of last year that the American Artists' and Students' Association was organized.

One day when he was out walking he discovered a curious pile of buildings which he was sure would answer admirably the purpose of a club. He issued a call for students of the Latin quarter. About fifty came together and a club was organized. Minister Whitelaw Reid opened the club-house and there were lots of distinguished guests present. The club grew rapidly. Now it has 350 members. The house is charmingly furnished, as a club of art students should be, and it is thronged every night. It has become the home of the American students of Paris. It is there that they keep alive their nationalism. Many of the students dine in the club. A dinner is served for 25 cents. The initiation fee and the dues for the first year amount to $6. It has been practically decided to fix the annual dues at $6. The income from the dues pays all the current expenses except the rent.

Mr. Anderson thinks that the Government of this country should look after the rent of the club, which amounts to $1,200 a year. He wants to make the club a national affair. The French Government pays all the expenses of the students' art education. The academies and the competitions in Paris are as free to the Americans as to the native born Frenchman. Mr. Anderson thinks that this Government should do something to encourage art among its students and to foster their nationalism. He talked to many prominent people in this country about it, and they seem to think as he does. It is quite certain that a bill will be introduced at the next session of Congress to provide for the club. Many of those to whom Mr. Anderson has talked think that it will not be wise to depend upon Congress. Some of them have offered to subscribe sums in their own name.

For instance, Vice-President Morton is much interested in the matter. Mr. Anderson wrote to him about it and received a favorable answer. Mr. Anderson would rather that the Government would take hold of the matter, because they would nationalize the club. In case it does not then the money will be raised by private subscription. Already six men outside of New York have promised to give $1,000 each, and Mr. Anderson thinks he can secure four more who will be willing to give a similar amount, not in a spirit of charity, but because they believe that the club should be a national American institution, supported by Americans who love art.

IN A NEW ROLE.

THE DUKE DE MORNY HAS DISCARDED HIS ECCENTRIC COSTUMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The young Duke De Morny has become very serious. He no longer dresses as a ballet dancer, for it will be remembered that a few years ago the Duke amused his friends of the club, in the Rue Royale, by imitating Mlles. Mauri and Sangelli, prime ballerine of the Grand Opera. He no longer tries to impose excentric fashions as when he wore blue coats and pink coats with lace ruffles. His marriage has been a very happy one, and the Duchess De Morny, who is a daughter of Gen. Guzman Blanco of Venezula, has made a very favorable impression in Parisian society. As the income of the Duke and Duchess De Morny is rather limited, they do not entertain much, and their greatest extravagance seems to be horses.

The Duke De Morny would like to play a political role and twice was a candidate for deputy, but it was thought that he had not yet proven himself sufficiently serious for so responsible a position. Therefore, the attention of the Duke is turned to political literature and for some time he has been occupied in putting the finisbing touches to work intended to contain all the documents left by his celebrated father. Not long ago he was asked when the book would appear.

"I shall publish my father's memoirs by fractions," was the reply. "My father did not leave his memoirs ready for publication, but death interrupted the arrangement of his souvenirs. I intend to begin with the publication of 'An Embassy in Russia' because of the great interest taken in Russia and Russian affairs at the present time. My father was one of the first and most devoted advocates of friendly relations between France and Russia and from 1855 until the time of his death he aimed at harmony between the two countries.

Napoleon III. did well to choose my father as Embassador to St. Petersburg, and his mission was the cause of the present cordial feeling between the two countries. In these souvenirs it will be seen that my father belonged to no party. His first thought was the tranquility of the French people, and never would he sign a paper that in any way interfered with this tranquility

"When the protest of Napoleon's coup d'etat was communicated to my father, he decided that the coup d'etat could alone assure the peace of the people, and gave his consent. But when Napoleon wished to give the throne of Naples to one of his own family, then my father refused to approve the Emperor's conduct."

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ARCHBISHOP OF AIX AND M. FALIERS.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The French Government is seriously troubled over the attitude of the press and public over the verdict in the case of M. Gonthe-Soulard, the refractory Archbishop of Aix. Although the Government won its case, the decision against the Archbishop seems to have produced so much feeling and so much excitement that it may well be called a victory.

As the church is subsidized in France to the extent of ten or twelve million dollars annually, and as the concordat drawn up between Napoleon Bonaparte and Rome still holds good, the Bishop's vigorous questioning of the right of the Government to stop the bishops in general, and himself in particular, from organizing pilgrimages to Rome, would seem to admit of no doubt that M. Faliers, the Minister of Public Worship, had some ground for resenting what could legally be called an outrage on the Government. While he had these grounds of resentment it is generally conceded that it would have been much more prudent in M. Faliers to have ignored the matter. By his not doing so he has stirred up the hatred of French Catholics, has given Italy a pretext for the sympathies of Rome from France and has finally, for the small satisfaction of seeing the bishop condemned to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, which the Government again had to stop the *Figaro* from raising immediately by popular subscription gained the ill-will and resentment of the church.

It's Your Last Chance!

Blanchard's list of crayon orders is nearly full, and but few more can be taken for holiday delivery. Order now and make sure of the most desirable gift that can brighten a Christmas morning. Studio, 418½ Olive street.

This Joke Was Outlawed Before the War

From the Jewelers' Weekly.

Eddie (7 years old): "Mither Martin, doesn't it hurt a watch to get it wet?"

His sister's beau: "Of cawse, me deaw fellah! Why do ye awsk?"

Eddie: "Cauthe papa thaid you soaked yours."

25c FOR a box of Beecham's Pills worth a guinea.

The Ruling Passion.

From the Boston News.

Dying bank cashier: "And who are you?"

Specter: "I am the Angel of Death."

Dying cashier: "I have no doubt that you are the Angel of Death, but—but you will have to be identified."

EVE OF REVOLT

The Argentine Republic Threatened With Another Revolution.

Troops Kept Under Arms and Plotters Placed in Prison.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION THE CHIEF CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Yesterday's Conferences Between Gens. Rocca and Mitre Proved Fruitless—Pellegrini's Power Waning—Events in Brazil Closely Watched in Portugal—Prixoto Must Order a New Election—Constitutional Provision—South American News.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 28.—Recent revolutions in other republics in South America has seemingly increased the discontent in the Argentine provinces with the conduct of national affairs. It was hard to restrain them from rushing to arms during the civil war in Chili, and recently they have realized that their country was lagging behind even the petty republics of Paraguay and Uruguay, in both of which there have been conspiracies of a promising kind.

The President has made preparations for the emergency, and his Generals have given assurance that the measures adopted by the Government will enable them to crush out any rebellion before it can make headway. But Pellegrini, who is in bad health, is far more anxious to avert trouble than to suppress it, and within the past month he has held conferences with the leaders of both parties, and has urged them to come to some agreement for the sake of their common country.

It is stated to-day that the supporters of Gens. Rocca and Mitre for the Presidency held a meeting Thursday with the object of coming to an amicable understanding. Nothing came of the conference and it closed, leaving matters in the same unsettled state.

That powerful political organization, the Union Civicas, which is especially strong in the City of Buenos Ayres, professes to stand for "order and reform," but it has suffered through the refusal of Gen. Mitre to become a candidate for the Presidency, and the action of many of its members in an emergency would be dependent upon circumstances. There are many ambitious leaders who belong to it, and it was they who led the revolution against Celman in July of last year. If they were in power their conduct would doubtless resemble that of the adversaries whom they denounce. It has been believed until recently that the Pellegrini Government could, in any event, maintain its authority in the interior of the country, but the events of the past few months have undermined that belief.

The officials throughout the Republic are said to be heartily in sympathy with Gen. Mitre, and if he will stand as a candidate, there is no question of his success, though it is feared in that event Roccas' adherents will be given a revolt.

If ex-President Mitre had accepted the nomination which was pressed upon him when he arrived in Buenos Ayres from Europe last March, the condition of things since then might have been better than it has been, but that aged and popular politician was unwilling to undertake the exacting duties of the presidential office at his time of life, and the consequence has been seen during the eight months of wrangling between hostile factions and rival leaders.

Indeed the whole republic wears the appearance of a nation on the eve of war. At all the garrisons here troops are constantly under arms.

In San Luis the Governor's palace serves as military headquarters, and soldiers patrol the streets of the city at all hours of the day and night. In Coorientes, where there was rioting last August, the military patrol is always ready for service, and in Santiago also, as well as in other places the troops are awaiting the signal.

To-day the Minister of War ordered the arrest of twenty officers suspected of plotting a revolution, but they easily proved their innocence and were liberated.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENCY.

PEIXOTO MUST ORDER AN ELECTION OR VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTION.

LISBON, Nov. 28.—Nowhere in Europe are events in Brazil watched more keenly than in this city. There is a numerous Brazilian colony here and while political sentiment is of different shades, the result of the attempt at self-government has equal interest for Royalists and Reds. The present status in the United States of Brazil is somewhat complicated, and this complexity has led many correspondents into error.

By article 42 of the Brazilian Constitution, if by any circumstance the Presidency becomes vacant during the first two years of the presidential term, a new election must be held by direct suffrage of the nation.

The Constitution therefore requires that such election be held now. It will be interesting to see whether the supporters of Peixoto are disposed to ignore the Constitution and consider Peixoto as the President. Up to the present time the telegrams from Rio do not speak of a new election. Their silence is suspicious, and the Republicans are confronted with the difficulty, that if they do not order a presidential election, the new government is unconstitutional, and sooner or later this action will bring about a collapse.

A national election for President at present will be a leap in the dark. If this Government interferes in the voting the winning candidate will lose prestige, as the present Congress was practically appointed by the dictatorship of the Provisional Government of Brazil, and does not possess any statesman of sufficient importance to tower above all rivals.

Probably each State will have its own candidate. Certainly the contest will lie between the Southern and Northern candidates, as happened in 1835, in the case of candidates for the regency of the empire. This circumstance will be injurious to the unity of Brazil, because it will revive the sharp antagonism between the North and the South.

According to present probabilities Peixoto will be the successful candidate, as South American generals holding supreme power are never defeated at elections. The revolution in Rio was the work of the navy, which, with the army, is the only real political force in Brazilian nationality.

Peixoto is a more intelligent and better educated man than Fonseca, but he is very reticent, and on the subject of loyalty he has the ideas of an Italian Condottiere of the fifteenth century. He was the trusted friend of Viscount Ouro Preto, and when the Republic was proclaimed he held command of the garrison of Rio as Adjutant-General appointed by Viscount Ouro Preto.

He was the first military authority of the country, and three days before the revolution he wrote to the Brazilian Prime Minister:

"Your Excellency can rely entirely upon me, I have sufficient means to quell any insurrection."

On the same day, as was aftarwards proved, he had a conference with Fonseca, and promised the latter his support. Till the last moment he stood at Viscount Ouro Preto's side giving orders, but when Fonseca arrived with the revolted troops Peixoto passed over to the enemy with his soldiers. Soon after the revolution he became Minister of War and quarreled with Fonseca, who never spoke of him again without calling him a traitor.

When the presidential election in Congress took pace Peixoto patched up a peace with Fonseca, and was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He told Prudente De Moraes that he and his friends would support the candidacy of Moraes if the friends of the latter would give him their votes for the Vice-Presidency. He made the same promise of support to Fonseca's friends, and kept his word to the late Dictator, with the result that he had the votes of both sides in his favor.

Fonseca had 122 votes for President and Moraes 97. Peixoto had 158 for Vice-President, gained by his crafty conduct.

ADMIRAL BROWN'S REPORT.

HIS CONDUCT DURING THE MOVEMENT ON VALPARAISO—READY FOR SEA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The report of Admiral Brown, who commanded the United States naval force at Valparaiso during the Chilian revolution, has been received at the department from Acapulco, where it was mailed. The report is simply a detailed denial of the charges that he acted as a spy for the Balmaceda party and furnished information in advance of the landing of the insurgent party, all of which he previously telegraphed the department and published at the time.

READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Rear Admiral Walker, Commandant of the Squadron of Evolution, had a consultation with Commandant Erben of the navy yard to-day, then went aboard his flagship, the Chicago, which is ready for sea. It is said that the cruiser would sail on Tuesday to join the Bennington and Atlanta at Hampton Roads.

THE YORKTOWN AT VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 28.—The American war vessel Yorktown is an object of considerable curiosity, and crowds from the vicinity of Valparaiso are visiting the harbor to see the new arrival. The Baltimore men are to be relieved of their isolated condition, and now feel, some of them say, as if they were not afraid of anything the Chilians might do. The American uniform ashore is treated with more respect than ever, and the Chilian police are over-officious in seeing that an American sailor is not annoyed. The latter, by special orders from their officers, are careful to have as little contact as possible with the Chilians. All appear to be in doubt as to the future, and no formal verdict has yet been rendered by the Judge of the Court of Crimes as to the killing of the Baltimore sailors. The Chilian war vessels have been taking some firing practice, and it is acknowledged on all hands that, although splendidly equipped, they are utterly ineffective as compared with American gunners.

AT ST. THOMAS.

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER ARRIVES AFTER A PLEASANT VOYAGE.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Nov. 28.—The Concord arrived here yesterday after a smooth, pleasant passage, in which there was plenty of dull, but no unusual occurrences. All are well on board. The vessel will take on coal enough to fill up her bunkers, and will then continue her cruise among the Windward Islands as far as Barbadoes, where mail should be addressed until the middle of December. The Philadelphia and Kearsage, the other vessels of the squadron, were here for coal, but are already on their way for the Southward, and the ships will not be in squadron again for several weeks.

WINTER STYLES.

Feathers and Furs Adorn Handsome Costumes Seen in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The weather for the last week has been rather wintry in temperature, but bright and crisp. Every one is muffled in feathers and furs, which are trimming all the new gowns and jackets as the fall advances. The shop windows are displaying some new fancy every week. In collarettes, for instance there is a great variety, but most of them are too expsnsive to be considered mere novelties, being made of the finest velvet, trimmed with beautifully selected little ostrich tips, or edged with expensive fur. One sunshiny day last week, while driving in the Bois, I noticed a number of pretty women in Russian costume. They are among the first to adopt the becoming style, which suits a tall and well-formed woman to perfection—the long, loose coats, edged with fur and belted in with a handsomely wrought gold or silver belt.

A costume seen in a shop in the "Rue De La Paix" is made of rough cloth of a light tan, edged with beaver and bands of gold and black braid. Around the waist is a Russian belt of fine workmanship. This would make a stylish and inexpensive dress, if one has an old fur cap that can be utilized. This same shop, by the way, is so Russian that one can well imagine she has been transported—well, not to Siberia—but to St. Petersburg or Moscow at least.

Russian enamel is quite the rage just now. A jewelry shop near the Place Vendome is showing beautiful bits of the work, such as match boxes, cigarette cases, spoons, jewelry boxes and handsome belts. Quite the latest novelty is a pin—a real work of art, being the French and Russian flags crossed, and surrounded by a laurel wreath set with diamonds.

Chain bracelets are coming in; chains with pearls set in at equal intervals. They are very pretty, but I fancy that clever imitations will soon make them common. Virot has some lovely holiday bonnets, but the hats are not so nice. One of them might have been introduced by the Hon. Wm. Cody himself, it looks so much like an Indian chief's war-dance head dress, with feathers standing upright all around a big fluttered velvet crown, a narrow brim behind and a very broad brim in front, with a tuft of feathers on the extreme edge, made this strange confection, if possible, even more ludicrous on second than on first glance. Browns and green continue to be the leading colors in combination with furs, brocades and handsome velvets in contrasting colors, sometimes embroidered with irridescent spangles. Such daring combinations as these are not only seen at the finest houses and should not be attempted elsewhere; as usual Felix has many elaborate cloth gowns.

A handsome house dress has a yoke and sleeves of heavy red silk spangled with gold. The cloth used in the gown is of light fawn color, cut en princesse and trimmed with an appliance of velvet on a darker shade, embroidered with silk and beads. The skirt has a deep band of light fur. A coat which was more striking than pretty, had a cape of fur reaching below the elbows. From the neck, falling to the bottom of the skirt, back and front alike, was a Greek drapery of cloth the shade of the fur. A gold chain, held at either ends in a lion's mouth, supported a muff of fur, which swung in front when not in use.

A ball dress of mauve chiffon with corsellette of mauve velvet cut out in straps going from the waist up to the shoulders was beautifully embroidered with silver. A ruffle of spangled chiffon finished the neck and hem of the dress. The daintiest and most effective evening silks are moire antique, with narrow satin stripes of some delicate colors; some tones of two colors, such as pink and green on a white ground, the pink outlined with a thread of black, as dainty as a Roman sash. Lace and chiffon, or both together, are seen on all evening dresses that are not trimmed with gold or silver. Moonlight spangles are charming, especially with white, and all pompadour designs are used. Watteau pleats are appearing in everything—opera coats, ball gowns, tea gowns, and even in night dresses. The silk petticoats are simply fascinating, evening skirts particularly. Dark skirts for the street are equally pretty if less elaborate. An interlining of flannel is used to add extra warmth.

$20 AND $25 Baltimore Merchant Tailor Suits and Overcoats, $9.85 and $13.65 a few days longer. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

River Telegrams.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28.—River 6 feet 3 inches; a rise of 1 foot.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 28.—River gauge 9 feet 5 inches and rising.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 28.—The river marks show a depth of 5 feet 6 inches and rising.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—River rising: 10 feet in the canal; 2 feet 8 inches on the falls; 20 feet 3 inches foot of locks.

LESLIE'S Coughine cures coughs and colds.

IN THE SLUMS.

Lady Somerset Visits New York's Haunts of Vice and Poverty.

Escorted Through the Opium Dens in Miserable Mott Street.

THE WRETCHEDNESS OF HIDDEN DENS DISCLOSED BY DETECTIVES.

Women Wedded to Chinamen and the Pipe Encountered on Every Hand—Doing the Tenement Barracks in Lower Norfolk Street—More Densely Packed Than Ever London Was.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—It was no idle curiosity that prompted Lady Henry Somerset to express a desire to see the midnight haunts of poverty and vice in this city before she crossed the ocean for her English home.

Lady Somerset is the President of the British Women's Temperance Association and the landlady of many thousands of tenants in the poorest and most wretched quarters of London. Her name has become famous throughout the English-speaking world for her efforts in behalf of "the submerged tenth" of her home city. She wished to see for herself, she said, in what respects, if any, the problem that confronted humanitarians in the new world differed from that which she had grappled in perplexity so often.

"We have done little else," she said. "Certainly we have not solved it." So last night after Lady Somerset had come from a meeting at Miss Grace Dodge's house, where she had spoken at a Loyal Legion meeting, she changed her dress rapidly to one of plain blue cloth, with a fur-lined cape instead of a cloak to protect her against the chill of the night, put on a black bonnet without ornament of any sort and was ready for the slums.

There were three other members of the party. The gentle English Quakeress, Mrs. Mrs. R. Pearsall Smith, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, Corresponding Secretary of the Order of the King's Daughters, and Jacob A. Riis.

Lady Somerset is the Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the English branch of the Order of the King's Daughters and Mrs. Smith the Treasurer. Beyond the silver cross that is its badge and emblem, none of the party wore ornament of any sort. Mrs. Smith was attired in the traditional garb of her sex and addressed Lady Somerset as "thee."

IN MOTT STREET.

At the Elizabeth Street Police Station Capt. Brooks received the party and Detective Schirmer led the way around the corner of Bayard street to Chinatown, the party walking two and two. A grocery store in Mott street first aroused the interest of the women. They stopped for a moment to examine its curious stock, the strange looking sausages and fragrant tea, voting it nice, if odd. Then a Chinese restaurant was visited and the cleanliness of the kitchen and the cookery admired. The women had not before seen the chopstick in action, and watched it with admiration. So far the party had seen the curious and clean side of Chinatown. But when they crept down a long flight of stone steps into the cellar under a drugstore the side that is not turned to the light was developed. There half a dozen men lay on reed mattresses smoking pipes, twirling the bubbling opium drowsily on long pins over the flame of an oozy lamp, or snoring out their drunken sleep in all sorts of attitudes on the bunks.

They paid no attention of any sort to the visitors. The fumes of the burning opium fell heavily on the senses. "This," explained the police officer, "is not a public joint. We do not permit them to exist, but raid them as quickly as they come. We raided the last only a few days ago. These are in their own cellar, where they have a right to be." The women shivered and expressed no desire to see a public joint.

They were taken next through a fan-tan dive, from which all the gamblers had fled at the approach of the detective, leaving only the dealer sitting stolidly on his mat, scarcely bestowing a scowl on the intruders, and then they climbed stairs without end in the Pell street dives of Chinese immorality. In one of the first they came upon a girl was face to face with an ugly-faced Mongolian smoking over the same lamp that stood between them. The women looked upon the scene with sternness and pity mingled in their faces. The girl heeded them no more than had the Chinese in the joint. Then a tall, fair-haired girl brushed past and entered the room. There was the same stolid look on her features as on that of the others who lay and sat about—the stamp of the pipe. But as her glance rested a moment upon the gentle women before her, something like a blush tinged her cheek, and she hid her face with a newspaper. All the sternness melted out of Lady Somerset's face, and she said, turning to her Quaker friend: "She is ashamed, yet. Poor thing, God pity her."

One door that was opened disclosed a rather neatly furnished room. The owner, the detective said, was married to a Chinese sailor, now away. She came in just then and bade the women sit down. A rather pretty young girl, but with hard lines in her face. Her married name was McGowan, she said, with an appearance of the utmost frankness. The party looked hard at her but said nothing.

WEDDED TO THE PIPE.

Mrs. McGowan invited them to see her smoke. She led the way to the room where another girl was preparing a pipe, but Mrs. Smith remonstrated. "No, we would not like to see thee smoke, poor girl," she said. "Dost thou not know that it kills body and soul, this pipe."

"Yes, ma'am," said the girl meekly. She was evidently nonplussed. Then they went around to the Mulberry street bend. "We have no Chinese problem in London," said Lady Somerset. "There are not enough of them. God knows you have cause here to try to bar it out by closing the door upon them."

She had been commenting on the absence of drunken women in the streets, and been told that the police arrest them at sight, but in the bend there were enough. They were sitting on the curb stone, a few asleep, their heads covered with their aprons, more carrying on in the open saloons or blaspheming on the sidewalk. A vigorous caution from the detective was needed to quiet the most boisterous. Down through the long and dark passage-way leading to Pandit's roost the party groped their way and looked upon the wretchedness of the hidden dens in there. Most of them were empty. The detective explained that thirty-seven tramps had just been taken out of the alley and sent to the Island; it was the sixth time the stale beer dives had been raided since last February "On what grounds do you arrest them—for crowding?" asked Lady Somerset and she expressed astonishment when told that vagrancy and intoxication were warrant enough. In one of the deserted dives a young woman lay asleep on a bench. She was too much intoxicated to be roused. "Never mind," said the detective, "she will be in the station likely before morning. We take an average of from fifteen to twenty drunken women off the block every day."

It was midnight when two sanitary policemen and a physician of the Health Department Service met the party east of the Bowery and conducted them to a tenement barracks at the lower end of Norfolk street.

IN SWEATERS' DOMAIN.

The women were now in the Sweaters' domain. Lady Somerset was informed where the crowds are nearly twice as densely packed as ever was old London of infamous memory. That brought the record up to 175,000 to the square mile. This square mile of the Tenth Ward packs its poor denizens at the rate of fully 330,000. Lady Somerset watched with amazement the policemen hammering on the doors by candle-light, and compelling the tenants to open to them. She asked again where they got their authority, and was told that a beneficient law against overcrowding made it their right and duty to make midnight inspections in the tenements, measure the rooms and count their occupants. In room after room the women saw, looking over the shoulders of their conductors, crowds of humanity sleeping on the floor, on tables and shake-downs anywhere.

For the first time Lady Somerset's courage gave out. "It is so with us. God help them. What can be done: Let us go."

But there was a deeper depth than this misery yet to be attained.

The party were standing at the entrance to a rear tenement in Ludlow street gazing up toward the narrow slit of sky between the towering brick walls. From the cellar one of the policemen called to "come down." The women hesitated, but resolutely put aside the repugnance that rose at the sight of the slimy stone walks and worm-eaten steps upon which the light of the candle fell and went down. Among a heap of old boxes and rubbish, in an atmosphere of damp and mold, three men who were sleeping in improvised nests of old rags and drift, started up at their coming and stared in hollow-eyed wonder at the sight of their visitors. They were peddlers, all with families in the old country, slept there they said for $1 a month to save money. They had been there six months; were four at first but one was run over in the streets and was now in the hospital.

"Horrible! oh, horrible!" exclaimed Lady Somerset, and addressing the men in their own tongue, told them how sorry she was for them and how gladly she would help them if she could. They shrugged their shoulders in silence and lay down again to sleep.

BAD AS LONDON'S WORST.

"This is as bad as in London, as bad as the worst," was Lady Somerset's comment, as she settled eerself in the carriage that drove rapidly west across Broadway, and she added, "I do not think your tenement house solves the problem at all." As the sum of her impressions of the night's trip Lady Somerset expressed her conviction that in some respects American methods of dealing with the slum problem are vastly ahead of English ways, chiefly in the vigor of the treatment. But she was not prepared to say that with it all we had improved the situation much.

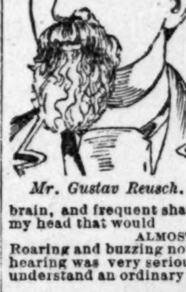
FATHER AND SON.

Two Members of One Family Add Their Testimony.

"I am the second in our family to testify from personal experience that Drs. Copeland and Thompson can effectually cure chronic catarrh."

The speaker was Mr. Silas Reusch of 3001 Rappahannock street, city.

"Some months ago my father, Mr. Gustav Reusch, treated with Drs. Copeland and Thompson and was relieved of an aggravated catarrhal trouble which had resulted from a siege of La Grippe, and the relief they gave him was permanent, too—he has had no return of his trouble since. You remember his statement was published in the daily papers.



Mr. Gustav Reusch.

"When I went to Drs. Copeland and Thompson I was in a frightful condition. I had been troubled for five or six years with my nose and throat; nose stopped up, mucus dropping into my throat, causing continual hawking and spitting. This was worse in the morning. When I would get out of bed my throat would be so choked up I could hardly breathe at all, and I would have to hawk and gag, sometimes for an hour and a half and two hours to clear it.

"I suffered from heavy headaches over the eyes and in the back of my head and at the base of the brain, and frequent sharp, driving pains all through my head that would

ALMOST BLIND ME.

Roaring and buzzing noises filled my ears, and my hearing was very seriously impaired. I could not understand an ordinary tone of conversation.

Mr. Silas Reusch, 3001 Rappahannock Street.

"I had sharp shooting pains in the chest and shoulder-blades, palpitation of the heart and terrible smothering spells when it would be

DIFFICULT TO BREATHE

at all.

"The last few years my trouble became very serious. Night sweats came on and my flesh would be cold and clammy, my appetite failed and the food I did eat my stomach would not digest and consequently gave me no strength.

I LOST WEIGHT RAPIDLY.

"Sleep did me no good. I would get up mornings more tired than when I went to bed. I was nervous, irritable and miserable all the time. Had no ambition to do anything. I tried a number of good physicians but got no relief, so that when I went to Drs. Copeland and Thompson I was very much discouraged. I am happy to state, however, that in my case, as in thousands of others, they were successful.

"I improved steadily under their skillful and intelligent treatment and now am all right. The noises in my ears are gone. My hearing is as acute as ever. I have gained twenty-six pounds in weight. Appetite is good and I sleep sound and refreshingly.

"The doctors advised me to continue a little longer to be positive the trouble is entirely eradicated, and I am taking their advice. But I never felt better in my life than now."

The charges of Drs. Copeland and Thompson for treatment are so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. Medicines are furnished free.

Copeland Medical Institute

Rooms No. 201 and 202 at Head of First Staircase,

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Olive St., Directly Opposite South Entrance to Post-Office.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.

J. E. THOMPSON, M. D.

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases. Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY DRY GOODS CO

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We will show several special new things in

FANCY SCREEN FRAMES,

In Oak, Cherry and White Enamel Finish, $1.50 to $20.00.

3-panel Oak Screens, Fretwork Tops, filled with silkaline, at $4.50.

Single Screens for Fireplaces, filled with silkaline, $1.50 each.

Moorish Tables, India Stools, Fancy Cushions, etc.

Elegant Line China Silks for Decorations or Fancy Work.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, soft, white Brussels effects, $3.50 to $6.00 per pair; very cheap.

Antique Nottingham Curtains, 3 yards long, at $1.50 pair.

Chenille and Fancy Portiere Curtains

In one, two and three pair lots, slightly soiled, reduced to half their real value.

$12.00 Chenille Curtain reduced to $5.75,

$15.00 Chenille Curtains reduced to $7.50.

Shipment of China Silk Imitation received, 12½c, 14c, 15c and 16c yard.

Do not fail to see the latest thing in Door Drapery.

FISH-NET CURTAIN,

Made in all colors, at $8.50.

Endless variety of

SMYRNA AND ANTIQUE TURKISH RUGS,

Antique Kiskilim Rugs,

For Couch and Divan Covers, at $8.00 each.

Table Covers of Every Description

Good Tapestry Table Cover, 6-4 size, $1.50.

Good Tapestry Table Cover, 8-4 size, $2.25.

Good Tapestry Table Cover, 10-4 size, $3.00.

Good Tapestry Piano Cover, $4.00.

Just opened,

CHOICE LINE OF TABLE LINENS

For Holiday use that embrace all articles now desirable for Table Decorations.

On and After Monday, the 30th inst.

Each purchaser of six pairs of Kid Gloves, or a Fan costing $2.50 or upwards, will be entitled to a

Handsomely Decorated Japanese Box

To hold the same.

MARRIAGES.

WARK—JENKINS—On Nov. 25, 1891, by Rev. Dr. Caradine of First M. E. Church south, JAMES WARK and MAGGIE E. JENKINS, at the residence of the bride's mother, 2915 Spring avenue.

No cards.

DEATHS.

BRADY—On Saturday, Nov. 28, at 4 o'clock a. m., THOMAS BRADY, beloved husband of Catherine Brady, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place from residence, 1417 Biddle street, on Monday, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock p. m., to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

COLTER—On Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 o'clock, Miss ROSE ANN COLTER.

Funeral Monday, Nov. 30, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, David J. White, 3061 Thomas street. Friends invited. Interment in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

COONEY—On Friday, Nov. 27, 1891, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., WILLIE J., son of John F. and Elizabeth Cooney, and grandson of Sergt. Charles Landers, aged 1 year, 8 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, No. 2113 North Tenth street, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

DURNER—On Saturday, Nov. 28, at 6:30 p. m., BESSIE, beloved daughter of Ellen Durner, aged 26 years, 8 months, 1 day.

Funeral services will be held at the family residence 1600 South Thirteenth street, Monday, Nov. 30, 1 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HAMILTON—Friday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 a. m., MRS. ROSE ANNA HAMILTON, aged 81 years, beloved mother of Lillie, Maggie and Robert A. Hamilton, Mrs. M. A. Davis and Mrs. Sarah Blatterman.

Friends kindly invited to attend funeral service Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, 1041 Carroll street. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

HARTNETT—On Friday, Nov. 27, at 6 o'clock a. m., BRIDGET HARTNETT.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, No 1308 Biddle street, on Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

HORROCKS—ISABELLA HORROCKS, nee Mackey, Nov. 28 of pneumonia.

Funeral from her daughter's residence, 1008 North Broadway, Dec. 1, at 9 a. m. sharp.

Cincinnati (O.) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

HEMPHILL.—At the residence of her son in-law, Charles S. Hartridge, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. HEMPHILL, in the 62d year of her age.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

MICHAEL—On Saturday morning, Nov. 28, 1891, ANN E., relict of the late Daniel C. Michael, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her nephew, Charles D. Comfort, No. 3709 Westminster place, Monday, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock p. m. Interment private.

KEATING—Friday, Nov. 27, at 12:30 p. m., ADA, beloved daughter of Linton A. Keating, aged 20 years and 1 month.

Funeral from family residence, 2710 Sheridan avenue, Sunday, 29th, at 2 p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

PAYTON—Of pneumonia, on the evening of the 26th inst., at his residence, No. 1731 Lucas avenue, ADELBERT C. PAYTON, in the 52d year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, 29th inst., at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to St. John's Church thence to Calvary Cemetery.

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DEATHS.

"WE WANT YOU TO KNOW"

THAT WE NOW HAVE THE GRANDEST STOCK OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Opera Glasses,
Clocks, Silverwares, Silk Umbrellas,
Lamps, Fine Plates, Fine A.-D. Coffees,

Ever Shown in America. We Ask You to Come and See It, Note Our Low Prices, Also to Come to Our

ANNUAL GRAND OPENING

To-Morrow and Tuesday, 9 a. m. Till 6 p.m.,

Of New and Beautiful HOLIDAY GOODS and NOVELTIES, direct importations from the Great Jewel and Art Centers of the World. A Most Wonderful and Magnificent Display.

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CAPRIVI'S SPEECH.

Comments of the Berlin Press on the Chancellor's Address.

BITTER DEBATE ON THE BUDGET IN THE REICHSTAG.

Herr Bebel Criticises Emperor William's Utterance at Erfurt—Bismarck's Policy Receives a Share of Attention—The Government's Policy Denounced—Notes From the German Capital.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Many of the newspapers to-day contain long articles on the speech delivered by Chancellor Von Caprivi in the Reichstag yesterday, during the course of which, after referring to the relations between France and Russia and Germany and Russia and the universal desire for peace, he pointed significantly to the efficiency of the German army. The *North German Gazette*, the organ of the Government, says that the Chancellor's speech will have a convincing effect upon Parliament, and that it will have a still more marked impression abroad as showing how little are justified the pessimistic sentiments which have lately been manifested.

The *Gazette* declares that the speech will give a powerful impulse to confidence in the general position of international affairs and will stimulate prosperity in Germany.

The *Vossiche Zeitung* declares that the effect of the Chancellor's words will be to dissipate any anxiety that may have been felt regarding Germany's military or economic relations. The nation, it says, will cheerfully support every step taken by the Monarch or the government which is calculated to strengthen peace.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Budget debate in the Reichstag to-day was lively. After Herr Buhl had spoken in defense of the policy pursued by Prince Bismarck as Chancellor, and against the course adopted by Von Caprivi, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, criticised the rapid increase of the imperial debt, and of the army and navy appropriations. He contended that it was inevitable in the event of war that a number of the German States should become bankrupt. Expressions had recently been used which conveyed to the soldiers the idea that they might be employed not only against a foreign foe, but also against an enemy within the Empire. Agitated murmurs from every part of the house followed this allusion to the Emperor's utterances. Herr Bebel, continuing said that with every thousand new recruits social Democracy was being more and more strongly infused into the army, as Chancellor Von Caprivi had pictured journalists as the only propagators of unrest, he felt bound to say that many orators were engaged in the work of agitation and cited the speech recently delivered at Erfurt by a high personage.

At this point the Vice-President, Count Ballestrem, interrupted the speaker, refusing to allow the Emperor's speech to be subjected to criticism.

Herr Bebel said he would leave his comparison in the hands of the public, who well knew that it was not journalism that spread a feeling of unrest through the country. Touching the Protectionist policy he said the heavy tariffs imposed by the Government, coupled with the military expenditures, had created enormous difficulties. The slight reduction in corn duties in the treaty of commerce with Austria, would not suffice to offset the want of proper nourishment from which millions suffer, the result being an enormous increase of disease, mortality and crime. The structure of the middle class of society, Herr Bebel continued, was built in a swamp, into which it was slowly sinking, probably to make room for another and better social organization. The country had gotten rid of one enemy of social reform when Prince Bismarck was driven from power.

Here Count Ballestrem again called Herr Bebel to order, declaring that the expression used in connection with the ex-Chancellor's name could not be permitted, being directed toward an absent member of the House.

Herr Bebel replied that Prince Bismarck had not taken his seat in the House, and proceeded with his denunciation of the Government, which, he asserted, was following, as far as it dared, in Prince Bismarck's footsteps while assuming the role of a protector of the working classes.

Chancellor Von Caprivi said he believed the country appreciated the efforts made by the Government for the amelioration of the lot of the working classes. The Chancellor proceeded to refer to the Guelph fund bill, shortly to be introduced in the Landtag, maintaining the confiscation of the fund and the leaving of the interest arising therefrom free of control of Parliament. An account is to be rendered to the Landtag stating how the moneys have been applied. at a mass-meeting held here under the auspices of the Anti-Semitic League, at which 2,000 persons were present, the proposal to place restrictions upon the operations of Hebrew dealers in finance on the Bourse and in commerce was vigorously applauded.

At the conflict between four great American life insurance companies, the Mutual, New York Life, Germania and Equitable and the Finance Minister over the law obliging these companies to invest the premiums received in Germany in 2½ per cent Prussian consols continues. Some of these companies receive nearly 50,000,000 marks yearly in German premiums and this money they invest at 5 per cent. Minister Phelps has successfully interceded with Herr Miquel on behalf of the companies and has secured a reduction of the Government's demands, with a prospect of obtaining a repeal of the law. Mr. Phelps has called the attention of the minister to the fact that German fire insurance companys, which operate largely in the United States are permitted to do business on depositing guarantee sums. The American companies doing business here are willing to accept a similar arrangement.

Minister Phelps on Thanksgiving Day attended three celebrations of the day. In a speech he hinted at a reduction of the corn tariff. He said: "The American pig has entered the Brandenburg gate, but it is still hungry. By Christmas, however, it will have all it wants—cheap enough." American corn promises to assume an important place in the manufacture of soap in Germany. Hitherto the manufacturers have used Russian linseed oil. Owing to the failure of that crop East India linseed oil was tried, but the experiment was unsuccessful. An eminent chemist, after many experiments, decided that the oil obtained from corn was best suited for uses of the manufacturers. The latter are now obtaining their supplies from Chicago.

BILL NYE'S MISHAPS.

He Sustains Serious Injuries by a Fall, but Probably Not Fatal.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 28.—Edgar William Nye (Bill) and A. P. Burbank arrived here this evening to deliver a lecture. After Mr. Burbank had recited one piece there was a pause of five minutes. He then reappeared on the stage and announced that Mr. Nye had fallen from the rear door of the Opera-house and received serious injuries. Mr. Nye was cut over the right eye, his wrist badly sprained and his right side badly hurt. Mr. Dunn says the wounds will not prove fatal. The fall was fifteen feet, Mr. Nye striking a lot of lumber. The audience was dismissed.

DOES IT PORTEND WAR.

European Countries Seeking Refined Nitrate in Chili.

VALPARAISO, via Galveston, Nov. 28.—From private sources the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent learns that there is a great demand in several European countries for refined nitrate. This indicates warlike preparations for the coming spring.

THE FIELD FAILURE.

Every Member of the Firm Missing From His Post.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF EDWARD M. FIELD'S CONDITION.

The Claim That He Has Been Driven Insane by His Losses—A Relative in Charge of Affairs—Sidney Dillon's Statement About the Hypothecated Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Edward M. Field is said to be in a mental condition bordering on violent insanity. There are many who look with doubt and suspicion on this statement, which has been freely and urgently spread abroad by his employes. His relatives say his assignee, Daniel A. Lindley's wife, who is Edward M. Field's sister, is very ill, and consequently no one has expected Mr. Lindley to be further racking his tortured mind with business affairs at the Washington building. But no explanation could be offered of the absence from duty of the other partners, J. F. Wiechers and H. C. Hilmers. The numerous visitors to the firm's office found clerks in charge and they were lucky if they could talk with the clerks, who worked behind locked doors. In the absence of the responsible people, undenied rumor played havoc with the reputation of the Field-Lindley firm. The story of the rehypothecation of Union Pacific collateral was invested with credibility by the action and attitude of the railway.

Edward M. Field's sister Alice Durand, who is about ten years his senior, and is the only unmarried daughter of Cyrus W. Field, has been for a quarter of a century the victim of a mental affection, and is at present under the care of friends in a place near New York.

Fanny Griswold Field, who is the wife of James Bruyn Andrews of Paris, France, was also reported to be eccentric. But members of the Field family say that there is no reason to believe that her mind is deranged—pretty well for a weak minded man. That Edward M. Field is not insane is asserted by many of his acquaintances and by men who have met him in a business way.

"Why, I have known Field for ten years," said one yesterday. "I can't believe that he is insane."

F. B. Thurber states that a friend of his (Banker) saw Mr. Field no longer ago than Wednesday last, and that Mr. Field seemed to be in his right mind.

A SUNDAY POST DISPATCH reporter saw Sidney Dillon at his home, No. 23 West Fifty-seventh street, to-night and asked him for a statement in regard to the Union Pacific's relations and dealings with Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. Mr. Dillon said: "Any story that we repudiated the bonds is not true, but the Union Pacific wanted those bonds to stay in the hands of the people who hold them now. We did not want them used for the benefit of Mr. E. M. Field. The Union Pacific turned the bonds over to Field-Lindley together with an ordinary note. The bonds were attached to that note.

"We knew nothing whatever of any further transactions with bonds until this failure occurred. Then we gathered that Field, Lindley & Co. had used the bonds again. When we found that out we did not know who held the bonds, we wanted transactions in them stopped. Some of them were traded in yesterday and some this morning, But they could not be delivered till Monday. Therefore, we took measures to get the stock exchanges to declare them not good delivery, which will save the people who trade in them from any loss. The Union Pacific holds nearly enough to make up these bonds, and as soon as it can be brought about will take them up from the people who hold them. We don't want them to get in the hands of irresponsible note brokers. We know to a great degree where the bonds are and we can go to the holders and take them up."

It is officially announced that the face value, of the securities said to have been misappropriated by the suspended firm of Field, Weichers, Lindley & Co. is $1,710,000. Several of the brokers of the firm have sold the bonds, and must make delivery on Monday. As they are not good delivery, the sellers are endeavoring to have the buyers cancel the transactions. Edward M. Field of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co. has left his home at No. 125 West Twenty-third street with his wife, but where he has gone is not known. The carpets in the house have been taken up, trunks line the hallways and the general appearance of the house would indicate that it is to be closed. This morning six large trunks were taken from the residence and driven away in an express wagon. A servant of the house said that they were empty trunks being carried to the country to be filled—with what the servant did not say. It took two stalwart men to lift each trunk, however.

The same servant, during the afternoon having his attention called to the inconsistency of his statement, admitted that Mrs. Field had left the house last night and had not returned. The servant said that he believed that they had not left the city, but he denied all knowledge of their whereabouts.

Concerning Mr. Field, Mr. Gould, the assignee, says: "I called at Mr. Field's house this morning, but did not see him. I saw his physician, however, and learned from him that Mr. Field's condition is very serious. Arrangements are being made to send him to a private insane asylum. Mr. Cyrus W. Field is also very ill of nervous prostration. I tried yesterday to talk with Mr. Field, but found his mind wandering, and he was totally incapable of talking intelligently. His symptoms are not those of an acute maniac, but he can't fix his mind on anything."

In Wall street the feature of the failure most discussed was the disappearance of securities belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad Co., which had been placed with the firm as collateral for a loan some time ago. When the Union Pacific arranged to fund its floating debt several weeks ago, the officers wanted to pay the loan obtained from Field, Lindley, Wischers & Co., and obtain their securities. The firm insisted that the loan be continued to maturity. It is now said that the firm hypothecated the securities some time ago.

Cyrus W. Field's condition was such this evening that he was able to be in consultation with Pierrepont Morgan, trying to straighten out the tangled affairs of his son's business. His friends expressed great encouragement at this sign of his returning strength.

It was said late to-night that there was a dafalcation in the crippled firm that would probably sweep away Mr. Field's fortune should he try to make it good.

EXECUTED A MORTGAGE.

Failure of a General Storekeeper—Financially Embarrassed.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 28.—Late this afternoon Mr. W. R. Ryan, well known in Paris as a business man, executed a chattel mortgage on his stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, trunks, etc., and the store furniture and fixtures, naming Mr. L. C. Ryan as trustee and empowering him to take charge of and sell the entire stock as he might deem best.

The leading creditors are as follows: H. D. McDonald, $1,000, to be paid out of first proceeds after costs of executing trust; Farmers & Merchants' Bank, $9,592.38; City National Bank, $8,130; J. B. Ryan, $3,618.06 J. B. Ryan, $2,797.67; J. B. Ryan, $500; J. B. Ryan, $1,250; total, $8,005.72. L. C. Ryan, $4,850; Banner Bros., $770.35. The foregoing are made preferred creditors, and are to be paid in full, or if not enough should be realized they are to be paid pro-rata. The other creditors are: Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., $150; Scott-Force Hat Co., $200; Bamberger, Bloom & Co., $253.50; Rice, Stix & Co., $150.70; American Rubber Co., $287.05; Drew, Selly & Co., $470.85. This aggregates over $34,000. Assets not known.

Minnie Williams Found.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—Minnie Williams, the missing girl about whom all East Boston has been talking since her disappearance last Tuesday, was found this morning quietly sleeping in the waiting room of the East Boston ferry. She is 13 years old, was dressed well with a neatly trimmed black hat and a long brown ulster over a red dress, but was chilled through, having slept there for hours, if not all night. She ran away for a couple of days at two different times last summer with a girl named Gussie Ruggles, with whom her mother had forbidden her to associate.

CARNIVAL OF DEATH

Two Railway Trains Collide With Deadly Effect.

AN APPALLING LIST OF THE KILLED AND INJURED.

A Government Superintendent's End—Three Customs Officers Meet Death in an Accident at Gravesend—Two Men Drowned—Negro Child Cremated—A Day's Mishaps.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 28.—At 5:01, central time, this evening a Flint & Pere Marquette passenger train crashed into the rear of the Lake Shore, Boston & Chicago special about forty rods from the Union Depot.

Four dead and sixteen terribly mangled and scalded people have been taken from the wreck. At 11 o'clock a ghastly hand lay in the Superintendent's office of the Union Depot, and the body had not been found up to that time. A babe, scalded until it was an unrecognizable mass, and several women whose limbs and features were cooked beyond recognition added to the horrors.

The Pere Marquette train is due in Toledo at 4:53 and the Lake Shore follows it at 4:55. From Air Line Junction the trains use the same track. To-night the Lake Shore was seven minutes late and the Pere Marquette train nine minutes. The Lake Shore train pulled down from the junction ahead of the Marquette though there was but little sea room between them. About forty rods from the Union Depot is a tunnel about fifty feet long. The Lake Shore had gone nearly through this with its seven heavy vestibule parlor cars and the day coach on the rear, when a freight ahead made it pull up. The brakeman ran back to give the red light to the Pere Marquette engineer, but it was too late. The trains were too close. The engineer and fireman of the oncoming train laid down in their cab and crashed through the dimly lighted tunnel into the rear of the Boston & Chicago special. The day coach was split in twain the engine ploughed through until the roof of the car made a cover for the engine clean up to the cab. The steam escaping in volumes hid the wreck from the view of the big crowd which had run out of the stores, saloons and houses on the high bank along which ran the street above.

An alarm was turned in and ambulances and the patrol wagon conveyed the dead and dying to St. Vincent's Hospital or to different houses, and it was with the greatest difficulty that names could be obtained. A list of the dead and injured from the patients in the hospital and the efforts made by the railroad people is as follows:

KILLED.

MRS. MARY MCCOIGN, Rawson, Ill.

A CHILD of Mrs. McCoign, 18 months.

A CHILD, son of Mrs. McCoign, aged 8 years; crushed and scalded.

INJURED.

MATTIE MEYER, 387 Prospect street, Cleveland; badly scalded; will die.

MR. AND MRS. J. P. NELSON, 710 Jefferson street, Toledo; scalded badly; Mr. Nelson will die.

L. L. WALKER, Goshen, Ind; scalded about face, hands and limbs; went home on West-bound train.

C. J. ANDERSON, Riverside, Ill.; scalded.

PETER TAYLOR, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.; scalded.

JOSEPH LUDWIG, Peoria, Ill.; hurt in the abdomen.

WARREN L. POTTER, Pittsburg; scalded on hands and face.

H. VAUGHN, Auburn, N. Y.; scalded on hands.

CONDUCTOR HUNTER of the F. & P. M. train; hurt in back.

DOLLY FISHER, Toledo, scalded severely.

JOHN CONWAY, Melville, Mass.; hands and head scalded.

JOHN CAMPBELL, New York City; scalded about the back and hands.

THOMAS MCQUEEN, Elkhart, Ind.; hurt about the back and cannot live.

J. A. MCKENZIE, wife and daughters, Pearl and Maude; Chicago; Maude will die; the others are seriously scalded.

MRS. J. MCDONALD, New York City; scalded about the face.

MISS ANNIE MACK, New York City; scalded about the face.

W. T. WEST, Detroit; slightly scalded.

MRS. C. J. GALLAWAY, Toledo; seriously bruised.

MR. and MRS. GEO. F. JAMES, New York; slightly scalded.

DR. R. MURPHY, East Toledo, scalded; escaped through a window.

Miss Dolly Fisher, the daughter of Health Officer Fisher, maddened by the pain of the scalding steam, leaped from the window and was cut and slightly bruised.

One man, Warren L. Potter, himself slightly scalded, attempted to pull Mrs. McCoy from the car, and the flesh came off in great shreds from the woman's arm.

There was much confusion when the dead and wounded were taken from the Lake Shore coach, and it was not till midnight that the latest list showed three dead, four dying, and nineteen wounded.

It has been impossible to obtain a complete list of names and the one sent in these dispatches will probably be found correct, with one exception, Mr. McCoign, the mother of the two dead children, is not dead. The woman supposed to be the mother was found to be the owner of the hand cut off, and her name could not be obtained. A passenger on the train said it was Mrs. J. L. McDonald of New York City. At St. Vincent's Hospital are sixteen wounded; four of these will probably die and Mrs. J. P. Nelson and Mrs. Galloway may not live. Physicians in attendance upon the wounded claim that the death list will reach ten before morning.

A MINE CAVES IN.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Nov. 28.—At the Pleasant Valley mines a cave-in occurred in one of the drifts in which men were working. John Ellis, being in the lead, was caught in the falling debris of rocks and boulders, and fears were entertained for his safety. When extricated from the debris it was found that his head and arms were frightfully crushed, but life was not gone. Medical aid was quickly summoned and with careful nursing he was revived and unless the internal injuries are more serious than as yet can be discerned, he may eventually recover.

The unfortunate sufferer is a single man who lives with a married brother near the mines.

Accidents in the Carthage Mines have been very infrequent as every care is taken to avoid them.

BURNED TO DEATH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Little Mamie, the 7-year-old daughter of Flavins Flesher of Murrayville, caught her dress on fire while the family was absent last evening. The child ran across the street where her aunt tried to extinguish the flames, but did not succeed until the child was burned so terribly that she died in a short time. The woman is also terribly burned about the face, neck and body, probably fatally.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—James H. Waller, who was seriously injured by the falling of a timber recently at the Kempsville Government Works, has since died. He suffered compound fracture of his leg and thigh and had two ribs broken. Lockjaw ensued and caused his death. His sister arrived from Nashville, Tenn., at 3 o'clock in the morning, just in time to see him before he died.

THREE CUSTOMS OFFICERS KILLED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—While a customs boat was attempting to-day to get alongside of the steamer Oriental, at Gravesend, it fouled the steamer's propeller. The latter's engines were moving and the blades of the propeller struck the boat with fearful violence, smashing it to pieces. There were five customs officers in the boat. Three of them were killed, and the others were rescued in an exhausted condition.

MINE EXPLOSION.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 28.—An explosion occurred in one of the mines at Oxford furnace this morning. Peter Hamshire was instantly killed, George Dode fatally injured, and several others were badly hurt. The men while drilling struck an old blast which had not gone off; an explosion followed with the above results.

KILLED BY A DERRICK.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Nov. 28.—Col. W. M. Childs, Superintendent of the vast Government works in the Illinois River, near Kampsville, was instantly killed this afternoon by the falling of a derrick. Col. Childs was comparatively young and was a man of great promise. He leaves a wife and two children.

CAUGHT IN THE SAWS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—Ira Gayle, while feeding a gin at Trippe, Ark., was caught in the saws and was seriously mangled. The right arm was drawn out in threads, and was amputated near the shoulder. Gayle will recover.

HER BURNS CAUSED DEATH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Sister Mary of the Edward Street Orphan Asylum, known in the world as Mary Hogan of Pawtucket, R. I., who was terribly burned a week ago by her clothing becoming ignited from the kitchen fire, died yesterday.

WHIRLED TO DEATH.

READING, Pa., Nov. 28.—Daniel Brown, aged 40 years, one of the Jury Commissioners of Berks County, while adjusting a belt in a flour mill at Fleetwood, this county, this morning, was caught in the shafting and whirled to death.

BURNED TO DEATH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—A special from Poplar Grove says: A little negro child near here while playing in the yard with fire had her clothes catch and was burned so badly that she died in a few hours.

MELBOURN'S RIVAL.

The Rainmaking Claim of a Man in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—London's dark fog and Sahara's scorching drought have had their day, according to Louis Lachmann of No. 48 Lincoln avenue. He has an invention that can be used either to dispel the fogs along rocky coasts dangerous to vessels or to create rain in an arid desert. For months he has been guarding his invention as a precious treasure, but now that he has secured letters patent in all the principal countries of the world, the veil of secrecy can now be lifted.

"I can produce rain on the driest spot on the globe, or clear the atmosphere in London on the foggiest day in half an hour," he says; but this is not all. He claims the grasp of the poorest community Jerry Simpson ever saw; in brief his method is to explode retorts of liquified carbolic acid gas at a great elevation. The rapid evaporation of the gas creates an extensive current of cold air. The specific gravity of cold air being greater than warm air sinks rapidly to the earth, sets in motion streams of atmosphere air, lowers the temperature at a great altitude, "produces clouds instanter and all with the bluest of blue skies at the outset, and the driest desert of a rainless region."

HOME AGAIN.

The St. Louis Spanish Club Again on American Soil.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Nov. 28.—The St. Louis excursionists crossed the Rio Grande into the United States at 11 o'clock to-night after an all day's ride from Monterey. Kendrick left us at Monterey for a trip to Central and South America, Mekeel, Benecke and Miner have gone to San Antonio by the Mexican National road and will rejoin us there to-morrow. Dr. Appel will leave to-morrow to join his command at Ft. Bliss. Ex-Gov. Madeo of Coahuila and family accompanied us from Monterey to Vondito. All our party are well and in good spirits except Ferguson who has been very sick to-day. Nothing very serious. W. A. KELSOE.

Not a Local Disease

Because Catarrh affects your head, it is not therefore a local disease. If it did not exist in your blood it could not manifest itself in your nose. Whatever impurities the blood does not carry away cause disease. Therefore, for

Catarrh

A snuff or other inhalant can at most give only temporary relief. The best way to effect a cure is to attack the disease in the blood, by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eliminates all impurities and thus permanently cures Catarrh. The success of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

As a remedy for Catarrh is vouched for by many people it has cured. N. B.—Be sure to get Hood's.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1891.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri and Western Illinois: Fair weather; warmer and fair Monday.

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH takes pleasure in leading the jubilee newspaper procession.

THERE is more politics than monument in the Grant Monument Association of New York.

THE demand of citizens for the wiping out of the old express delivery limit is unanimous.

THE Mayor can break up the Council combine at any time, that is if he will do the right thing.

FICTION about the Pension Department is good enough in its way, but what the people want most just now is the truth about it.

IT is solemnly announced that Mr. BLAINE is playing a waiting game. It is a game he ought to understand. He has been playing it since 1876.

THERE is so much deception and extortion in the express delivery limit "racket" that even a grasping monopoly should be shamed into abolishing it.

PEIXOTO announces himself as opposed to a dictatorship and in favor of the re-establishment of the regular order of things. What is the regular order in South America?

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that to call a man an anarchist is libelous, anarchist, according to Sucker judgment, being an "enemy of society." Dogberry never was good at definition.

MR. BALFOUR says that Ireland will never have home rule, but intelligent people will prefer to trust the significant sign of continued gains by the Liberals as more worthy of confidence than the prophecy of a Tory official.

MR. BALFOUR proudly declares that he has restored order in Ireland. It is the sort of order, however, which reigned in Warsaw on a certain memorable occasion, effected by similar means and which will possibly be followed by similar consequences.

IT is not the part of wisdom in the city officials to haggle over the cost of a safe depository for records, the loss of which would be irreparable. The addition to the Recorder's office should be built in the place and manner to best accomplish its object.

AFTER so many years of imposition the plea of the express managers that they do not want to be forced by public protest into doing right is ridiculous. They should be thankful to the public that it suffered such abuse of monopolistic privileges for any length of time.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING is pushing himself forward again and hopes to be reinstated in the good graces of "Society." As he has an American wife there is little doubt that he will succeed, but he will never be admitted into the Prince of Wales set. Lady CUMMING aspires to something better.

THE New York *Tribune* innocently remarks that "the poor working girl whose strained face and scanty raiment tell of a struggle to keep the wolf from the door, needs a keen comprehension of the real value of those mercies which train a pure and heroic character." This is as delicious as anything ever let fall by the smuggest Pharisee. It is to be hoped that the poor girl's comprehension will be sharpened by careful reading of the *Tribune's* tariff editorials.

THE suffering inflicted upon St. Paul by the reflection that Minneapolis has something which she cannot have is agonizing. We feel sorry for the place, but nothing can be done, apparently, to ease her misery. The Democrats cannot overlook the superior advantages of St. Louis as a convention city, and the Prohibitionists and People's party are dead-set upon coming here. Some little relief from the pain of conscious loss may, perhaps, be gained from capturing the Woman Suffragist Convention, and sitting on the fence and watching Minneapolis enjoying herself.

VIRTUOUS INHUMANITY.

The other day fifty women of Coldwater, O., raided a house occupied by four unfortunate fellow-women and subjecting them to a cruel beating, demolished their home and ordered them, weak, suffering and without means to get food or shelter, to leave the town at once. Several men who were in the house at the time were allowed to escape, and there is no report that they received any part of the punishment meted out to their weak and pitiable companions in vice.

The women composing the mob that did this work are described as Christian women, the best of the town. They would resent hotly a charge that they have no respect for law and are wanting in the essential grace of Christianity. Yet in this act they violated the law and went directly contrary to the injunction and example of the Founder of Christianity. One can faintly imagine the rebuke which these women would have received from Him, who interposed in behalf of the poor creature taken in sin and dismissed her with a kind word, had he found them at their brutal work.

It is safe to say that these good women had never thought of trying to rescue their fallen sisters from their degradation, had never held out a helping hand to them or endeavored to lead them back into the path of honesty and virtue by kindly encouragement. As an excellent woman has said, it is strange that "women who in every duty of life are true and tender; whose hearts are moved to pity and to love; women whose gentleness and sweet influence goes out to the suffering, the sin and the sorrow of this wide world—seem to freeze their hearts to ice when dealing with those who most need their loving care."

As long as Christian women permit relentless hate and brutality to take the place of charity and gentleness in dealing with wrong-doers of their own sex the influence of Christianity in reclaiming the fallen and purifying society must be nullified in large measure.

ROOM AND FOOD FOR ALL.

An optimistic writer in the *Century* attempts to quiet the Malthusian specter of overpopulation by pointing out the wonderful achievements of science in promoting the natural processes of food production, particularly by the application of chemistry to agriculture. His conclusion is that when the need comes, and as it comes, the inventive faculties will be put to use and starvation kept at bay.

The history of the Malthusian theory of population is an instructive example of the influence of a theory in practical affairs, particularly when it can be laid hold of by interested persons or classes to justify wrong-doing or sustain unrighteous institutions. For fifty years the legislation of England was affected by this theory. It was taken up by the economists and made one of the props of their science. Politicians had no remedy for poverty except that the working people should quit loving children so much. They insisted that as long as the poor man impudently held fast the sweetest, tenderest instinct of humanity—an instinct manifestly intended by Divine Providence to be indulged only by the rich and great—just so long would he be degraded and helpless. Even JOHN MILL, one of the best of men, was stricken with the delusion and preached celibacy to the workingmen with pious zeal. Only by limiting their numbers could the workingmen get their share of the produce and in celibacy only was the solution of the vexing labor problem. The privileged classes made much of the "niggardliness of nature," and holding it as proven that there was not enough to give each his share, felt justified in upholding the institutions which enabled them to get more than their share. They carried the "struggle for existence" into politics, identified right with might and appealed to Science for their warrant.

But unfortunately for them Science had not then said its last word on the subject. Nature left to herself works blindly and often malevolently. Guided by the intelligence of man she may be made to work miracles of benevolence. She is not harsh except to those who do not know her humors, but to those who study her laws and conform to them she is a bountiful mother. The mistake of MALTHUS and the economists is an example of the hideous untruth of a half truth. It will probably be found that the ways of nature are reasonable, that what is natural is rational, and that the apparent exceptions arise from our want of insight.

FEW men have so well deserved the respect of their fellow-men as the aged Archbishop of St. Louis, whose jubilee the Catholics of America unite to celebrate. All of his honors have come to him unsought, all his preferments in the church have been conferred unsolicited by him. The sweet reasonableness of his character has won the esteem of Catholic and Protestant alike. Churchman though he was, he yet extended his sympathy to all men without a thought of creed or dogma. He was one of those choice spirits who now and then show what man may be at his best. His blameless life and beneficent activity will be remembered as examples of Christlikeness worthy of imitation. He is an old man now, but he is not alone; as the shadows lengthen as he passes towards the dark valley, he will be accompanied by the blessings of his own people and the respect and affection of all who know him.

CONGRESSMAN CRISP voted for CARLISLE against RANDALL for the Speakership, voted for the MORRISON and the MILLS bills and has made many speeches advocating a thorough reform of the tariff. The statement that the election of CRISP over MILLS to the Speakership would mean a blow at tariff reform, represents a disreputable campaign trick unworthy of the man for whose benefit it has been made. Party honors not fairly won are not fit for an honorable man to wear.

THE trouble with the Civil Service Commission seems to be too much head and too little body. Probably there are not fifty men in the United States, outside the public service, who know the names of the members other than the chairman. Their duty is to rattle around and keep the people informed of the pernicious activity of office-holders. Mr. ROOSEVELT is the only one who has discharged this duty. Let all the others make a noise.

THE will of WILLIAM B. OGDEN, the Chicago millionaire, who bequeathed $300,000 to found a scientific school, has been declared void so far as that provision is concerned. It seems to be almost impossible to make a valid bequest for educational purposes owing to technical difficulties. They might be avoided, however, if millionaires would not wait for death, but work out their own purposes during their lifetime.

A DISPATCH concerning the use of American corn for the relief of the famine-stricken sufferers of Russia concludes with the odd statement that "Jews have been forbidden to purchase corn." Each act of the Muscovite savage is more disgusting than the last. He has all the vices but none of the virtues of a medieval tyrant.

A NEW YORK paper affirms that we Americans are too big to care for what RUDYARD KIPLING or any other English writer says about us. Then why do we writhe and cry out and write resentful paragraphs when our cynical cousins criticise us? Why do we seem so hungry for their good opinion?

"THE people recognize that the Republican party is the party of progress," remarks a Republican organ. The substitution of a "was" for the "is" in that sentence would render it acceptable. The party has fallen into the "has been" line.

A WILD and woolly Congressman named DOLLIVER from Iowa announces that when his State goes Democratic hell will go Methodist. It is not necessary to add that both these consummations are devoutly wished for by the Christian community.

THE net result of M. DE GIERS' visit to Paris and Berlin is the announcement that peace is assured unless some untoward accident sets the flames going. This is the same as saying that the armies must be made larger.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI declares that the stronger a government is the more anxious will it be for peace. This is a gentle hint that an increased armament will be asked for in the interest of European tranquillity.

IF Mr. BLAINE consents to Mr. HARRISON'S renomination and witnesses it with equanimity, he will probably witness the nominee's defeat with the same equanimity.

IN a letter denying that she drank and frolicked with Harvard students, Actress MARIE JANSEN says that the father of the under-graduate who made the statement should be told that "while Harvard can teach him (the under-graduate) a curriculum well enough in its way, there is a fundamental matter that needs correction through the medium of a heavy hand and a well-soled slipper." Miss JANSEN is as delicately suggestive in her writing as in her acting.

THE latest wrinkle in New York journalism is to give an accident insurance coupon with each copy. A man can now start to read the newspaper which distributes the coupons with a pleasant feeling that if he does not survive his funeral expenses will be provided for. But most people prefer to take a newspaper which is warranted not to kill.

PROF. S. E. CHANDLER announces a discovery of considerable importance to Boston. It seems that the poles of the earth are not fixed but revolve about a circumference with a radius of thirty miles in 427 days. It is not believed, however, that the location of the Hub will be changed by this newly discovered fact.

THE first Blaine club for the campaign has been formed by Indianians. They call themselves the "Plumed Knights," and doubtless expect the Maine man to feather their nests if he gets into the White House.

THE Chicago people are wondering where the wolf which was caught on the South Side came from. It would be a good idea to count the members of the Board of Trade.

SINCE our railroads cannot carry all of our grain, it would be a good idea to let the starving peasants of Russia carry some of it.

THERE should be many candidates for the vacant Presidency of the New York Grant Monument Association. It is a life office.

A CHICAGO man has been found who never loses on horse stakes. He keeps a restaurant and sells them.

THE express companies are giving the public a bad deal in the limit game they are playing.

JUST enough snow fell yesterday to give Uncle JERRY'S prophets a straight tip about winter.

THERE is a good deal of chaff about the Texas Mills just now.

EDWIN ARNOLD is proud of the fact that he has written 8,000 editorial leaders, not one of which was less than a half column in length. But how much prouder he would have reason to be if he had written 16,000 half as long.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Welshmen Astray.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I saw in Friday's POST-DISPATCH an advertisement of a tug-of-war contest to take place at Natatorium Sunday night, and to last for six successive nights, including Sunday night; ten different nationalities, Welshmen included, $50 gold medal to the winner. I as a Welshman do not question their ability and aptitude to win, but I question if those men can conscientiously say that it would not be a disgrace to Welshmen and their mother country to partake in such work on Sunday. It is not keeping holy the Sabbath day; therefore, it is a tug-of-war between you and your God, and you will come out second best and will not receive a gold medal but His eternal displeasure. Stop! Stop! Being in St. Louis is no excuse that you should be farther from God. He found Jonah when he went from home. CYMRO.

Out of Work.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Your paper has always been conspicuous for its advocacy of the people's cause, and as a fighter of every form of injustice. I desire to call your attention to my case, where circumstances and prejudice seem to have conspired against me. My clothes are shabby; not because I am a shabby man, but because I have not the means to buy better. I cannot get work, although I have made every effort to do so. My family is starving and I am helpless. I have no pusher behind me, and as I am unfortunate people seem to think it their duty to kick and browbeat me. I am strong and healthy and willing to work. Why is it that I, one of God's creatures—the God who is said to be no respecter of persons—why is it that I am compelled to ask permission of my fellow-men to breathe the air which was freely given to all? There is something wrong here.

When a rich man refuses a poor devil work does he think of the number of children he is condemning to starvation? It is not true that any man can find work if he really wants it. I know better.

Now, I want two things—first, somebody to pull me out of the hole I am in; second, some wise man to tell me how I fell into it. The first is most important to me at present, but as a matter of useful knowledge the second will be thankfully received.

W. D. P., A STRANGER.

St. Louis, Nov. 28.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

What was the song called "Arkansas Boy" commemorative of? ANXIOUS.

The song "Arkansas Boy" was written by an officer named Allen in 1846, when the transports containing the troops sent to reinforce Gen. Taylor at Fort Brown were nearing the coast of Texas. It was very popular during the Mexican war.

Which is the most valuable of the precious stones? LAPIDARY.

The diamond is generally given this rank, for the reason that the largest diamonds are more costly than any other jewels. Some, however, consider the ruby as the most precious stone for the reason that a large ruby is costlier than a diamond of the same size. At present rates a ruby as large as the largest diamond would be much more valuable.

Were Edwin, Matthew and Thomas Arnold brothers? J. L. K.

Edwin and Matthew Arnold were not brothers. Matthew was a son of Arnold of Rugby; Edwin is a son of Robert Coles Arnold. Thomas Arnold, the second son of Arnold of Rugby, is an author and critic, and wrote the article on English literature in the Encyclopædia Britannica. His daughter is Mrs. Humphrey Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere." Edwin Arnold has or had a young brother, Arthur, also distinguished for literary gifts, and knighted by the King of Greece for his efforts towards the aggrandizement of the Hellenic kingdom. Edwin himself is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, which entitles him to be called Sir Edwin.

Please give us in your paper the description of the Confederate flag and oblige three of your subscribers.

There were two Confederate flags. The one known as the stars and bars was the official standard. It consisted of a field of blue, with white stars for the jack, with two broad bands of red and one of white. At a distance this so closely resembled the national standard that mistakes frequently took place in the field. To avoid these the battle flag was adopted. This was composed of a red field bearing a St. Andrew's cross in blue, the cross studded with white stars.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CARDS.—If A has 68 and B 52, A wins.

AUGUST VENY.—Jan. 29, 1870, fell on Saturday.

J. T. C.—Crooked Island is one of the Bahamas.

READER.—No other companies have their headquarters here.

READER.—Joseph Dowling has a date in St. Louis later in the season.

STONE MASON.—Thanksgiving Day in 1887 fell on the 28th of November.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The silver dollar contains 412½ grains of silver, 900 fine.

OLD BACHELOR.—Your description is not sufficiently exact to secure identification.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.—Call upon Postmaster John B. Harlow for the desired information.

SUBSCRIBER.—The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of Nov. 8 contains a complete list of premium coins.

READER.—The distance from Fifth street to Grand avenue is 11,600 feet, or two and 7-264 miles.

K. A. W.—"The Lilliputians" will be seen at the Olympic Theater during the latter part of February.

BEETHOVEN.—Information concerning the private affairs of private persons is not given in this column.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Moxar, the murderer of Private Officer Treinan, was arrested in Centerville Ill.

A READER.—May Irwin is the elder of the Irwin sisters, who are with the "Boys and Girls" combination.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—There is a mistake, and you have made it. A straight does not beat a flush, but vice versa.

SUBSCRIBER.—Consult books of recitation, an assortment of which can be found at either of the libraries.

ST. MARC.—1. Joseph Haworth is a native of Cleveland, O. 2. Dion Boucicault was born in Coleraine, Ireland.

READER.—The Olympic Theater has a seating capacity of 2,409. The new Hagan Opera-house will seat about 1,800.

CONSTANT READER.—James Gordon Bennett is proprietor of the New York *Herald*. The New York *Tribune* is owned by a stock company.

J. W. C.—Oil paintings should not be cleaned by one who is not an expert. Such an attempt would probably result in their destruction.

H. O. W. M. E. S.—You can obtain all the information you desire about the Famous candle contest in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of Nov. 1, page 11.

EDITH.—1. The line mentioned has not yet announced its Christmas excursion rates. 2. It is perfectly proper for you to visit the matinee unattended.

P. N. P.—Nothing but the Governor's pardon can restore a convict's citizenship, and is depends upon the offense and age of the convict whether he is disfranchised or not.

A. L. G., DAILY READER AND ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER.—J. K. Emmett will open in Buffalo, N. Y., to-morrow night. A letter addressed to him in care of "Theater," that point, will reach him or any member of his company.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.—The number of clerks appointed to the local post-office annually varies from one to fifty. The length of time between examination and appointment depends upon the percentage made. For full particulars address Secretary Board of Civil Service Examiners, Post-office.

YOU cannot buy elsewhere as fine Cut Glass, Bric-a-brac, Clocks, Lamps and Music Boxes at as low prices as at Mermod & Jaccard's, corner Broadway and Locust. They ask you to come in and see these beautiful things.

FOR BLAINE.

President Harrison Repudiated in His Own State.

The Movement Started by Indiana Republicans Yesterday.

THIS POSITION BY THE LEADERS OUTSPOKEN AND UNEQUIVOCAL.

Jerry Simpson Advises Kansas Alliance Men to Fuse With Democrats—Lottery and Anti-Lottery May Swing Louisiana Around—An Illinois Candidate Feeling the Public Pulse—Ex-Senator Sparks a Candidate for Attorney-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—To-day, in a spacious room on the third floor of the Grand Hotel, a meeting of some political significance was held, at which over seventy of the prominent Republicans of the State were present. The purpose of the meeting was to demonstrate to the public that "certain stories of neutrality between Blaine and Harrison are untrue." In other words, presumably, they are Republicans who favor the nomination of Blaine or some one else than Harrison. Before 10 o'clock many of the visitors to the meeting began to "show up." They were met by Harrison T. Tincher and Otto Gresham, who politely whispered to each one where the place of meeting was. Among those who arrived early and were sent up in the elevator were Milton Garrigus, editor of the Kokomo *Journal*; ex-Congressman White of Ft. Wayne, Charles B. Landis, editor of the Delphi *Journal*, and Robert Sayre of Wabash. From the city were Harrison T. Tincher, Otto Gresham, Oliver T. Morton and five others. Nearly everyone was decidedly evasive and refused to talk upon the details of the meeting. Several, however, said that the purpose of the meeting was to devise means and plans to give Indiana's delegate vote for Blaine in 1892. The promoters of the movement have been formerly considered Gresham men. They are for Blaine as the most available, but will be for Gresham if Blaine should drop out. They don't want Harrison, but are for him if they are beaten in the convention.

Recently a story has been sent out to the effect that Harrison had made a demand for Blaine to call off his friends in Indiana, and that Blaine had responded by directing his friends in Indiana to suppress any tendency toward a split, and to remain perfectly neutral as between him and Harrison. The anti-Harrison element called the meeting which is being held to-day to fully demonstrate the untruth of this story. The Blaine men, as the anti-Harrison element now calls itself, is here to plan how the Hoosier delegation may be given over to Blaine in the Minneapolis convention, and it is declared that the work is being done with authority. One of those present at the meeting said that every man present knew that Judge Gresham is not and will not be a Presidential candidate, and that every one knew equally well that James G. Blaine would accept a nomination. The Blaine movement leaders claim that perfect organization exists in Indiana, and that there are sub-organizations in every county and Congressional District in the State.

The movement is also blessed with the friendliness of seven of the thirteen Central Committeemen, it is claimed, four of whom are in close affiliation with the movement as organized. The expressed sentiment of almost every one present at the meeting was that Blaine was the man to unite on and work for and preparations to carry this into effect were arranged. The session began at 11:30 and lasted for three hours. Capt. White presided. By general consent the meeting deputized H. T. Tincher to prepare a statement as to its character and purposes. Mr. Tincher's statement, he says, will simply be in effect that the candidacy of Blaine is indorsed.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

SENATOR SPARKS WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

NEVADA, Mo., Nov. 28.—State Senator Sam Sparks of Warrensburg was in Nevada today, and in answer to a query, said: "Yes, I am in the race for Attorney-General and I am not in for the gate fees simply. I believe the office of Attorney-General should be handed around as a reward for political services. Both of my competitors have had a turn at this particular official spigot and some of the rest of us should have a chance now. Of course I feel that I ought to be the man."

"When asked as to his opinion on the advisability of calling an extra session of the Legislature to redistrict the State, he said: "I have had but one opinion as to that. I think the Governor should, for two good and sufficient reasons. First, without an extra session we would in all probability lose one or perhaps all of our electoral votes. We could not elect the additional electors to which we have become entitled by reason of the new apportionment, unless sec. 2359, Revised Statutes, authorizing the Governor to lay off the State into electoral districts, is made constitutional. In my humble judgment it clearly invades art. 8 of the State Constitution of 1875 and sec. 1 of art. 4 of the same instrument. For the reason that the above-named sec. 2359 is an unquestionable infraction of these constitutional safeguards I think the Governor should call an extra session of the Legislature."

LOTTERY AND ANTI-LOTTERY.

A BARE CHANCE THAT LOUISIANA MAY GO REPUBLICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 28.—The progress of the primary elections in Louisiana for a Democratic State ticket, which embraces also the lottery amendment to the constitution, indicates that Capt. Adams, the anti-lottery-farmer candidate, will, after all make a very respectable showing against ex-Gov. McEnery. A week ago the record of delegates elected stood—McEnery, 268; Adams, 113. To-day it is—McEnery, 276; Adams, 187; the latter having increased 74 votes during the week, while the lottery candidate only added 8 to his figures. The impression is now becoming apparent that the ex-Governor has already received the greater part of his vote and that the Farmers' Alliance will now show its strength and instruct for Adams. Nearly all of the delegates yet to be elected, 343 votes, will be necessary for a nomination, so McEnery is now sixty-seven from the goal. His friends claim that he will secure these during the next ten days, but nevertheless evince much anxiety at the strides of the anti-lottery man. Calculating upon a bitter division in the Democratic ranks and believing that the threats of a bolt will be carried out and that there will be a Democratic lottery candidate for governor and a Democratic anti-lottery candidate, the Republicans are beginning to organize for a determined State Congressional fight. In every parish committees are meeting, pushing the registration and harmonizing differences. The *Republican*, the organ of the administration, announces this week in favor of Judge W. G. Wylie of East Carroll. He is a strong man in his section, respected by both parties, a planter of considerable wealth and a lawyer who served with distinction on the Supreme bench, with Chief Justice Ludeling. Should he be nominated he will prove a formidable opponent and will have as good chance of winning as will the candidates of the other party. One fact that has served to encourage activity in Republican ranks has been the publication of the caucus returns, showing there is yet in Louisiana a preponderance of colored persons, and that colored votes are in a respectable majority.

JERRY FAVORS FUSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Jerry Simpson said this morning that he favored a fusion of Democrats and Farmers' Alliance men in Kansas to defeat the Republicans. "Such a combination can defeat the Republicans in Kansas next year. Grover Cleveland or any other Democratic Presidential nominee can carry the State if the Democrats be wise enough to fuse with the Farmers' Alliance. They say we lost ground in Kansas. The returns show that the Alliance vote was 10 per cent greater this year than in 1890."

NINETY PER CENT FOR CLEVELAND.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 28.—An Omaha paper to-morrow will print interviews with 400 representative Democrats of Nebraska, giving their presidential preferences. About 90 per cent favor Cleveland and a large number mention Boies for second place.

PURIFYING THE ALLIANCE.

CORSICANA, Tex., Nov. 28.—The anti-subtreasury members of the Alliance have recognized the order under the original charter. The new constitution debars from membership any member of a secret organization that controls his politics, and also socialists, communists and anarchists.

SOUVENIR "Silver Spoons," $1 to $5; Souvenir "Cups and Saucers," 75c to $10. See the exquisite things shown at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, Broadway and Locust.

BABY RUTH.

Mrs. Cleveland and the Little One Go to Lakewood.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Ex-President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and baby Ruth, will leave this city Monday afternoon for Lakewood. They will go by the Royal Blue Line via the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and will reach Lakewood at 5.15 p. m. Immediately on their arrival they will go to the Lakewood cottage, formerly occupied by Park Commissioner Straus, which has been specially prepared for them. The cottage, which is adjacent to the Lakewood Hotel, is situated in a large grove of oak, chestnut, cedar and pine trees. While it is one of the most secluded it is one of the most attractive cottages in the village. It has a southern exposure, fronting on a large open space, which approaches at the south and west by drives and well kept walks. The cottage was selected with especial reference to quiet and rest for Mrs. Cleveland and the baby, and no better location could have been chosen. It is within ten minutes of the railroad station by carriage and is not far from the entrance to the famous North Woods drive. The Cathedral drive in Pine Park is a short mile in distance from the cottage and the lake drives are about the same distance. Around the cottage are pretty walks in the woods. Lexington avenue, running to the village direct, passes in front of the house. As has been stated in the POST-DISPATCH, Mrs. Cleveland goes to Lakewood to pass most of the winter. She will probably stay there until April, or even later, and hoped baby Ruth and herself will recover from fatigue and over-exertion to which both are subjected in this city. It is no secret that Mrs. Cleveland's health, while not at all broken, is not what it was a few months ago, and the baby has not got on as well as was expected and hoped. The ex-President will, it was said yesterday, spend as much of his time as he can spare from his exacting professional duties with his family. The improved train service will enable him to leave Lakewood at 8:10 a. m. and be in his office before 10:20. He can leave this city at 3:45 p. m. and be in his cottage at 5:25. The arrangement will enable him to breakfast and dine with his family. It goes without saying that the quiet and rest which Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland seek at Lakewood will be undisturbed. "Not only," said the ex-President last night, "do we not wish to be disturbed, but we won't be."

ONLY $1 for 100 finest Visiting Cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 Cards and finely engraved Copper Plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

Officer Young Seriously Hurt.

Officer Julius Young, one of the most popular men on the police force, met with a serious accident yesterday morning while riding along King's highway and Clayton road. His horse shied at some object in the road and the saddle turned, causing Young to fall sideways into the road on his head. His horse stood still and did not drag the fallen officer, but in the fall he sustained a severe scalp wound, and when taken home he complained of internal pains. The physicians attending him say the wound on the young officer's head is not serious, but they fear he has been internally injured.

THE great society event this week will be the opening to-morrow at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust.

John H. Havice Arrested.

Word was received from Chicago, Ill., last night by Chief Harrigan informing him of the arrest of John H. Havice, the ex-financial secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 45. It is said that Havice was short in his accounts as Secretary to the amount of $800. Mr. Frank Daugherty, master of the lodge, was deputized by Chief Harrigan to go after Hovice, as he has agreed to return to St. Louis without requisition papers.

THE greatest values ever offered are the $100 Solitaire Diamond Rings at Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., corner Broadway and Locust. Call and see them.

Selling Mullanphy Board Soap.

Florence O'Hearn, a poorly clad young man, was arrested in the Fourth District last night while peddling soap from door to door. He sold the soap at a price so low that it caused suspicion, and when asked where he got the soap he said he bought it from a vagrant on the street. The soap bears the name of the Mullanphy Emigrant Society and is supposed to have been stolen from the office of the society. O'Hearn was locked up pending investigation.

LOVELY new designs in Fans, Gold and Shell Hair Pins, our own importations, at very low prices. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust.

Corbett's Bluff.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Peter Jackson, the colored heavyweight pugilist, when questioned to-day by a reporter regarding the reported challenge of Jem Corbett to fight him (Jackson) in New Orleans, said that it would be impossible for him to fight Corbett until after his "go" with Frank P. Slavin. Jackson also expressed the opinion that a colored man would have no show for fair play in New Orleans, and intimated that the whole thing was an advertising scheme of Corbett or his backers for Corbett's benefit.

Caused by a Defective Flue.

A defective flue in Officer David Covington's residence, 2211 Market street, set fire to the roof about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and caused about $100 damage to the building and $25 to furniture.

Mr. F. L. Marshall,

Representing the POST-DISPATCH on 'Change, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on merchants who desire to make use of the POST-DISPATCH market reports. Telephone 284.

VALUE OF A VOICE.

Col. H. Martin Williams May Become House Reading Clerk.

THE STALWART MISSOURI DEMOCRAT HAS GOOD BACKING.

Bogy's Book Has Brought Him a Certain Notoriety and His Publishers Cash—His Next Effort Will Make His Fortune—President Harrison Busy on His Message—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Early under the Cleveland Administration Hon. N. M. Bell came to the Capital and secured the appointment of Superintendent of Foreign Mails. Mr. Bell was the first of the Missouri Democrats to secure recognition because of first-class vocal attainments before the St. Louis convention. Missouri is especially blessed in this regard, as proved by the fact that James Broadwell of St. Louis is now reading clerk of the House. He was appointed as a Republican after a competitive examination, in which figured lawyers, actors and country speakers. It is more than likely that Mr. Broadwell will have to give way, however, to a Democrat, and the State has already provided for such an emergency, in sending to the Capitol the loud, sonorous-voiced Col. H. Martin Williams. The House never had a reading clerk who could read a good second to Col. Williams. The position pays $3,500 a year and requires a man who not only possesses lung power and clean articulation, but one who can technically pronounce all the geographical and diplomatic names included in the consular and diplomatic bill. Col. Williams is for Mills for Speaker, however, and if the tide should bring in Crisp for the place, there might be great obstacles in the way to the Colonel's success.

BOGY'S BOOK.

THE YOUNG MAN HAS WON A CERTAIN REPUTATION, BUT NO CASH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The discharge of young Louis V. Bogy of St. Louis from the Pension Bureau was worth more to him and the publisher of his book, "In Office," than to anybody else. The young lady informant, who was in the main responsible for Boggy's removal, gained some notoriety thorough her efforts, while the production itself was first given prominence outside of Washington by her demand for the author's scalp. Mr. Boggy derivs no immediate financial profit from this work, but he will shortly issue a startling story, which will challenge perhaps severer criticism than the first effort and from which he will realize something substantial. A leading journalist of the Capital, in talking with your correspondent, deplored the scale to which the public taste had drifted in its demand for literature, and yet there was every reason, said he, why it should reach such an ebb. In the first place the Post-office Department a year or so ago, had taken exceptions to the "Kreutzer Sonata," because it embodied within its pages some things which might bring the bloom of youth to the average innocent cheek. The much ado over the question of that work's passage through the mails awakened such an interest in it that every man, woman and child had to have it. The agitation awakened in the public breast a desire for the more flagrant and open character of literature, and, secondly, the cravings of the public, whether in a literary or other way will be satisfied by American ingenuity, as long as it pays. So it was, said he, that the news stand was abundant to-day with that character of invention which appealed to the carnal appetite of the public. As to the novel of Mrs. Judge Irwin Smith of St. Louis, who is also an employe of the Pension Bureau, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussy informed your correspondent that its existence or authorship had not been brought to the attention of the department. The book has been read, however, by the same officials who passed upon Mr. Bogy's novel. But there is no criticism of Government department or employes in Mrs. Smith's book. No thin veil is drawn to hide characters in real life, who might easily discover themselves. It is a strange, adventurous plot, without moral.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE PRESIDENT BUSY ON HIS MESSAGE—MINOR MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The President was unusually busy to-day. He spent the entire forenoon at work on his message to Congress and the time between 12 and 1:30 o'clock was devoted to the reception of official and other visitors. Among these were Senators Sherman, Manderson, Higgins, Gray, Paddock and Davis, ex-Senator Clayton, Dr. Thomas F. Phillips of Kentucky, and Messrs. L. L. Polk, J. F. Tillman and H. W. Ayres of the Farmers' Alliance. At 1:30 the public reception was held in the east room during which the President shook hands with over 500, including a delegation of Indians.

The services of Christopher J. Murphy, Inspector of Hulls at Evansville, have been discontinued by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has convened a board for the selection of his successor.

The total amount of 4½ per cent bonds redeemed to date is $21,819,100, leaving $2,685,600 outstanding.

THE CONVICTS WILL RETURN.

Tennessee Coal Mines Again to Be Run With Prison Labor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 28.—Gov. Buchanan, the Board of Prison Inspectors, J. A. Pitts, attorney for the Governor, Col. A. S. Colyer, attorney for Mr. Goodwin, sub-lessee of convicts, Mr. Nat Baxter, vice-president, and Capt. M. Stoner, attorney for the Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Co., were in consultation here to-day with a view of arriving at some definite conclusion as to when the convicts will be sent back to Coal Creek and Briceville. Gov. Buchanan said that the inspectors passed an order for the return of the convicts who were released from Coal Creek and Briceville to these places. The order in general, he said, is similar to the former one made by the Board. It places no restrictions on the lessees, nor does it fix the time when the convicts shall be returned. Nothing could be learned as to whether the convicts who were sent back will go under the escort of a civil guard or the militia, or both.

MR. JOHN M. WHITE is connected with the advertising department of the POST-DISPATCH with the special object of writing up the business interests of St. Louis and vicinity.

Her Beauty Renewed.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 28.—Miss Mary Wells of Youngstown, O., who was engaged last spring by the State Board of Education as instructor in gymnastics at the State Normal School in this city, and whom Prof. Carroll sent home because she was so homely, has recently undergone a successful operation upon her nose, which was the disfiguring feature, and has become a very pretty young woman. Miss Wells had the sympathy of every body here and she received many letters of condolence from them.

Mr. W. C. Steigers

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

LUE OF A VOICE.

. Martin Williams May Become House Reading Clerk.

TALWART MISSOURI DEMOCRAT HAS GOOD BACKING.

Book Has Brought Him a Certain oriety and His Publishers Cash— Next Effort Will Make His For- —President Harrison Busy on His sage—Washington News.

INGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Early under veland Administration Hon. N. M. me to the Capital and secured appointment of Superintendent oreign Mails. Mr. Bell was st of the Missouri Democrats re recognition because of first- cal attainments before the St. Louis ion. Missouri is especially blessed egard, as proved by the fact that roadwell of St. Louis is now reading the House. He was appointed Republican after a competitive ation, in which figured lawyers and country speakers. It is more ely that Mr. Broadwell will have to , however, to a Democrat, and the has already provided for an emergency, in sending to pitol the loud, sonorous-voiced Martin Williams. The House never ading clerk who could read a good o Col. Williams. The position pays ear and requires a man who not possesses lung power and articulation, but one who echnically pronounce all the hical and diplomatic names in- n the consular and diplomatic bill. liams is for Mills for speaker, how- d if the tide should bring in Crisp for e, there might be great obstacles in to the Colonel's success.

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Mr. W. C. Steigers

n merchants wishing to contract for ng in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 84.

A GREAT FINE SUIT SALE!

For three days we give you grand proof of our power to give the UTMOST worth!

FOR THREE DAYS We give you GOLDEN reasons for buying your Fine Suits here! For three days we place on sale three thousand of the best Suits that ever left a tailor's hands! Three Thousand Fine, New and Fashionable

$20, $22 and $25 Suits Go For $14.50!

From this profusion of perfection you can pick the best goods for the money that ever the sun shone on. You can select a Suit, never sold by others one cent under $20, $22 or $25! And

$5 GIVES YOU FULL SWING! in the largest and finest Pants stock in the State! Five Dollars buys your choice of all our very finest $7, $8, $9 and $10 Tailor-Made Trousers! Every pair goes at $5!

J. L. HUDSON,
406-408 North Broadway.

To the Public:
New Importations, Wines, Brandies, Etc

Seasonable Goods.

Consisting in part of all the meritorious brands of Champagne Wines, including the favorite G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry; Sherry Wines from Jerez, Spain; Port Wines from Oporto, Portugal; Clarets and Sauternes from Bordeaux; Burgundies, Red and White, from Lyons, Rhine Wines from the Rhenish Provinces of Germany; Hungarian Wines from Budapest; Brandies from Cognac and the London Docks; Scotch and Irish Whiskies; Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Arrack, etc., etc.

FRUITS.

Raisins of fine to the finest qualities from Spain.
Currants of fine to the finest qualities from Greece.
Sultana Raisins of fine to finest qualities from Smyrna.
Figs in layers of choicest quality from Smyrna.
Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels from Italy.
Princess Almonds from France; Prunes from France.
Tarragona Almonds from Spain; Valencia Almonds from Spain.
Grenoble Walnuts from France; Jordan Almonds from Spain.
Purchasers can rely on genuineness, purity, quality and condition.

DAVID NICHOLSON

Delightfully Perfumed and entirely free from Grease and Sticky Qualities so objectionable in similar preparations.

The only article offered the public that will positively cure with one application and keep the skin soft and pliant.

For Sale by All Druggists.

GEO. J. FRITSCH
Stove, Furniture & Carpet Co.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.

TAKE THE BROADWAY CABLE.

50 Hard Coal Base Burners,
300 Heating and Cook Stoves,
500 Rolls of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
200 Bedroom Sets,
50 Folding Beds,

And everything wanted in the line of housekeeping. All goods for cash, weekly or monthly payments; terms to suit the purchaser; 50 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN ANY UP-TOWN HOUSE. Five large stores full of the latest and best styles. Open till 9 o'clock. Call and be convinced at

Nos. 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515 and 1517 S. Broadway.

COAL AND HEAVY HAULING.
C. J. DEVLIN.
Drayage, transferring and heavy hauling. Anthracite and Illinois coal. 820 Chestnut st. Phone 158.

One Hundred and Thirty Carriers

And Ninety-four Helpers—total 224 men—are required to deliver the POST-DISPATCH to its patrons in St. Louis every evening.

HANG OUT THE BANNERS!

McNichol Leads the March.

Sound the fife and beat the drum,
Let good music fill the air;
Beautiful new goods have come,
Soon we'll see them everywhere.
Poverty no man shall fee .
Here's a chance—no froth or foam—
Joy in every heart may steal,
Now each soul may claim a home.

Thousands have been blest this way,
Take your places in the crowd;
By the week you only pay,
Even if rich and gay and proud.
All stand equal, none behind,
Square and fair for any man,
Mac can please the varied mind
With his great installment plan.

He has all the heart would crave
If a genii came at call;
And you need not scrimp and save,
For the pay is light and small.
No great burden—bill and debt—
On the buyer's shoulders rest;
Buy on Time, and all you get
From his house is of the best.

Carpets, Furniture, Carved Woods,
Curtains, Portieres, Filmy Lace—
Newest styles and splendid goods;
Such your cosy home will grace.
Room or house, or cot or flat,
Better start right now, make haste;
Pay—well, Time will see to that—
Don't let good Time go to waste.

Every man and woman should see the wisdom of getting into comfortable quarters before the bleak winter sets in. Just see

[Trade Mark.] THE ONLY McNICHOLS, 1015, 1022 and 1024 Market st

P. S. You pay a very little every week for your purchases, which cannot be excelled in town. Everything housekeepers need, or people who don't wish to keep house. Nothing keeps a man indoors like a pretty home. As for Bedding and Stoves, well, Mac beats the world!

LONERGAN'S

Shoes for Gents are the Best at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4. Try one pair; you will wear no other. Open until 9 p. m.

1030 MARKET STREET.
Sent by express to all parts of the United States.

DIEKMANN COAL CO.
COAL,
Charcoal, Wood and Ice.
THIRTEENTH AND TYLER STS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

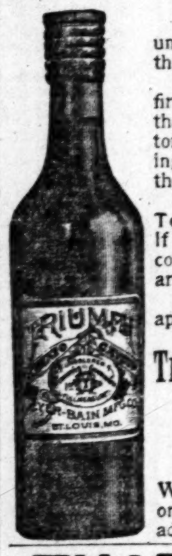
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the city of Springfield, Mo., until 7:30 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1891, for furnishing all materials and doing all labor necessary for the construction of a system of public sewers for said city of Springfield, Mo.

Forms of proposals, specifications, contract and bond, in regard to said work will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Council.
C. W. HACKNEY, City Clerk.

Facts for Housekeepers



No article of food is more universally adulterated than Tomato Catsup.

Many of the so-called first-class brands are from the refuse of canning factories, which require painting and doctoring to make them salable.

One of the best tests for Tomato Catsup is its color. If it is an unnaturally red color do not buy it, for it is artificially colored.

If you want a delicious, appetizing sauce, buy the

Triumph Tomato Catsup,

Which is absolutely uncolored, unfermented and unadulterated.

THAT IS IT!

An Opera Glass,
A Gold Spect,
Or a Shell Lorgnette
—FOR A—
Christmas Present
Best and at Lowest Prices
—AT—
A. P. ERKER & BRO., OPTICIANS,
617 Olive St. (two doors west of Barr's).

CARDINAL GIBBONS' WORKS.
THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS
AND
THE CHRISTIAN HERITAGE,
FOR SALE BY
P. FOX, 8 SOUTH BROADWAY.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our Goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

THOS. DUNN,
912 FRANKLIN AV.

500 Dollars will be paid to him, who after using KOTHE'S DENTIFRICE at 35cts per bottle, ever suffers from tooth-ache or ever has an offensive breath again. Joh. George Kothe, Berlin, Chemist at St. Louis head-department; MEYER DRUG CO., 518 Olive street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concert by the
IDEAL BANJO CLUB.
Grand Orchestra of
40 BANJOS.
Pickwick Theater, Tuesday, Dec. 1. Tickets for sale at Bollman's, 1100 Olive street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATER

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 30.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CLARA MORRIS

And an Excellent Company, including

J. M. COLVILLE.

Under the Management of

EDWIN H. PRICE.

IN SARDOU'S

ODETTE

Sunday, Dec. 6—ROSE COGHLIN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ONE WEEK Commencing TO-MORROW, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. **MONDAY**

Rudolph Aronson's Company,

From the NEW YORK CASINO, Presenting

UNCLE CELESTINE

A Musical Comedy in Three Acts. Music by EDMUND AUDRAN, Composer of "The Mascot," "Olivette." Over

300—NIGHTS IN PARIS—300

Company Includes

Annie Myers, Jennie Reiffarth, Harry MacDonough, A. W. Holbrook, Villa Knox, Clara Coudray, Edgar Smith, Henry Abbey, Jennie Weathersby, May Freeman, A. W. Maflin, Jefferson De Angelis.

Grand Chorus of 40. All the Scenes and Costumes From the CASINO.

Stage Director, MAX FREEMAN. Director of Orchestra, PAUL STEINDORF.

Next Week—The Accomplished Tragedienne, Julia Marlowe.

THE HAGAN
TENTH and PINE

COMMENCING TO-NIGHT, the Eminent Actor,

MR. FRANK MAYO

In a New Romantic Play (First Time Here), Entitled

THE ATHLETE!

Adapted from Wilkie Collins' famous novel, "Man and Wife," and interpreted by a company of great excellence, represented prominently by Miss EMMA VADERS, from the Academy of Music, New York; Miss KATHLEEN KERRIGAN, the successful Louisville debutante; Mr. HARRY COURTAINE, the brilliant dramatic artist; Herbert Sackett, Fanny Graham, Miss Muriel Telschow, Mary Levere, etc. A Powerful Production of this Great Work.

Next Sunday—Fanny Rice in A Jolly Surprise. Telephone 771.

HAVLIN'S | MATINEE TO-DAY! | EVERY NIGHT, THURS., SAT. MATINEES.

SUPPORTED BY THE SAME EXCELLENT COMPANY THAT HAS CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TOWARD THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY MISS EMMETT IN THIS PLAY.

KATIE EMMETT
—IN—
THE WAIFS OF NEW YORK

Next week—"The World Against Her."

A COMEDY DRAMA! Brimful of Laugh, Sensation and Genuine Pathos. New and Magnificent Scenery. Stupendous Mechanical Effects. 7—GREAT SENSATIONAL SCENES.—7 New York Illustrated.

POPE'S COMMENCING MATINEE **TO-DAY**

Genuine Comedy! Original Humor! Natural Wit! Incessant Mirth!

Will be dispensed by

Bobby Gaylor
—IN—
"SPORT McALLISTER, ONE OF THE 400."

Fun fast and furious from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Indorsed by the press everywhere.

Next Week—Donnelly and Girard in Natural Gas.

THE KING OF LAUGHMAKERS,
Bobby Gaylor
In the Greatest of Farce Comedies,
"SPORT McALLISTER, ONE OF THE 400."
Beautiful Girls, Elegant Costumes, Artistic Dancing, Splendid Music.

Telephone 1470.

STANDARD THEATER.

Matinee To-Day. Matinee To-Day.

4 — BIG SHOWS IN ONE — 4

The Fittest Still Survives, and Alway Holds First Place.

LILLY CLAY'S COLOSSAL GAIETY CO.

40 ARTISTS 40

SAM T. JACK, Manager.

Beauties culled from every clime beneath the shining stars. A night at the Central with beauty bright. Forms fair and faultless. Faces bright as the rosy dawn.

Presenting the Musical Soiree **Bower of Beauty.**
Grand Realistic Bull Fight Presented in the gorgeous burlesque **Don Jose.**
The Sensational Burlesque **Robin Hood** (in a new dress).

Next Week—Rentz-Santley's Famous Burlesque and Novelty Co. Telephone 3906

ENTERTAINMENT HALL.

Friday Evening, Dec. 11, and Saturday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 12, at 2 and 8.

Maj. J. B. Pond has the honor to announce THREE PUBLIC READINGS and positively the only appearance in St. Louis of the eminent English poet and editor of the London Daily Telegraph.

SIR EDWIN
ARNOLD,
K. C. I. E., C. S. I.

DESCRIPTIVE - READINGS!

From "The Light of Asia," "The Light of the World," "Sa'di in the Garden," "Pearls of the Faith," "Indian Song of Songs," Legends of India and unpublished poems on India and Japan.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVE'G.

PARQUETTE AND DRESS CIRCLE ....$1.50 and $1
BALCONY $1

For Sale at Balmer & Weber's, 209 N. 4th.

FOOT-BALL GAME.

VANDERBILT VS. *WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.*

SPORTSMAN'S PARK, DEC. 5.
Game called 2:30 p. m.

MUSIC HALL.

EVENING,
Friday, Dec. 4.
MATINEE AND EVENING,
Saturday, Dec. 5.

40 MUSICAL MARVELS.
AUSTRIAN
JUVENILE BAND

"Boys in age, but giants in musical ability."—[Boston Herald.

Unparalleled Enthusiasm Everywhere!
The Most Wonderful Band Ever Heard in America!

SOLO SOPRANO:
Miss Marie Glover of New York.

Seats at Balmer & Weber, 209 N. Fourth st., and Bollman Bros., 1100 Olive st. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c. Alton, Sunday, Dec. 6.

ST. LOUIS CHORAL-SYMPHONY SOCIETY.
Mr. Joseph Otten, Conductor.

FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT
MUSIC HALL,
Tuesday, Dec. 8.
MRS. FANNY BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER
of Chicago, Piano Soloist.

Reserved seats, 25c, 50c and $1, at Bollman Bros. and Balmer & Weber's. Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES STREET.

WM. F. CROW & CO.

501 to 505 N. Broadway, Cor. St. Charles,
Have Now on Sale an Immense Stock
OF
FANCY AND HOLIDAY DRY GOODS,
Which They will Offer During the Season
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
AS FOLLOWS:

A good 20-inch Black American Gros-Grain Silk at	69c a yard
An extra 20-inch Black American Gros-Grain Silk at	85c a yard
A very fine Monopoly Imported Gros-Grain Silk at	$1.00 a yard
A Superb Quality of Bonnet's Black Gros-Grain Silk at	$1.25 a yard
An Excellent Quality Black Faille Francaise at	$1.00 a yard
A 22-inch Imported Black Satin Duchesse at	$1.25 a yard
A 22-inch Imported Black Satin Rhadame at	$1.00 a yard
A 24-inch Sublime Quality Black Satin Rhadame at	$1.25 a yard
A 22-inch Silk of the Olden, every yard warranted, at	$1.50 a yard
A 22-inch Imported Black Poult de Soie at	$1.25 a yard
A 20-inch Black Moire Silk at $1.00; and 22-inch at	$1.25 a yard
A 22-inch Black Brocaded Satin at	$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard
A 21-inch Imported Neat Figure Black Armure Silk at	$1.25 a yard
24-inch Double Warp Black Surah Silks at	65c, 75c and $1.00 a yard
20-inch Colored Silk Velvets, all new shades, at	65c, 75c and $1.00 a yard
20-inch Black Silk Velvets, good quality, at	75c, $1.00 and $1.25 a yard
20-inch Colored Silk Plushes at 75c; 24-inch at	90c a yard
23-inch Black Brocade Velvet, now all the rage, at	$1.7[illegible] a yard
20-inch Silk Finished Velveteens, all colors and black, at	50c a yard
24-inch Silk Finished Velereins, colored and black, at	75c a yard
24-inch Black, White and Colored Real China Silks at	60c a yard
100 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs at	25c each
100 dozen Ladies' Initial Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs at	25c each
1 case Ladies' Initial Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at	15c each
1 case Gents' Initial Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at	25c each
1 case Gents' Hemstitched Cream China Silk Handkerchiefs at	60c each

LADIES, now is the time to purchase your useful presents, your durable presents, your economical presents (before the rush commences), and the place to get the value of your money is the old reliable and one price Dry Goods House of

BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES ST. **WM. F. CROW & CO.**

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.—DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CANNOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without the slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. —MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.—

—Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.—

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE HAIR PREPARATIONS. You can register your letter at any Post-office and insure its safe delivery. CUT THIS OUT AS IT MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN

We Offer $1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

For Banquets, Weddings, Private Dinners and Receptions

We can supply the Public with the

Finest Imported Wines and Liquors

At reasonable low prices. Make your selection from the following list and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Fine old Amontillado Sherry Wine.
Rich old Oporto Port Wines.
Highest grade old Madeira Wines.
French Clarets and Sauterne Wines from the world-renowned houses of Barton & Guestier and Cruse & Fils Freres, Bordeaux.
Rhine and Moselle Wines from the old reliable firms of Fr. Krote, Coblenz on the Rine and Moselle, Henkell & Co., Mayence on the Rhine.
Champaign Wines, all leading and popular brands
Veuve Cliquot, yellow label, G. H. Mumm & Co., extra dry.
Dry Monopole, extra dry and club dry, Moet & Chandon, white seal and Brut Imperial. Louis Roederer, Carte Blanche, Grand Vin Sec. and Brut.
Piper Heidsieck Sec., Perrier-Jouet & Co., extra dry.
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ALOE'S, The Optician, 415 NORTH BROADWAY.

BOTH WILL DIE.

James McGee Shoots His Wife and Stabs Himself.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO A ST. LOUIS WOMAN'S WRONG STEP.

She Leaves Her Husband with a Man Named Solomon—The Pair Traced to Joliet, Ill., Where the Tragedy was Enacted Yesterday—History of the Parties—Other Crimes.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 28.—An exciting attempt at murder, followed by another attempt at suicide, occurred in the Barber building this forenoon. Mrs. Jas. F. McGee deserted her husband at St. Louis and came to Joliet. McGee followed her, and found her living with a man named Soloman. He caused Solomon's arrest, and tried to persuade her to go back with him. This morning he had an interview with his wife, at her lawyer's office, and the meeting not being satisfactory he drew a revolver and emptied the five bullets into her head, neck, breast and body, one striking her in the forehead and going through her mouth. He then ran down stairs, where he stabbed himself several times in the breast and slashed his throat from ear to ear.

Both are still living, but it is believed that neither will recover.

The shooting of Mrs. James McGee by her husband yesterday at Joliet, Ill., and the subsequent stabbing of himself, an account of which was published in the POST-DISPATCH yesterday, caused quite a stir among the friends of the parties in this city, where the McGees lived and are well known. McGee was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the tragedy was discussed last night at the lodge to which he belonged, and friends will start for Joliet to-day to see what can be done in the matter. McGee was in the service of the United States Express Co. and was employed at the Union Depot, where he is well known. He lived at 205 South Sixteenth.

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

McGee and his wife formerly lived at 826 South Fourteenth street in a pleasant flat and were supposed to be very happy. They had three children and Mrs. McGee was a model housewife. Mrs. McGee was ten years younger than her husband, she being at the present time 29 years old and her husband 39. They had a mutual friend who used to visit them in the person of John Solomon, or Sullivan, and this is how the trouble began. The McGees moved from 826 North Fourteenth to 1418 Papin and rented a floor from Mrs. McKay at that number. Soloman or Sullivan, as he was known here, rented a room from the McGees.

The following is substantially the version of the trouble between McGee and his wife from this point until the culmination yesterday by the tragedy at Joliet, Ill., according to the statements of friends and acquaintances of the parties:

Soon there began to be trouble between husband and wife, and the neighbors bgan to talk. Mrs. McGee's friends refused to believe the rumors circulated at first until, as one of them expressed it to a POST-DISPATCH reporter last night, things got so far that it could not be denied. At last McGee separated from his wife and went to room at 205 South Sixteenth street.

In the meantime two of their children had died, leaving them only one boy, aged 9 years. Mrs. McGee's mother had been living with her and she and her mother removed to the vicinity of Twenty-Eighth and Papin streets.

THE ELOPEMENT.

The separation took place last August, and two weeks ago Mrs. McGee left St. Louis accompanied, it is said, by Sullivan. They turned up in Joliet, Ill., where they were believed to be man and wife. Mc Gee found out where they had gone to and started after them with the expressed intention of bringing his boy back. On first leaving Mrs. McGee had left the child behind, it is said, but returned for him, her mother also accompanying her, it is stated.

McGee employed a detective on leaving St. Louis and Mrs. McGee and Sullivan were located in Joliet, where Sullivan was known as Solomon. McGee had Sullivan arrested. A lawyer was employed to defend the case. Yesterday morning McGee had an interview with his wife in the lawyer's office, and becoming enraged by the memory of his wrongs, augmented by the sight of the wife he had loved and who had proved so false to him, he drew a revolver and fired five shots at her. One of the balls struck her in the forehead, going through her mouth and causing a mortal wound. McGee then ran down stairs and stabbed himself seven times in the breast and then also cut his throat, inflicting fatal injuries to himself.

MRS. M'KAY'S STATEMENT.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter called last night at the number 1418 Papin street, where the McGees lived when they separated. The ring was answered by an elderly lady, who, on the reporter's asking for James McGee, informed him that he had lived there and that he and his wife used to have trouble. A young lady appeared at the door of a room on the side of the hall, and called to "Mother" that they did not know anything about the McGees. The old lady took the hint and refused to speak further concerning the matter, further than to say that the McGees had left the house four months ago. She did not know the number that they moved to. The young lady came forward at this juncture and gave the information that it was somewhere in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Papin avenue.

MRS. KENSINGER'S STORY.

Mrs. Kensinger of 824 South Fourteenth street, whose husband belongs to the same lodge that McGee does, told the reporter that McGee had taken dinner with them on Thanksgiving Day. He told them, she said, that he was going to Joliet to bring back his boy. His friends, the Kensingers, warned him to do nothing rash, and he said he would not. They had a letter from him yesterday morning, Mrs. Kensinger said, stating that he had his wife and Sullivan arrested. The article in the POST-DISPATCH giving an account of the shooting and stabbing was the first information they had of the tragedy.

Mrs. Kensinger said that her husband had gone to the lodge last night to see some of McGee's friends to see what would be done in the matter. Her husband, she said, would most likely start for Joliet this morning. Mrs. Kensinger said that Sullivan worked in a wire mill. She said she and her husband lived in the same house with the McGees, at 826 South Fourteenth, and that there was no trouble between McGee and his wife then. She knew Mrs. McGee quite well and she was the last person she would suspect of doing anything wrong.

A FIEND'S DEED.

FILLED HIS VICTIM'S MOUTH WITH MUD AND CHOKED HER INTO INSENSIBILITY.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 28.—A terrible crime which has convulsed this city occurred late last night on upper Ann street. As Mrs. Annie Marquis, a respectable widow, who lives at Riverside suburb, was going out Ann street she was followed by a man from Murdock avenue to a point above Thirteenth street where in one of the most secluded and darkest spots in the city he caught her. She tried to get away from him and screamed for help, but the fiend knocked her down and threatened to cut her throat with a razor which he drew. The woman still fought and screamed, and her cries for help were heard, but for some reason none suspected any crime and did not go to her assistance. To stop her cries for help the fiend choked her and filled her mouth with mud, smothering her into insensibility. She was found lying in this condition by some one passing, who saw a man spring up and run. The ground all about showed marks of a desperate struggle. The man's hat was found where he had dropped it and a bloody ear-ring torn from the woman's ear was found near by.

The woman was insensible and bleeding and was almost denuded of clothing. When she was revived it was found that she was Mrs. Marquis, and that she had been assaulted by a negro whose name she did not know. She was taken to her home where she lies in a critical condition.

With the description she gave of the man and the hat found lying on the ground, the hunt for the fiend began, but without result until this morning when Chief of Police Mehen arrested Bob Hall, a negro who works for McConnaughy, who also lives near Riverside. The circumstances all point towards Hall's guilt. The hat, it is believed, is one given the negro by one of the McConnaughy family, who is not at home, but as it is a silk hat and of the style worn by that gentleman and as the negro's hat has disappeared there is no doubt that he is the guilty fiend.

The horrible affair has stirred up the people, who are outspoken in their expression that he ought to be hung should he prove guilty. The crime of rape in this State is punishable by death.

The negro, who is a repulsive object, is now in prison pending examination. Should he be identified it will go hard with him.

A GIRL'S ESCAPADE.

LED ASTRAY BY A RICH MARRIED MAN—BOTH SENT TO THE PRISON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Louise Duesing, 19 years old, of No. 109 McKibbon street, Brooklyn, disappeared several weeks ago. Mrs. Kate Duesing, her mother, went to the Lee Avenue Police Court and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Stephen Tuttle, whom she alleged was responsible for Louise's flight. Mrs. Duesing told Clerk Stepphens that Tuttle, who had been known to her as "Stephens," has been calling on her daughter for some weeks. The girl appeared to be infatuated with him. Then Louise disappeared.

Mrs. Duesing next heard that they were living together at an East New York hotel. A policeman was sent to the hotel. He found that a couple answering the description of the missing couple had been stopping there, but had left a day or two previously.

A day or so later Louise returned home unexpectedly. She refused to say where she had been. On this a quarrel ensued between her and her mother and she left the house again. Mrs. Duesing then heard that "Stephen" was Lawrence Stephen Tuttle, a wealthy married man with a family. She then determined to find her child at all hazards. Day by day she searched such localities as she thought might have been chosen by the runaways for a hiding place. During one of these observances Louise, accompanied by her lover, got into her mother's home and took away a quantity of clothing together (so Mrs. Duesing alleges) with severel articiel of jewelry and siverware. Mrs. Duesing found the couple living together at 1054 Dekalb avneue. She procured warrants for the arrest of both; in the case of Tuttle on the charge of larceny and for Louise on a charge of vagrancy. Both were arraigned in the Lee avenue court yesterday. They pleaded not guilty. Justice Geotting found Tuttle guilty and held him for sentence until Dec. 1. Louise was also found guilty. Both cried bitterly as they were being taken to the pen.

ALMY LEARNS HIS DOOM.

THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT HANDED TO CHRISTIE WARDEN'S MURDERER.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 28.—The mittimus in the Almy case was received at the State prison late Friday. The next morning Warden Colbath, with a deputy, went to Almy's cell and after exchanging morning salutations the Warden said:

"Almy, you know you asked me on Sunday what your fate was, and I said I had not received any official notification of it. I also told you when I did I would let you know. I know now. The judgment of the court is that you are guilty of murder in the first degree, and you have been sentenced to be hanged on the 3d day of December, 1892."

Almy had been looking the Warden squarely in the face, but as soon as he learned his fate his eyes dropped and he heaved a deep sigh but said nothing. The Warden then handed him a letter, saying: "Here is a letter that Mr. Burleigh, your counsel, wrote you; read it at your leisure."

Almy took it and opened it and read a few lines. He then said: "Warden, may I talk with you in a day or two? I can't talk to-day."

The Warden replied: "Yes, any time."

Nothing more occurred and the officers withdrew from the cell, leaving the murderer of Christie Warden alone with his thoughts.

COLLEGE FUNDS MISSING.

THE FEMALE PRINCIPAL DISCHARGED FOR KLEPTOMANIACAL TENDENCIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Mrs. E. S. West, who for six years was the lady principal of Rutger's Female College at No. 56 West Fifty-fifth street, and who has been regarded as the personification of goodness, stands convicted by her own confession of converting the funds of the college to her own use. There is proof that by most original and unique methods she has taken more than $3,000 which should have gone in the treasury of the institution. But the aggregate loss through her is known to be much greater, although the exact amount cannot be stated. The drafts upon the concern have been so heavy as to endanger its existence. The president, Dr. Geo. W. Lampson, thinks she is a kleptomaniac.

Mrs. West, who has been dismissed, piously bows to the situation, and says she is waiting the leadings of Providence concerning her future movements.

PRISON ESCAPE FRUSTRATED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—A wholesale escape of prisoners from the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary has just been frustrated by the accidental discovery this afternoon of a tunnel leading from one of the cell tiers under the ground and almost through the outside wall many feet distant. But one small stone remained to be removed and the prisoners would have been outside the big wall. It is supposed that the escape had been planned for to-night.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—A big sensation was caused here to-day by the announcement of the discovery of a plot to escape among the prisoners confined in the Western Penitentiary in Lower Allegheny. For some time past Warden Wright has been suspicious that a plot of some sort was hatching among the men but could not discover it. He finally got closer to it, and when he ordered the mat packers from the building they occupied on account of the cold weather, the men objected, saying it was warm enough. The building is a frame one, and the only one inside the walls that has not a concrete floor. The floor is wood and rests on rafters eighteen inches above the ground. To-day it was found the men under cover of a pile of mats had lifted a plank in the floor and begun a tunnel beneath through the ground to the outer wall, a distance of thirty feet. When discovered the men had dug down seven feet and then made an L-shaped tunnel to within a few feet of the outer wall. They used a mason's hammer in digging. Only one man could work at a time and they had a complete telephone system arranged through the tunnel to warn the worker of approaching danger. Had the entire plot not been brought to light to-day, the chances are that a large number of the prisoners would have been numbered with the missing by to-morrow. As it is now seven of the men who were found to have been the ringleaders in the attempt are in solitary confinement, where they will meditate for a time on the error of their way.

BURGLARS BUSILY BURGLING.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 28.—A gang of burglars operated extensively among the towns down the river last night and this morning, getting away with over $3,000.

At Alden, about a mile from Nanticoke, the Hotel Joe Pauksets was broken into and the till robbed of nearly $1,000. The burglars were disturbed by a noise, and in their haste to get away upset a lamp. The oil ignited and the hotel was burned to the ground, with the loss of nearly all its furniture. The inmates narrowly escaped.

The gang, for it appears that there was at least three of them, then went to Nanticoke, and about midnight broke into the butcher shop of Shappert Bros. Mr. Shappert, who is the treasurer of the borough, had deposited $3,000 in gold and bills in the safe. The burglars, who seemed well posted, blew the door off the safe and got the money. The force of the explosion was so great as to blow the side of the building out, making a hole large enough for a man to go through. A man living next to the butcher shop, hearing the hammering as the men drilled a hole in the safe, got out of his bed and partly dressed ran down to the front of the store. As he saw the light within he was startled by a gruff voice ordering him to throw up his hands, and a pistol was held at his head. The burglar held him under the pistol until his partners got the money.

The gang then started toward Wilkesbarre, and the man, whom they threatened to kill if he aroused the officers, awakened the town. Numbers of men started after the thieves, but did not find them. After starting toward Wilkesbarre they doubled their tracks, and crossing the bridge below Nanticoke, went up the other side of the river to Plymouth. There they broke into the jewelry store of Joe Rebuski. Some $15,000 in diamonds and valuable jewelry was in the safe. They bored three holes in the door, filled them with powder, and were about to touch off the fuse, when the people living over the store, awakened by the noise, gave the alarm. The men, however, got away, taking some jewelry from the show cases. The police, who think the men are expert cracksmen from one of the large cities, are hunting for them, but as yet have no clue.

A COURAGEOUS SHERIFF.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 28.—Sheriff Wilkerson announced his intention this afternoon of bringing Frank McLain back to the Shawnee County Jail and defying the mob which has twice organized to lynch him. McLain murdered his 9-months-old child about two weeks ago and an afternoon paper published a sensational account of how the murder was accomplished. A mob of 3,000 persons organized in two hours and forced its way into the jail. A second mob was organized when it was thought that McLain had been returned to jail, but the officers had wisely taken him to the penitentiary for safe keeping. Ever since the organization of the mob which hanged the murderer Oliphant to a lamp post, the officers have had trouble with prisoners charged with murder. Sheriff Wilkerson said this afternoon:

"I propose to bring him back and keep him in the county jail. I have the men and arms necessary to defeat him and if another mob gathers, as I hardly expect, I shall not be run over again as we were last time. The men who were most active in the riot had been in jail or had friends there. Two-thirds of the crowd were boys who were there out of curiosity, but there is an element here that would like to run over our officers. If they attempt it on me there will be some dead men in town. There is a slumbering sentiment of rebelliousness here and if we don't meet it, or continue to wince at it, some day we shall find ourselves in serious trouble."

EXPERT CRACKSMEN AT WORK.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 28.—A gang of expert cracksmen began work at Aiden, a mile from Monticoke, last night. They broke into the Pansets Hotel and robbed the till of $100. A noise frightened them and they upset a lamp in their escape. The place caught fire and was burned down. At Nanticoke the burglars entered Schnapers Bros.' butcher shop and blew the door off the safe. The explosion knocked a good-sized hole in the wall. Herman Schopper, the Borough Treasurer, had $3,000 in the safe and it was taken. Going up the river to Plymouth, four miles away, the gang broke into James Rebuski's large jewelry store: There was $16,000 worth jewelry and diamonds in the safe. The robbers had bored three holes in the door and were about to blow it off when people living above the store raised an alarm and the gang fled.

"WE CAN'T FIND MAMMA!"

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—When Charles T. Leonard, a farmer living near the town of Atlantic Highlands, came home last night he found his children crying near the house. "We can't find mamma anywhere," they said when they saw him.

Upon further inquiry they said that she had been gone out for a long time. After a long wait for her to return, Leonard grew alarmed and began to search the premises. At last he found her horribly mutilated body at some distance from the house. A small rope was fastened in a tight noose around her neck. The cord had sunk deep into the flesh and the face was discolored and distorted. One side of the woman's head was crushed in. Evidently the murderer had struck her upon the head, and then fearing that she might still live, went to the clothes line, cut off a few yards, formed a slip noose and drew it tight about her neck.

The neighbors were aroused, and some of them remembered that they had seen a farm hand named Louis Harrison that afternoon not far from Leonard's house, and with bloody hands. They concluded that he must be the murderer, and on this theory the officers acted, and this forenoon Harrison was arrested on board a boat at Keyport, on which he intended to leave for New York.

Harrison, the murderer, is a native of Loraine and about 22 years of age. It is evident that he attempted to outrage Mrs. Leonard, and that, the woman resisting, he struck her with the piece of railroad iron referred to and then strangled her with the rope.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT MARSHALLTOWN.

MARSHALLTOWN, Io., Nov. 28.—A shocking double tragedy occurred here early this morning. John Hockridge, proprietor of a boarding-house in the east part of the city, was shot and killed by D. C. Thomas, one of his boarders, who then shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Both were employes of the Brittain Packing Co. Hockridge was 60 years old and was a much respected citizen. He leaves a wife and three grown children. Thomas, 35 years old and a married man, but was recently divorced.

It is thought that domestic trouble and religious excitement resulting from constant attendance at Salvation Army meetings led to the shooting.

HOLDING UP FUNERALS.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 28.—Highwaymen have been holding up people along the country roads above this city several nights this week. Two funeral processions were stopped—one on Wednesday night and the other last night. In the former case the father was taking his child, which was still born, to bury it at night. He was made to dismount and hand over what money he had. The other was stopped while the procession was coming from the cemetery late last evening. Three men stood in the road, but when they found that there were several buggies in the procession, in one of which lay a double-barreled shot-gun, they stood aside.

It is understood that the county authorities will take some action in the matter.

ALMOST BEAT HIS HEAD OFF.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 28.—Word was received here from Cripple Creek mining camp this morning that B. G. Rickets, alias "Pegleg," had beaten Fred Appleton, proprietor of the hotel there into insensibility early in the week, and that Appleton had died from the effects. Mrs. Rickets, wife of "Pegleg," was cooking at Appleton's Hotel, and it is alleged that Appleton and the woman were too intimate. This caused trouble between the men, and Appleton administered a severe whipping to Rickets. Rickets then secured a whip loaded with lead and coming upon Appleton almost beat the head off him, from the effects of which attack he has died. Appleton has a wife and two children living in this city.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 28.—The details of a daring highway robbery were made known to-day. Night before last a footpad, armed with a club and wearing a mask, halted Bernard Thomas, a son of Dr. D. W. Thomas, within a hundred feet of his home on North Broadway, the principal residence street of this city, and commanded him to hold up his hands. The boy did as he was told to do and the man with the mask went through his trousers pockets getting some change. "Now skip," he said, "and don't look behind!" Fifty dollars in the pocket of the boy's coat and his gold watch and chain escaped the attention of the robber in his haste to finish the job without interference from pedestrians.

KILLED THE KINES FAMILY.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 28.—Lee Heflin and Joseph Dye, the two men arrested in Fauquier County charged with the murder of the Kines family, near Calverton on the 9th inst., were brought here to-day for safe-keeping, Judge Keith having given the order yesterday evening. Heflin on the way admitted to Detective Smith that he had committed the horrible crime and exonerated Dye. Later in the day Heflin made a full confession, the text of which is the same as published soon after the tragedy. He gives no reason for the deed except "foolishness."

The crime was the murder of widow Kines and her three children. The house was burned to conceal the crime, but when the half burned bodies were found it was evident that they had been murdered before the place was set on fire.

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GRAND CLEARING SALE!

Owing to the backward season, we find we have too many goods left on our floors for this time of the year, and to make them move out lively, we have determined to inaugurate

A Genuine Slaughter of Prices,

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 30, AND LASTING ONE WEEK. This sale will be a memorable one, as it includes everything from the cheapest to the finest grade of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

At prices lower than ever offered in St. Louis. You will be surprised at the grand assortment of new and lovely goods, which will be sacrificed in this sale, and the early buyer will get the benefit of first selection, as the choicest goods will of course go first.

Read the List of Bargains:

Bedroom Sets	$12.25; reduced from $18.00	Heating Stoves	$4.00; reduced from $6.00
Bedroom Sets	$17.50; reduced from $25.00	Extension Tables	$2.50; reduced from $4.00
Parlor Sets	$21.00; reduced from $35.00	Kitchen Safes	$1.90; reduced from $3.50
Parlor Sets	$30.00; reduced from $50.00	Cane Chairs	$ .65; reduced from $1.00
Sideboards	$ 8.50; reduced from $14.00	Lace Curtains	$ .80; reduced from $1.25
Wardrobes	$ 5.75; reduced from $ 9.00	Brussels Carpets	50c per yd; reduced from $ .65
Hat Racks	$ 6.00; reduced from $10.00	Ingrain Carpets	18c per yd; reduced from $ .25

No Charge for Sewing Carpets This Week.

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THE LEADING HOUSE-FURNISHERS.

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EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Open Every Evening. Call and Examine Our Folding Bed. Finest and Cheapest Made.

ALL BECAUSE OF A POKER TOURNAMENT.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 28.—Pat Wolfferth, ex-Sheriff of Hall County, was brought to Quanah to-day by a company of Texas rangers and lodged in jail. Wolfferth is the man who shot E. De Baurenfied, editor of the Memphis (Tex.) *Herald* on the 12th of August last.

The facts of the shooting scrape are substantially as follows: DeBaurenfied, Wolfferth and several others had been having a regular poker tournament. For this the party were indicted by the Grand-jury, and as a result each one paid a fine. DeBaurenfied published the matter in the *Herald*, omitting his own name and commenting severely upon the ex-Sheriff for his participation in the game. For this Wolfferth slapped DeBourenfied's face. Two days later DeBourenfied and Wolfferth were drinking together and became quarrelsome as the drunk progressed. Finally on the main street in Memphis, in front of the post-office, the shooting occurred. Wolfferth received one shot in the left breast over the heart, which glancing on a rib made a severe flesh wound. DeBourenfied was shot two or three times from the effects of which he soon died.

EMBEZZLED $3,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—George A. Hardiker, Assistant Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is missing from his home on East Congress street, and his books at the office are being overhauled. It is known that he embezzled at least $3,000. Telegrams have been sent all over the country, and the officers of justice are on his track. The examination of his accounts is still in progress. The missing man is about 28 years old and has a wife and one child. He has been assistant cashier in the Grand Trunk office for several years. His father-in-law is R. M. Reynolds, the agent of the Grand Trunk.

INDICTED FOR LARCENY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Abraham Backer, dealer in commercial paper, who failed during the first part of last August for $4,000,000 and who was subsequently arrested on a charge of grand larceny preferred by City Court Judge William D. Harden of Savannah, has been indicted by the present Grand-jury for grand larceny in the first degree. Backer was the senior partner of Backer & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 185 Broadway. He also dealt largely in commercial paper. In August the announcement was made that he had failed to the tune of $4,000,000.

DEFAULTER JURGENS HAS FLED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Ernest A. Jurgens, ex-Manager of the Eden Musee, who, in company with his assistant, M. F. Reynolds, was forced to resign his position a month ago under charges of alleged defalcation, has fled the country. Manager Crane, who succeeded Jurgens, said last night that Jurgens had fled, and that his defalcation would amount to $15,000, or in that neighborhood. M. F. Reynolds, who was alleged by Jurgens to be involved in the matter, is still in the city. He denied all charges of dishonesty on his part, and said that he would make a statement at the meeting of the Musee directors, which occurs next month.

WITH AN AX AND HATCHET.

LIMA, O., Nov. 28.—Joseph Wolph and John Miller, two farmers, fought to the death at Wapakoneta yesterday, the trouble being a dispute over a fence line. A week ago Wolph built a fence on a line with Miller's barn to keep his stock on his farm. Wolph asserted that the fence was exactly on the boundary line. Miller armed himself with an ax and commenced to demolish the fence, when Wolph appeared with a hatchet and a fight ensued. Their skulls were broken. It is impossible for either of the men to recover.

FIRST MURDERER, THEN INCENDIARY.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 28.—The mysterious fire which destroyed the house of Mrs. Jas. Kines near Calverton has been unraveled. Detectives working on the case suspected a farm hand named Lee Halpin, who had reported the fire from a distance. He was arrested and brought here. On the way he confessed that to secure money he murdered Mrs. Kines with a billet of wood, and then to keep the three children quiet he killed them the same way. The next day he set fire to the house to hide the crime.

"WILD JOHN" RECAPTURED.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Mose Conrad, commonly called "Wild John," who escaped from Government officers two weeks ago while being conveyed to the penitentiary by jumping off the train while the latter was at full speed, was recaptured by Marshal Shoemaker yesterday in the mountains of Lewis. He was still handcuffed when found. Conrad had been wandering about stealing food nightly, but afraid to show himself for fear of capture. He is one of the most notorious moonshiners and robbers in the State. His term will be life imprisonment.

A LIFE SENTENCE.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 28.—The jury in the case of Col. Geo. H. Snyder to-day brought in a verdict of guilty, with punishment fixed at confinement in the penitentiary for life.

Snyder shot and killed his wife last winter, at his home, near San Marcas, and from the evidence his crime was due solely to a quick and ungovernable temper. Mrs. Snyder was a daughter of Chief Justice Underwood of Georgia, and was prominent in society circles where she lived.

On a former trial of the case at San Marcos Snyder was condemned to death, but secured a new trial, and a change of venue was had to this county. He is a native of Ohio, and served in the Confederate Army as Colonel. The plea in his defense was insanity.

A MAYOR'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—This evening Mayor Wyman of Allegheny City was notified that four charges of embezzlement and extortion had been preferred against him by City Comptroller Brown before Alderman McMasters. Without awaiting the formality of an arrest, Mayor Wyman visited the Alderman's office and gave bail in $2,000. The hearing in the case was set for Friday next. The charges specify assessment of witness fees, collecting the same, and failure to turn the money thus collected over to the City Treasury.

BADLY STABBED.

READING, Pa., Nov. 28.—George Nutt, bartender in the Stephenson House, Coatesville, became involved to-day in an affair with George London, formerly of Pittsburg, during which Nutt was stabbed five times in different parts of the body, and it is believed that his injuries will prove fatal. The parties had previously been warm friends.

USED AN AX ON HIM.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—While out hunting with a crowd of colored boys in Caldwell County, Frank Brown, aged 16 years, was cut in the arm and breast with an ax by Shelly George, receiving serious, if not fatal, injuries. They had been throwing chunks of fire upon each other when George became angry over being burned. One of Brown's arms was almost completely severed.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—John Davis, alias Himmel, was arrested here today for the murder of Frank Wolff in Eighteenth street, New York City, in May last. Davis was at work digging a cellar when the officers approached him. Becoming suspicious he fled. The officers pursued, but were compelled to fire two shots at the fleeing man before he surrendered.

A DRUNKARD'S BRUTALITY.

WEST BRANCH, Mich., Nov. 28.—James Benson, a lumberman living three miles north of here, has always treated his wife and three children cruelly, but his latest exploit was the worst of all and has resulted in his confinement in the County jail and numerous threats of lynching by his enraged neighbors.

He came home drunk and raised a row because supper was not ready. He knocked his wife insensible and then tied her to the bedstead, and then he served the children the same way. Then he locked up the house and resumed his spree. His wife and three children remained bound for twenty-four hours, when passing neighbors heard their cries and released them. They are all in a serious condition and their wrists and ankles are raw from the pressure of the rope. The youngest child will probably die.

ALMOST A LYNCHING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—Indianapolis came very near being the scene of a lynching this morning, when Chas. Bisso was arrested for a terrible assault upon a 9-year-old girl. About fifty persons gathered around the prisoner before the patrol wagon arrived and violence was only prevented by the timely appearance of a squad of police.

AN ANARCHIST'S WARNING.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—When Justice Woodman arrived at the Desplaines Street Police Court this morning, he found in his mail the following letter:

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.

Justice Woodman:

I warn you that just as sure as you decide against those men arrested at Grief's Hall, that you will meet with an early call at the first favorable opportunity that presents itself.

AN HONEST, BUT PERSECUTED WORKMAN.

Justice Woodman regards the letter as a hoax.

A HUSBAND'S REVENGE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—James Murray, formerly employed on the lighthouse tender, shot at his wife to-day but missed her. He then shot himself fatally. He found his wife living with another man with whom she had taken up while her husband was sick in the hospital.

A HIGHBINDER VICTIM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The highbinder feud, which has been raging in Chinatown for some time, resulted in another murder last night. Ah Wah Keong, a cigarmaker, was shot and killed, and before he died he identified Ah Sing, who had been arrested on suspicion as the man who shot him. It is probable that more murders will follow, as Chinese societies kill man for man and the police anticipate a general battle.

MADE FALSE ENTRIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—William Cutajar, a customs broker, is under arrest for making false entries, by which he is charged with having defrauded the Government out of about $50,000.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

DURANGO, Colo., Nov. 28.—Ralph Ray, who murdered his mother near this place several weeks ago because she opposed his attending a fair in New Mexico, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. The crime was the most inhuman in the annals of Colorado.

A PAROLED CONVICT KILLED.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Nov. 28.—Eugene Fitzgerald, a paroled convict and murderer, was shot and killed to-night by Albert Sims because the former threatened to kill him.

CATTLE THIEF LYNCHED.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 28.—Cowboys near the mouth of Cherry Creek and Cheyenne River hanged, on Wednesday for stealing cattle, a man named Jones from Springfield, S. D. He had long been suspected of cattle stealing.

EXTRADITION CASES.

A Nice Point of Law—Offered $20,000 for a Chance to Escape.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 28.—There are some nice points involved in the proceedings for the extradition of C. A. Peaken, held here on a charge of embezzling $20,000 on Sept. 1.

The depositions for his extradition show that he fled from Boston in the middle of August, two weeks previous to the time when the embezzlement is said to have occurred, and that the amount is but $4,141, embezzled during a period of eighteen months.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed his discharge on the ground that he was not, and could not be guilty of the crime alleged in the warrant.

Judge Ritchie holds that the specific offense is embezzlement, and the details of data and amount are not essential. If guilty of embezzlement, he ought to go back to the States for trial. Canada ought not to be made an asylum for American criminals through mere technicalities of the law when the evident intention of the treaty and the statute is to make it easy to return fugitives to the country from which they escape. But in order to give counsel opportunity to quote authorities and precedents he remanded the prisoner until Tuesday.

WARRANT FOR A CHINAMAN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The Government has granted a warrant for the extradition of Wong Yuen, a Chinaman, now in custody in Victoria. Wong's presence is wanted in San Francisco for the embezzlement of $20,000. Wong has frequently offered $5,000 to the jail officials to connive at his escape.

The impression prevails among the officers of the Department of Justice that R. H. McGreevy and O. E. Murphy can be extradited for the offenses with which they are charged, conspiracy and false pretenses. In the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States passed July 12, 1889, and proclaimed on March 25, 1890, there is one paragraph which is thought to be applicable to the case of either of the accused, but it is considered unlikely that the United States would grant the extradition, as the plea would be set up that the parties were wanted for political offenses.

Seven Millions in Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Foreign gold has been actually dumped into San Francisco during the past few months. The records show that over $7,000,000 worth of gold sovereigns have arrived from the Sydney and Auckland banks. The Mariposa, which arrived on Thanksgiving Day, brought over $3,000,000 worth of sovereigns, and yesterday most of them were received at the United States Mint. They will be recoined and go into circulation here.

A Handsome Dinner.

Complimentary to Miss E. O. Johnson of New York city, Mrs. A. S. Knapper gave a dinner to twelve friends on Thursday evening. The table was elaborately set out, and each guest's plate marked with a rose of rare beauty. The courses included several surprises. The guests were all friends of many years, and the occasion was accordingly a reunion long to be remembered by the assembled friends.

Wm. Howard Taken to Lebanon.

Wm. Howard, who has been in the St. Louis jail for six months, will be taken to Lebanon, Laclede County, Mo., this morning, to be tried on a charge of murder. Howard killed a deaf mute in Maries County, Mo., about one year ago. He was captured and narrowly escaped lynching. He took a change of venue to Laclede County and was placed in jail here for safe keeping.

ELECTRICAL EXCHANGE.

A Debate in Regard to the Organization's Object.

The St. Louis Electrical Exchange met last night at 8:30 o'clock at the Western Electrical Supply Co.'s establisment, 619 Locust street. The minutes of the last three meetings were read and applications were received from the Seigel Gas Fixture Co., James I. Ayres of the Municipal Electric Light & Power Co., S. B. Pike of the Missouri Electric Light & Power Co., P. L. Rose of Rose Electrical Supply Co., B. Nahm of the American Electrical Manufacturing Co. The names were read and in accordance with the regulations of the exchange were laid over until the next meeting, when they will undoubtedly be accepted to membership.

The rules of procedure were suspended and a discussion of the object of the association followed, in which several of those who were not members participated. The exchange members argued that the purpose of the organization was to protect construction men from the encroachments of irresponsible contractors by binding the supply houses to refuse to sell to anyone who was not a recognized constructor. The construction men in turn agreed to give their preference to exchange members in buying their goods. After a lengthy discussion the meeting adjourned to meet two weeks hence at the office of the St. Louis Electrical Supply Co., 809 Locust street.

The exchange members are desirous of standing in a proper light before the public. They vigorously deny that they are a pool, and they want it understood that their object is simply to protect and advance the trade.

A Long Drawn Out Suit.

MOBERLY, Mo., Nov. 28.—The POST-DISPATCH published an account of the suit of Mayor James W. Ragsdale against Justice Wilson Robertson, both of this city. Ragsdale and Howard P. Jennings, the retired Cashier of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, were both members of the City Council at which Ragsdale was impeached, the charge being for using insulting language at a Council meeting, and the wrath of the Councilman was aroused at the time on account of the introduction of an ordinance cutting down salaries, framed by the "Committee on Retrenchment and Reform." One dark night as Councilman Jennings was entering the gate of his yard a revolver shot whistled near his ear but did no further damage than splinter the glass of the front door. The shooting has ever been as much a mystery as the killing of Stillwell of Hannibal—no evidence warranting an accusation against any one. It was for saying that Ragsdale fired the shot that the latter has instigated a suit for $5,000 against Robertson.

The cause of the utterance of the harsh words was the trouble growing out of a suit of Robertson against Ragsdale for the sum of $50, claimed as commission for concluding the sale of a piece of property belonging to a third party. The case came up before Justice John Ancel of this city, when Ragsdale took a change of venue and it was sent to Justice Johnson at Renick. The case was tried before a jury at which Robertson swore to the correctness of his account, and moreover that he had never received a dollar from Ragsdale at any time in his life. To rebut this Ragsdale swore he never promised Robertson anything, but meeting him one day he asked what commission he received for selling the property. He replied that the party was a friend of his and that he never got or asked anything. Ragsdale says he then paid Robertson $15 and also sent him a gallon of whiskey.

The result of the trial at Renick was a verdict in favor of Ragsdale, and a feature of the whole, much enjoyed by all who know the circumstances of the case, is that the Mayor was his own lawyer and advocate, and the attorney for the plaintiff was Hon. F. P. Wiley, Prosecuting Attorney of this (Randolph) County.

Mining Deal Consummated.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Nov. 28.—The lease owned by the Thacker Mining & Smelting Co. on an eighty-acre tract of land on Turkey Creek, near Joplin, also all the machinery in use thereon, was purchased by a powerful syndicate, who to-day filed articles of incorporation under the name of the Sophie Mining Co. The active members of the new syndicate are David W. Malcolm, Cashier National Bank, Rolla, Mo.; L. F. Parker, General Attorney for the Frisco Railway in Missouri; also Maj. S. E. Locke and Prof. W. H. Seaman, Carthage. The land has been worked for years very successfully on a limited scale. The new syndicate starts with a capital stock of $50,000, and will at once take charge and work it with new and powerful machinery, of the latest improved styles, for lead and zinc mining. It is their intention to introduce radical changes as to methods, it being determined to make this valuable mining property equal to any in that region as a mineral producer. The land is situated in part of the richest mineral belt in Jasper County, and will be a bonanza to the newcomers, who have for months been making careful examination of its mineral-bearing possibilities.

Mind-Reader Johnson.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 28.—P. Alexander Johnson, the mind-reader, is suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, the result of a bad cold he contracted yesterday. His condition is considered dangerous.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN

To-Morrow Each Delaware Buck and Squaw Will Be Given $520.

CHEERING NEWS FOR SENTIMENTALISTS FROM THE CREEK NATION.

Recent Legal Decisions Complicate Family Matters for the Noble Red Men in the Territory—Federal Protection Vouchsafed to a Persecuted Citizen—An Organization to Hunt Down Fugitives.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 28.—Monday next, Nov. 30, at Lightning Creek, Indian Agent Bennett will make the big payment to the Delaware Indians. The amount to be paid out is in round numbers $457,000, which will give each and every Delaware Indian a per capita amount of about $520.

There are several families of Delawares composed of seven, eight and even nine members, and it can be seen that the sum which these families will receive will be quite a snug little amount. The payment will be the largest one ever made to the Delawares, and it is expected that the pay-grounds will during the three days of the payment present quite an interesting spectacle. The payment will be made in checks drawn on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis. Indian Police Kell is already on the grounds at Lightning Creek, getting things in readiness, and the agent, clerks and other policemen will leave Sunday for the pay-ground. There will be at the same time a payment made by the agent of some $26,000 to individual Delawares known as the lost property claim, the money to cover which was appropriated at the last Congress. More than thirty years ago when the Delawares lived in Kansas white men stole horses, cattle and other stock from them and this $26,000 is indemnity for the losses thus sustained. The claims range from $10 to $1,700. It is probable that during Christmas week the Shawnee Indians in the Cherokee Nation will be paid their pro rata share of the $75,000 appropriated by Congress three years ago.

CLAIMS IN THE CREEK COUNCIL.

The Creek Council is working slowly. The claim of the Southern Baptist Convention of $8,000 due them from the Levering mission, which is being presented by Dr. I. T. Tichor, seems to be exciting quite a deal of discussion in the council, and although it has been before the Council for some time nothing definite has been done. The manuscript laws are to be compared with printed laws and United States statutes. The resolution allowing smoking to be resumed in the House of Warriors was sat down upon, and the lawmakers are not yet to be enveloped in smoke. A resolution to have the Interior Department designate the Western boundary line of the Creek nation by setting metallic posts in the ground one mile apart is before the Committee of Foreign Relations.

MARRIAGE COMPLICATIONS.

LEGAL TECHNICALITIES NOW CONFUSING THE INDIANS OF THE TERRITORY.

VINITA, I. T., Nov. 28.—The marriage question is still a fruitful theme for discussion in the Indian Territory. Judge Boarman rendered a decision that caused hundreds of people who along the border had eloped there to marry over again. Judge Bryant also gave an opinion on the question, and now comes Judge Shackleford at the Territorial Courts with another at Muskogee this week. Charles Maxwell, charged with illegal cohabitation, was discharged by the court on grounds that prior to the establishment of the United States Court for the Indian Territory there was no law requiring a license nor the formalities of a minister in order that the marriage be valid and legal. So it appeared from the facts adduced that the parties had entered into the marriage in good faith and so continued subsequent thereto. Some of our best citizens were not married according to the laws of the State of Arkansas, but resorted to the old common law and contracted the marriage in compliance therewith.

FEDERAL PROTECTION.

TO BE EXTENDED TO AN INDIAN AGAINST INDIAN PERSECUTIONS.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Nov. 28.—An interesting story comes from the Creek Nation. For half a century James R. Gregory has resided in that country in the peaceable enjoyment of all the rights of a Creek Indian, he being a Creek by blood and related to several of the most prominent Creeks. Mr. Gregory is married to a blood citizen of the Creek Nation and by her he has raised a family of four or five children. In the past Mr. Gregory has enjoyed the confidence and support of his people and has held several offices, at one time a presiding justice of a District Court, and has been prominently mentioned for the principal chief and for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but his days of favor among the Creeks seem to be at a decline. His rights as a Creek are now denied. Judge Wesley Tiger has declared Gregory and his family to be intruders. His right to vote is denied, his children are denied the privileges of the Creek schools and in many social ways Gregory is being made to feel that he is no longer recognized by the Creeks. And why all this? As the story goes, it appears that some time last spring Mr. Gregory became possessed with an idea that if he were a citizen of the United States it would afford to him and his family a much desired security from the machinations and intrigues of political enemies who were endeavoring to wrong him out of his property and perhaps life. Accordingly Mr. Gregory came before the United States Court at this place and was duly made and declared to be a citizen of the United States. Therefrom dates his woe, for he was immediately ostracised from the Creek political parties, and trespassers encroached upon his various rights as a Creek Indian. So forbearance ceased to be a virtue and the Federal Government is now taking a hand for the protection of Mr. Gregory and family.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

AN ASSOCIATION TO OFFER REWARDS FOR THEIR CAPTURE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

MCALISTER, I. T., Nov. 28.—An Officers' Protective Association of the Indian Territory has been organized here. The following officers were elected and installed: T. N. Foster, President; J. W. Ellis, Vice-President; M. M. Lindley, Secretary and Treasurer. Wm. Noble, M. M. Lindley and M. H. Thomas, Committee on Constitution and By-laws. United States officers holding commissions are eligible to membership. The objects of the association are to raise funds to be used in offering rewards for fugitives from justice and to pension officers who may become disabled in the discharge of their duties.

THE STRIP IS SOLD.

DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHEROKEES.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Nov. 28.—"The strip is sold," so says a well-founded rumor at Tahlequah to-day.

Although the proceedings of the two negotiating committees of the United States and Cherokee Nation have not been officially made known it is said that a trade has been closed, and the Chrokees are happy. The Commission on the part of the United States has made an offer of $8,750,000, or about $1.40 per acre, and concede nearly all the points asked for by the Cherokees.

The two commissions, which have met several times this week, adjourned to-day to meet again Monday, when they close the trade for the rejection or approval of the Cherokee Legislature, which is now in session at this place.

ECONOMY COAL.
Exclusively for family use; try it.
DEVOY & FEUERBORN,
704 Pine street.

A Letter From Santa Claus.

Dear Children: I've got my eye on you all. Better look out, Jim, I saw you and Sammie throwing rocks at a poor cat the other day, and I saw a certain little girl pouting because mamma wouldn't let her go out and play, too. Santa Claus don't like little girls who think they know better than their mothers. Now, I am going to ask all your mothers to come down to see me every day at Barr's and tell me just how you are behaving. You may come, too, and tell me what you'd like to have for Xmas. If you don't open your eyes when you see what I've brought down from the north pole this year I'm mistaken, and who ever heard of Santa Claus being mistaken? And I do want all the girls to see the beautiful dolls, and doll furniture, and doll clothes, and the cute little stoves and baby cribs and carriages and——oh; just—everything. But be sure to remember that I won't promise to come to your house unless you are real good. Good-bye from

SANTA CLAUS.

Barrs

"I don't see why folks can't build their chimneys big enough! They make them littler and littler every year."

Barr's Magnificent Holiday Display

Comprises the choicest of everything in dry goods. The display in cloaks is unusually fine. Sealettes, the new imitation sealskin; genuine Alaska sealskin jackets, coats and sacques, furs and cloth wraps, and a great variety of children's cloaks and coats.

We call special attention to handkerchiefs---silk, lace and linen. We open a splendid variety to-morrow in handkerchiefs and mufflers for men, women and children.

In dress fabrics Barr's holiday exhibit will attract attention both for the beauty and style of its materials and the wonderfully low prices on all winter goods.

Special sale of ribbons for art decorative work. See the new large wooden shoes, the latest fad for slipper cases, to be painted or decorated in ribbons.

Is it useful gifts you want? Barr's is the place to find them. Ornamental? Still Barr's. You are cordially welcome to come and see our grand Xmas display.

Barrs

LITIGATION.

Important Decision Concerning the Occupation Tax.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Nov. 28.—In the Jasper County Circuit Court several important decisions were rendered by Judge McGregor today. One case is of interest to merchants of all cities of the third class.

Last spring the new City Council, finding themselves without funds to run the city government, passed an ordinance imposing an occupation tax upon merchants, as authorized to do under the State law. As the merchants are always taxed for all purposes, this additional burden was resented and a Merchants' League was formed for the purpose of resisting its collection. Several business men were arrested and finally the case of Albert Cahn, a clothing merchant, was agreed upon as a test case and from the City Recorder was appealed to the Circuit Court, where to-day a judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, a fine of $1 and costs being assessed against the defendant.

City Counselor Howard Gray had charge of the prosecution and the Merchants' League hired Thomas & Hackney to defend. The latter at once gave notice of appeal and are confident that the power of the City Council to classify merchants for taxation purposes is not consistent with the constitutional provisions of the State.

This case has been watched with interest by merchants and the cities where a like tax has been imposed, and its return from Supreme Court will be anxiously looked for.

SUIT INVOLVING BITTERS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—H. Underberg Albrecht of Rheinberg, in the German province of Rhynland, which is located near Holland, through his attorneys, Jones & Henzhold, to-day entered in the United States Court a big damage suit against several well known business firms here. Herr Albrecht is known through a celebrated brand of bitters called "Boonekamp of Maag." Some time ago, according to Albrecht's affidavit, Milholovitch, Fletcher & Co. put out an imitation bitters, using the original Boonekamp brand. Herr & Albrecht has applied for a restraining order and perpetual injunction against Milholovitch, Fletcher & Co. as manufacturers, and Herman Grossman & Co., Ignarz Milholovitch and Klein Bros. & Hyman as dealers. The registered trade-mark is valued at $100,000 and the damage to his business at $20,000.

Each of the defendants is given a list of inquiries to answer touching the amount of goods put out. Full details are wanted and also the names of any other firms engaged in handling the spurious brand.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A LEG.

READING, Pa., Nov. 28.—Lizzie Barre, aged 12 years, was to-day awarded $4,000 damages against the street-car company for the losing of a leg, caused by being run over by one of the cars.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

Lawyers Engaged With the Fund Raised by American Friends.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The New York WORLD'S fund for Mrs. Maybrick has been put in Solicitor Lumley's hands by Baroness De Roques, but no counsel has as yet been engaged. Some difference of opinion exists among Mrs. Maybrick's friends about the best lawyers to secure. Baroness De Roques shares the popular British belief in Sir Charles Russell's potency, but Mr. MacDougall prefers to employ other eminent counsel unbiased by any previous connection with the case. Mr. Asquith, Queen's Counsel, and Sir Horace Davey have been suggested. The disapproval of the plan of sending money to the Baroness was Mr. Kenyon, not Mr. MacDougall, as previously erroneously stated. The Baroness expects to arrive in London next week and the decision regarding counsel will not be settled till then, when the different friends who are interested in Mrs. Maybrick's release will probably meet and unite on lawyers. It looks as if the strong point will be made in reopening the case, that Home Secretary Matthews infringed the law by practically retrying the case. He did not reprieve Mrs. Maybrick, nor did he let the law take its course. If his statement for mitigation of sentence he practically found her not guilty of murder but guilty of attempting it, in opposition to the finding of the jury. This point has never been put so strongly as in deserves.

City Fathers Disagree.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 28.—During a meeting of the City Council to-night a general fight occurred among the members concerning the City Treasurer's bond. Councilman Specht cut a gash in Councilman Moriarity's head, and then all the members closed in on the fighters and the meeting broke up

A Pedagogue's Predicament.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 28.—Yesterday, on requisition from Gov. Hogg, Sheriff Acker of Delta County, arrested and lodged in the Cooper jail Thos. Fitch, wanted in Missouri for seduction, and immediately wired Sheriff Klineline of Ava, Mo., to come for him.

Fitch went to Delta County nearly a year ago and has been teaching in the county and had contracted to teach school this winter, and has been attending the East Texas Normal School during the fall. He says it is a put-up job.

There is general disbelief in his guilt on the part of those who know him in that county.

INNOVATION IN PARIS.

A Change in the Cab System Not Relished by the Drivers.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—On Dec. 1, an innovation will be introduced in the Paris cab system, which is likely to cause a great deal of dissatisfaction to the drivers. On that day twenty-six cabs will be provided with an apparatus called the horokilanetrical register, and starting from Dec. 10, twenty-five additional cabs will be provided with this machine, and so on, every few days, until all the cabs in Paris have been fitted thus for the new tariff, which will be as follows: The register will indicate to the occupants of the vehicle at any time the number of kilometers traveled, together with the Paris time and the exact sum due to the driver. The cabman is required to take invariably the shortest route unless the road be blocked and to drive at the trotting speed of five miles per hour unless specially ordered to walk.

The police appear to be determined to put down the sale of indecent publications on the boulevards, although it is hard work arresting the venders of the papers there. Apparently no effort is being made to induce the proprietors of these sheets to stop or modify their course, but unfortunate news venders are seized neck and crop and run into the nearest police station, only to be replaced by others. Yesterday no less than forty of these wretches were charged, at the Ninth Correctional Chamber, with selling publications contrary to public morals, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a week to two months. To-day notice has been issued that a similar course will be taken against the owners of Kiosques, if after this date any questionable illustrations are exposed for sale. The theatrical world is being treated to an exciting revival of the battle between Sardou and the Government on the question of the reproduction of "Thermidor." The Government is so sensible of the fact that it has been placed in a false position that it has actually sent a deputation of three influential men to Sardon to suggest his withdrawing of "Thermidor" of his own accord, from the list of plays on the roll of the Comedie Francaise, on the understanding that the authorities will place no obstacle in the way of its production at any other theater in France.

Sardou haughtily declined anything in the nature of a compromise, and declared he could bide his time, adding: "My play has been performed twice at the Comedie Francaise with the approval of the Government, and it shall be heard no where else in Paris. Moreover, I refuse to alter a single word of the text which has once received the Government's sanction." The authorities have been placed in an extremely awkward position and the accepted opinion is that they must yield, sooner or later.

The French Government has purchased for the Luxemburg gallery Mr. Whistler's picture of "An Old Woman." This is in reality a portrait of his own mother, and it is confidently expected that this "harmony in black and gray" is likely to furnish a lively battlefield for the art critics. The whole artistic world, however, is loud in its praise of the magnanimity of the painter who, although he is in the habit of getting 35,000 francs for a picture, yet, for the honor of being represented by one of his famous works in the French museum of art has sold this splendid production for the paltry sum of 2,000 francs.

A Thanksgiving Tragedy.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 28.—The loss of three young men who went out duck hunting on the lake on Thanksgiving Day is pretty pretty well authenticated by the recovery of the boat and a hat belonging to William Roberts and a coat belonging to his cousin, William Graham. Roberts, who was about 17 years old, took his cousins, William and John Graham, several years his junior, out with him in a leaky skiff, duck hunting. After they had been gone some time a stiff breeze sprung up, and in the light of the last discoveries, it is certain that the three young hunters were swallowed up in the waters of Lake Erie. The parents of the boys have been walking the beach for miles ever since Thursday hunting for their children, and are frantic with grief.

St. Paul After the Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28.—To-night St. Paul formally entered the field for the honor of being the Democratic Convention City of 1892. A mass meeting, presided over by Mayor Smith, was held in the Chamber of Commerce, which was packed by a representative body of men. Resolutions offered by Lewis Baker were adopted declaring that St. Paul was in the race for the convention and promising to erect a suitable convention hall and agreeing to spend $100,000 for the purpose. A committee of 100 was appointed to manage the campaign and open it at once. Before the close of the meeting, pledges of money were informally made, reaching about $40,000.

Below Zero Weather.

MARSHALLTOWN, Io., Nov. 28.—The mercury reached 12 below zero this morning, the lowest at this date in many years. There are four inches of snow here.

IN GREENWOOD NOW.

The Remains of Secretary Tracy's Wife and Daughter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Time cannot efface from the memory such an ordeal as that through which the Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, passed almost two years ago. The fire that robbed him of his wife and daughter spared his life, but left him to suffer untold mental anguish at the time the bodies of Mrs. Tracy and her daughter were placed in a receiving vault in Rock Creek Cemetery. It was then believed to be the Secretary's purpose to have the final interment at Owego. Any subject, however, which would recall the tragedy was never alluded to by the Secretary. His most intimate friends never referred to it. But the idea of removing the remains of Mrs. Tracy and her daughter to Owego was abandoned if, indeed, it was ever seriously entertained. In Greenwood, far away from the main entrance and within about five minutes walk of the Prospect Park gates, a plot was secured and there the bodies now rest at the bosom of the hill, from which can be commanded a view of the bay and a wide sweep of the ocean and within a stone's throw of the grave of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The Tracy plot is of regulation size, 14x27, and is still without an enclosure. Just a hundred feet away the pilgrims from Plymouth assemble.

Those who desire to see the Tracy monument will find it on Dawn avenue, between Hillside and Cypress avenues. Two mounds, almost concealed by evergreen, mark the grave proper. On either side and between the two mounds chrysanthemums are in bloom. There is nothing in the inscription on the gravestones which conveys any hint of the tragic fate of those buried beneath. The monument is of rough stone in part, no effort at anything in nature of display being any where discernible. Absolute simplicity may be said to be its principal characteristic. One of the cemetery officials said: "The reinterment took place some months ago. Secretary Tracy was anxious that nothing should be said about it at thet ime. There were, I believe, no ceremonies here. The attendance was limited to a few relatives, though I believe the President knew and took a kindly interest in the matter. The details of the removal of the bodies from Washington to the place of final interment in Greenwood were entrusted by Secretary Tracy to Gen. Catlin, and it was accomplished so quietly that nothing was known of it except by the immediate friends of the family."

KEANE'S HOLD OUT.

It Is Claimed That He Planted Over Half a Million.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—It was supposed that the startling financial methods of the Kean bank had been exposed to the public at the time of the failure. Evidently not, for now comes a man who says that Kean "planted" over $500,000 just before the crash. This man, who is thoroughly reliable, but whose name is not given, says: "A trusty friend of Kean's has had a disagreement with him and you know what happens when men like these fall out. For years, it is claimed, Kean has been placing property—real estate—in the hands of those he thought he could trust, taking from them a secret trust deed. This friend of Kean's, who fell out with him, is now engaged in preparing a list of this property and the names of the persons in whose possession it is at present and it will be handed to the proper parties. The names of one of these parties and a description of the real estate conveyed is already in my possession. I cannot say more, because it would perhaps defeat the ends of justice."

Nor is this all. Shortly after the failure, it is charged, Messrs. Kean and Jacobs executed to Everett M. Warren, a clerk in the American Trust & Savings Bank, a deed for all the assets of the defunct institution. Warren, in turn, conveyed these assets to some unknown party. Although Kean is under indictment for bank wrecking, he has opened another "bank" this week. He lives in as good style as when he was solvent.

Her Fearful Fate.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—Miss Ida Dickson of Beverly was struck by a train on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon and died to-night. She was walking on the tracks on her way to visit a friend, and the high wind deadened the noise of the train, which overtook and hurled her against the station, several feet away. One limb was broken, and she was injured internally.

Absconded With His Daughter.

DAYTON, Wash., Nov. 28.—Yesterday W. O. Brooks of Denver arrived in this city for the purpose of taking his 9-year daughter home with him. For some time she has been living with her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Cantrel, here and Mr. Brooks was anxious to have her at home. Twice he sent money to pay her fare but each time it was returned to him with the statement that he could not have his daughter.

On Tuesday Mr. Brooks started for Dayton, and on his arrival was thunderstruck to learn that his sister had taken his daughter and departed for parts unknown. As she did not buy a ticket, no clue to the direction she had taken can be learned but it is supposed she has gone to Central Iowa, where she formerly resided. She left her house locked telling the neighbors that she was going away, but refused to state her destination.

Mr. Brooks is nearly crazed at the loss of his daughter, and is making every effort to ascertain her whereabouts. He has a nice home in Denver, and although his present wife is step-mother to his daughter, they get along nicely and he cannot imagine why his sister should refuse to give up his girl.

UNDER THE HAMMER.

Banker Potter's Horses and Carriages Auctioned Off.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—The horses, carriages and personal effects lately owned by Asa P. Potter, President of the Maverick National Bank, were sold to-day at public auction under the direction of his assignee, Mr. Potter is a man of expressive, though not always of refined taste. He had filled his stable with the finest carriages that money would buy; the bidding was light and the prices were low. A pair of black carriage horses, for which Mr. Potter had paid $1,200 were sold for $525. A fine looking pair of bays brought $362. One horse was sold for $32.50.

The true history of the failure of the Maverick Bank, the consequent fall of its president and directors, has yet to be written. There are very few people in this city especially among financial men not connected with rival banks, who believe that either Mr. Potter, Col. French or Mr. Doud have been guilty of any criminal offence or that the prosecution of them will result in anything serious to them. Indeed, it has become quite the common thing to say that pretty much every bank president in Boston has done the same thing for which these men are under arrest and awaiting the action of the Grand-jury, and the Clearing-house Committee, to whom more than to any others is attributed the closing of the bank, is composed of those bank presidents. It is well known here that for years there has been an intense and bitter rivalry between President Potter and the other bank presidents of Boston. It was the Maverick against the combined banks of this city and the Maverick was always in the lead. This jealousy, this bitterness extenuates nothing of any offense of which the officers of the Maverick are guilty, if they are guilty of any offense, but it goes far to explain the action of the Clearing-House Committee in their persistent refusal to allow anything to be done to relieve the bank, when they learned that it was in trouble, and their old enemy was tottering to its fall. On that Sunday, when the bank was finally closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency, a few Boston capitalists, chief among whom was Henry M. Whitney, President of the West End Street Railway Co., had gotten together something like $500,000 in cash, which they proposed to put into the bank on Monday morning and to raise as much more if needed to weather the storm. The bank would then have been reorganized with a new board of directors, and the business of the bank, which has been paying 30 to 40 per cent on the capital would have been saved to the bank.

AFTER GARZA.

The Mexican Government Massing Troops on the Frontier.

LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 28.—Capt. Hardie's troop of the Third Cavalry returned yesterday for two weeks scouting down the Rio Grande in quest of the Mexican revolutionist, Garza. He reports that it was impossible to secure any definite information of Garza's whereabouts. The troops had the appearance of having seen hard service. Mexican soldiers are pouring in now over the Mexican National road from the interior of Mexico and Nuevo Laredo has assured the appearance of a military encampment. These new troops are being hurried down the river as fast as possible to take the places of the frontier soldiers, whom the Mexican Government has evidently begun to distrust. This movement is considered wise, for there is no doubt of a strong sympathy for Garza along both sides of the Rio Grande and past revolutions have taught the Mexican Government that the people along this river are turbulent.

OBITUARY.

Death of Police Commissioner Harrison o San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Maj. B. P. Hammond, President of the Police Commissioners, and a prominent citizen, died at the Union Club to-day.

Highwaymen on the Levee.

William Campbell, a negro, was arrested at 800 North Levee last night on complaint of Alex. Payne, another negro, living at 811 North Levee. Payne claims Campbell and another negro held him up and robbed him in front of 909 a few moments before he met the officer. The second negro escaped.

A Virginia Nomination.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 28.—The District Republican Convention at Manassas this afternoon nominated for Congress John Ambler Breck of Culpepper to succeed the late Gen. Lee. He is said to be anti-Mahone.

ANOTHER DECISION.

A Land Case Decided for the Seventeenth Time.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 28.—One of the most noted land cases in the history of Texas has just been settled, or rather a decision has been reached by the District Court, which makes about the seventeenth time in twenty years, the suit having first been begun in 1871. The heirs of the Grigsby estates sued for interest in 640 acres of land originally deeded by the State of Texas to the Grigsbys away back in the forties, and which lies in the heart of the city and upon which hundreds of homes have been located. The amount of values involved, including the improvement, is variously estimated at from five to ten millions. The defendants number fully 400, and as soon as Judge Frost announced the verdict of the jury, excepted and gave notice of appeal.

As has been the rule heretofore the case is expected to go on and on until the highest courts render the final decision or the plaintiffs go broke on attorney's fees.

The Railroad Commission and the railroads of Texas continue to wrangle over the former's rulings. The Fort Worth & Denver Railway is the latest road to appear before the public with a lengthy grievance. Mr. W. V. Newlin, late Superintendent of that road, has written a letter to the Commission setting forth in reliable figures the impossibility of its handling certain articles of freight, principally lumber and cottonseed, when taken from other roads, as in the case of traffic of the nature refused by the Ft. Worth & Denver from the Houston & Texas Central and Southern Pacific railways. Mr. Newlin's figures showed clearly that under the commission's ruling on these points that the rate allowed all the roads on joint business, was inadequate to compensate them for hauling it. This is explanation of the Fort Worth & Denver's refusal to take some forty car loads of lumber from the Houston & Texas Central and South Pacific Railways about two weeks ago.

The report of remarkable performances of an armless boy comes from Amphion, Atascosa County. His name is Paul Dismuke, aged 14, and has almost as good use of his feet as if he had arms. He is said to be a prodigy in mathematics, and draws and writes beautifully with his toes. He also rides and performs various domestic duties with his toes.

MINING TROUBLES.

Situation Serious in France—A Bitter War in Indiana.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Another week has only increased the troubles in the mining district of Pas Calais in France and it is difficult to see what can prevent serious trouble there unless the striking miners who now number many thousands, are in some way appeased. The troops are under orders to suppress at once all attempts at disturbance, and as this is likely to break out at any moment the situation is menacing.

IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The miners' strikes in France have led to a meeting of the English Miners' Federation Committee, which has taken measures to assist the French strikers and to bring about an international agreement to prevent foreign coal being sent to the striking districts.

IN INDIANA.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 28.—The miners had a meeting here to-day and heard the committee's report, which was adopted. The strike is now on, according to the rules in such cases made and provided. It promises to be a long and bitter one.

MUTUAL BENEFIT ORDERS.

Insurance Orders That Are Crowding the Courts With Cases.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—The time of the Judges of the Supreme Court has been very much occupied of late in listening to arguments and granting injunctions in the cases of species of insurance companies which call themselves mutual benefit association. The general plan upon which these associations are conducted is practically the same in each case. There is a central authority or "Grand Lodge" in some large city. This is variously called the "Supreme Chapter," the Superior Council," or any one of half a dozen names and it invariably consists of two or three men, who run the business of the order and receive the money paid in dues and assessments. They have an organizer or two who go to the smaller towns and villages and form new lodges, to which are issued a huge charter with a flaming red seal, some books of ritual and a little hall furniture, all for a consideration paid and received. There is a "mutual benefit" scheme connected with these lodges whereby the members are promised that if they will pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge assessments amounting to $40 or $50 a year, they may draw out $100 at the end of the year, and in case of death $1,000 will be paid to their heirs. These orders have become very numerous here, and they have recently been tumbling like a row of bricks when one is pushed over. This morning a petition was filed in the Supreme Judicial Court through Morse & Lane, attorneys, No. 28 State street, for New York parties, for themselves and all others desiring to join them, for an injunction against the Universal Progressive League, a co-operative institution similar to others which have recently been enjoined.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

A New System to Be Installed Soon at Carthage—Monett's Experience.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Nov. 28.—Carthage will soon have in operation a new system of lighting and heating. Pipes are being laid to conduct gas for lighting and heating purposes for consumption in factories and business houses. The gas to be supplied is known as the "Acme gas," being a product of crude petroleum manufactured by a process recently patented. The patentee claims it will be cheaper than coal gas, and can be manufactured at any distance from coal fields with but little extra cost.

A delegation of Carthage miners recently paid a visit to Monett to examine the works in operation there, and much surprise was felt when its brilliancy was seen and its safety for lighting purposes known. The plant at Monett is the first one erected in Missouri for practical purposes and is employed there for the purpose of lighting the railroad hotel and building built to replace those burned down some two months ago. The railroad officials and hotel managers freely praised the new light both for safety and brilliancy.

The citizens of Carthage are now anxious to have the works now in progress completed and expect it to prove an attraction to manufacturers on account of its cheapness for light and fuel. The capitalists who have undertaken the work deem it a bonanza and are rushing it forward.

"WASH" JORDAN.

Death of a Noted Character in the Sporting World.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Washington Jordan, for a quarter of a century one of the best known figures among the sporting fraternity, is dead. He was best known as "Old Wash of 818 Broadway," but in other days he had been the associate and confident of John Morrissey, Charles Reed, Mike Murray and other gamblers of less note.

"Wash" has been living for nearly two years solitary and alone in the old house at No. 818 Broadway. No game has been running there, but the old man could not be induced to leave the place. "Wash" Jordan was well known to many of the Western merchants who have visited New York for the past thirty years. He was a colored man, but always treated white people who visited the gambling houses over which he presided, with perfect equality.

The life of Washington Jordan was quite romantic. He came to New York from Virginia, where he was born about 85 years ago. He was a young man then and began his apprenticeship by serving as an attendant in John Morrissey's gambling house, he was an exceedingly bright colored man, stood 6 feet and 2 inches in his shoes and was utterly fearless in a fight. His courage soon attached him to Morrissey and he was rapidly advanced in favor, but fortune went back on him when the police closed up his place and he died in want.

Disappeared With the Returns.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The big sensation in the Munroe-Ryan election contest to-day was the disappearance of Supervisor Thomas J. Welch (Dem.) with his own original and the County Clerk's duplicate copies of the election returns for five out of seven districts of the Third Ward. The returns were handed to him for delivery to the inspectors for the correction of alleged clerical errors. His disappearance furnished a ground to-day for witholding the peremptory mandamus asked for against the defaulting inspectors of election yesterday. The hearing came on before Justice Kennedy late this afternoon and it occupied several hours. Counsel for the relator asked that the proceedings be held open until Monday and the court granted the request. The greater part of the hearing was taken up with argument of the legal points involved. It was said in Welch's behalf that he had been subpœnaed to bring the returns to the Governor, who wanted them as exhibits in the proceedings against County Clerk Colton.

The New York Assembly.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—In an interview to-day Dr. Robert P. Bush said there is little doubt that he will be the next Speaker of the Assembly. He has been partially over the field, and has assurances from a sufficient number of Assemblymen to win. He estimates that the Assembly will stand sixty-six Democrats to sixty-two Republicans.

A Missing Cashier Turns Up.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Nov. 28.—Robert G. Muckels of Harrodsburg, Ky., the bank cashier who disappeared some time ago, is at the home of his mother-in-law, this county. His mind is thought to be impaired.

Killed in His Own Mill.

CLINTON, Io., Nov. 28.—Watson Thompson, owner of the Farmers' Mill, was caught in the belting at his mill to-day and dragged through a stone, being instantly killed.

New York Oysters

25 Cents Per. Doz.

DELICATESSEN LUNCH ROOMS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

and Restaurant. 415 Chestnut st.

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer 814 Pine st.

A Card to the Public.

The boilermakers of St. Louis beg to express their regret that the caterer who furnished the supper for their recent ball did not furnish sufficient accommodations for all. The large attendance and his limited supply compelled some of our guests to patronize the restaurants. We regret this occurrence and assure our friends that there will be no occasion for complaint in the future.

BOILERMAKERS OF ST. LOUIS.

No exaggeration when we say that Jas. O. Morris & Co., No. 520 Washington avenue, have the largest and best assortment of Smoking Jackets and Gowns to be found in this city, for the holiday trade. Inspection of prices invited.

FIRE RECORD.

A CHURCH BURNED.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Nov. 28.—At 4 o'clock this morning the colored Baptist Church, one of the oldest buildings in the city, located near the Stock Yards on the 'Frisco railway, was burned to the ground. For years it was also used as a school room for colored children. All the school supplies were consumed before the Fire Department reached the scene. It is believed to be the work of incendiarism. Prompt action was taken by the School Board to provide for the school children who will hereafter use the M. E. Church, Colored, until a new building is provided.

FIRE ON A RAILROAD PLATFORM.

OZARK, Ark., Nov. 28.—The cotton on the platform at this place caught fire from the east-bound passenger train this evening at 4 o'clock. As soon as the alarm was given a large delegation of citizens turned out to fight the fire. The timely arrival of a section of a freight train with a tank full of water, together with the aid of citizens, soon confined the fire to about forty bales and prevented the entire amount of cotton on the platform, 400 bales, and the depot from being burned.

A MINE ON FIRE.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 28.—The Hematite shaft of the Lake Superior mine caught fire at midnight. The men all escaped by another opening. The fire department is trying to prevent the spread of the flames, which are on the fifth and sixth levels and in the shaft.

TACK WORKS BURNED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Fire this afternoon caused by a defective chimney, destroyed the works of the Chicago Tack Co., located at the corner of Stony Island avenue and Seventy-ninth street; loss $25,000.

WHEAT AND HAY BURNED.

CLINTON, Mo., Nov. 28.—C. Rudolph, of La Duc, lost a barn, 9,000 bushels of wheat and sixty tons of hay by fire yesterday. Origin unknown. Uninsured.

Observe The Prices in Our Show Windows,

For Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. We start in this week with a Boys' Knee Pant Suit for $2.50.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

Kept Busy.

We keep our hands busy by having all the latest styles and doing first-class work at low prices. Have your clothes made to fit and nicely trimmed by calling on us.

MYERS MCNICOL TAILORING CO.,
615 Pine street.

OBITUARY.

BRIGHTON MOURNS.

BRIGHTON, Ill., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Louisa Hollowel died this morning at the advanced age of 86, after many years of physical suffering and mental deficiency. Her funeral occurs to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Congregational Church.

Mr. Sam. P. Davidson, a highly respected citizen, died this morning of consumption, aged 53 years. He was a member of the G. A. R. and the Odd Fellows, and will be buried with appropriate honor on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DIED ON HIS KNEES.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—While on his knees in prayer at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Greenville, J. C. Howard, a prominent citizen, suddenly sank down dead from heart disease. He was 60 years of age and had been an elder in the church forty years.

DIED IN HIS CHAIR.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—"Uncle Perry" Cypert, an old and well-to-do and highly esteemed citizen of Izard County, is dead. He was taken suddenly ill while his family were at supper and expired before their return. He was discovered half an hour later dead still sitting in his chair.

The Thrift of Frenchwomen.

Paris Letter to Boston Transcript.

It has often been said, but it cannot be too often repeated; that the general well-being of the French is to be referred to the Frenchwoman. It is she who has the eye to the main chance and who keeps it fixed there. She may appear frivolous, but she is not a bit so; at least when she is she is quite the exception. Her tongue may be sentimental, but her sentiment is mostly in arithmetic. She loves addition and hate subtraction. Nevertheless she knows how to keep thriftiness distinct from niggardliness. When engaged in trade the temptation to increase profits by means not perfectly fair and candid is apt to prove too strong for her, but she says it is for the sake of others—the excellent motive of the hen that scratches for her chickens. The Frenchman is far less astute and strategical in his dealings. For this reason his wife has a rather bad tendency to treat him as a more or less ornamental imbecile. Who that has lived in France—in the provinces as well as in Paris—is not familiar with that most common type of Frenchman who, when he wants a little money, has to go and ask his wife for it, and whose courage sometimes sinks into his boots at the thought?

Wales As a Grandfather.

From the London World.

The Prince of Wales is human, after all, and, as I have already ventured to remark, it is curious to notice the distaste with which the approach of age is regarded by men of all sorts and conditions, and the ridiculous shifts they are put to in the endeavor to conceal it, even from themselves. By combination of circumstances H. R. H. is somewhat uncomfortably handicapped in his position in life. From the cynosure and the arbiter elegantia rum of a very few years ago, the transition to the elderly gentleman and the grandfather seems very sudden and oddly unexpected. To some men who have vecu and hope to vivre encore the unavoidable position of grandfather, is fraught with horror. Even Charles Dickens, with all his straightforward common sense, could not bear it. As little reference as possible in his family was made to the dreadful fact; the word grandfather was utterly tabooed even by his children's children, who were instructed to address him as "Wonerables," a comic conceit, which, however, failed to hide the soreness with which the patriarchal condition was borne.

PRELATES ARRIVE.

A Number of Distinguished Clergymen Came In Last Night.

RECEPTION TO THE CARDINAL AT MR. RICHARD KERENS' RESIDENCE.

Archbishop Kenrick Accompanied the Cardinal, Driving Out for the First Time in Twenty Years—Catholic Knights to Meet Archbishop Corrigan—The Procession to the Cathedral—Archbishop Ireland Delayed.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York, with his private secretary, Mgr. McDonnell; Archbishop Feehan of Chicago and Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids, Mich., arrived at 8:15 last night in the special Pullman palace car "Evelyn," over the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Dr. E. L. Feehan greeted his distinguished brother as he stepped from the train, Archbishop Corrigan was taken charge of by Mr. C. C. Maffit, while Dr. May of St. Lawrence O'Toole's welcomed Mgr. O'Donnell. Archbishop Corrigan was escorted to Archbishop Kenrick's residence. His Grace of Chicago was driven to his brother's residence, Mgr. O'Donnell, to St. Lawrence O'Toole's, and Bishop Richter was taken in charge by Rev. Fr. Schrage of St. Agatha's Church. Earlier in the evening Bishop McGovern of Harrisburg, Pa., arrived over the Vandalia and was received by Mr. Wm H. Lee of 3533 Chestnut, whose guest he became. Bishop Moore of St. Augustine, Fla., arrived early in the afternoon, and was met by a delegation from the St. Louis University, where he will stay during the celebration. Rev. Father McDonald of St. Patrick's Church, Messrs. Joseph P. Hartnett, H. J. Bruner and P. J. Kelley, as a committee from the Knights of Father Mathew, were awaiting the arrival of Archbishop Ireland, but he did not come on the Chicago & Alton as was expected. Bishop Phelan of Pittsburg, who was expected in laft evening, did not arrive. He will be the guest of Mr. Joseph Garneau.

OTHER DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Among the distinguished visitors who arrived yesterday and who are registered at the hotels are: Rt. Rev. James McGoldrick, D.D., Bishop of Duluth; Rt. Rev. John Shaney, D.D., Bishop of Fargo, S. D.; Most Rev. Patrick W. Riordan, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco; Rt. Rev. John Faley, Bishop of Detroit; Rev. Patrick Cronin of Buffalo: Rev. James McSweeney of Oakland, Cal.; Rev. J. J. McGinnity of Denver, Colo., and Rev. G. F. Houck of Cleveland, all of whom are at the Southern Hotel. Rev. G. M. Kelley of Great Bend, Ky., and Rev. John Fitzgerald of Edina, Mo., arrived last night and registered at the St. James Hotel. A number of the clergy will arrive to-morrow and by Monday it is expected that there will be twelve archbishops, sixty-five bishops and 300 clergymen in the city to participate in the celebration.

PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL.

The procession from the Archbishop's residence on Lindell boulevard to the Cathedral to-morrow morning will be both unique and impressive. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons will ride in a carriage drawn by six black horses covered with red trappings, while Archbishop Kenrick's equipage will be hauled by six white horses covered with purple trappings. The carriages and their distinguished occupants will be escorted by a platoon of Catholic gentlemen mounted and wearing appropriate sashes and badges. The procession will leave the residence of His Grace at 8:30. The escort will be marshalled by Mr. John R. Thomas.

TO MEET ARCHBISHOP JANSSEN.

State President Hannauer, John J. Lane, Judge Daniel Dillon, Julius Bougner and other prominent members connected with the Catholic Knights of America will meet to-morrow afternoon at the St. Louis University at 3 p. m. for the purpose of paying their respects to His Grace Archbishop Janssen, of New Orleans who is the supreme spiritual director of the order. All Catholic Knights who can conveniently be present are requested to be in attendance at the appointed hour. An official programme of the jubilee exercises, containing, moreover, the programme of the reception and entertainment in honor of Archbishop Janssen at Music Hall next Wednesday night, has been issued by the local branches of the Catholic Knights in St. Louis. An excellent likeness of his Grace adorns the cover, and the contents contain full information concerning every matter connected with the Jubilee. Tickets can be procured from any member of the order, and any one wearing the Catholic Knights' badge will be admitted without a ticket. The reception promises to be one of the grand features of the week.

Rev. P. F. Smith of New York, nephew of His Grace Archbishop Kenrick, arrived with Archbishop Corrigan, and is stepping with his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cunningham, 3108 Bell avenue.

THE KERENS RECEPTION.

The dinner tendered the Archbishop, Cardinal Gibbons, and other of the visiting clergy last evening by Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kerens at their handsome residence, No. 36 Vandeventer avenue, was an exceedingly pleasant affair. It was remarkable in the respect that it was the first time in many years that the venerable metropolitan of the St. Louis Arch-diocese accepted an invitation to dine out of his own home. The residence, which is prettily arranged within was decorated in a most elaborate manner. On the outside over the entrance hung three large flags—the flag of the country, the papal streamer and the banner of Erin. The vestibule was draped with purple, orange, red and white, representing the colors of the Pope, Cardinal and Archbishop. The same character of decorations prevailed within, but were more beautifully set off by the masses of flowers of the same colors. There were large stands of chrysanthemums, canations, entwined by smilax, made in figures appropriate to the occasion. A fine oil-painting of the Archbishop in the west front parlor was bordered with white roses and smilax. The reception parlors were richly decorated on the same order, but the prettiest of all was the dining hall. This room like the others was decorated under the personal supervision of Mrs. Kerens who displayed an exceedingly fine taste. In the center of the long table was a bed of flowers supporting a book formed of crysanthemums. This represented the missal, the book of the mass. It was open with yellow and white ribbons thrown across the face representing the hook marks used by the celebrant. On either side of this pretty floral piece were floral wreaths and orange, white, red and purple ribbons hung gracefully from the large chandelier over the center of the table. A neatly engraved card was placed on each plate containing the name of the guest assigned to that place. The dinner was to begin at 7 o'clock, but the inability of some of the guests to reach the residence at that hour prompted a delay until nearly 8 o'clock. Mrs. Kerens sat at the head of the table, between the Cardinal and Archbishop Kenrick, the latter sitting on the left side. Miss Eustace, the Archbishop's niece, sat near her distinguished uncle. The guests were received by Mrs. Kerens assisted by her daughters, Misses Madeline and Katheryn, Miss Eustace and Mrs. P. J. Sexton of Chicago, a guest at the Kerens residence. All the prelates wore the robes of their sacred offices. The guests were his eminence, the Cardinal, Archbishop Kenrick, Archbishop Ryan, Archbishop Salpointe of New Mexico, Archbishop Jannsens of New Orleans; Archbishop Riordan, San Francisco; Bishop Chappell of New Mexico, coadjutor to Archbishop Salpointe; Bishop J. J. Hennessy of Wichita; Bishop Foley, Detroit; Bishop Meerschaert of Oklahoma; Rev. Father Gounmelsman, S. J., provincial of the Jesuit Order; Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. J.; Rev. Dr. Butler, Chicago; Rev. Father Bond, C. S. S. R. of St. Alphonus Church and Rev. Dr. McAurrne, San Franciso; Secretary to Archbishop Riordan. Grace was said in a most impressive manner by Cardinal Gibbons, who also gave his blessing at the close of the feast.

The Archbishop was in excellent health and spirits and chatted pleasantly with all present. After the dinner, which was a sumptuous affair, served in courses, the guests repaired to the parlors, where they engaged in conversation. A mandolin and guitar club stationed in the hall played a number of pretty airs and the Misses Kerens rendered a few choice selections on the piano. In the course of the conversation the Cardinal related some interesting anecdotes of his clerical career and proved himself a capital entertainer. Archbishop Kenrick was a wrapt listener and was not slow in holding up his part of the conversation. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the gueste bade their host and hostess adieu and left in their carriages. It was the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Kerens to have Archbishop Ireland and other dignitaries present, but their non-arrival prevented this. It was the only evening that the Cardinal and Archbishop were free to accept the dinner and this explains why Saturday night was chosen.

The Marquette Club officials will make arrangements to have all the members and their lady friends who wish to come, view the parade Monday evening from the Club-house.

THAT EMIGRANT ORDER.

An Anti-Pass Agreement Being Formulated—No Passes After Jan. 1.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 28.—Chairman Walker's emigrant commission order is the severest test to which the Western Traffic Association has yet been put. It specifies that no outside competition on contracts to the contrary shall stand in the way of an immediate reduction on emigrant rates to California to $3 from Chicago and $2 from the Missouri. The $3 rate applies at New Orleans on the Southern Pacific and the full length of the Canadian Pacific.

Passenger men have hardly discussed any other subject since the order was issued. None of the Chicago lines would put themselves on record as believing that the order would be fully executed.

Answers are already coming in in answer to the call for the formation of an anti-Pass agreement. They are all enthusiastic acceptances and the meeting will be attended by nearly every prominent railroad-president in the country. Only the recognized strong lines of the country to the number of thirty-one were asked to attend, through their presidents, the reason being that no weak sisters are wanted. The strong lines propose to reverse the usual order and set the pace for broker or cut rate competitors. The strong lines propose either to ignore this competition or boycott other outside lines into compliance with the agreement. In any event they have definitely made up their minds that free passes must not be issued after Jan. 1.

THE BEST TIME YET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The best schedule previously made by any railroad train between New York and this city was reduced to-day by a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The special train, conveying a party of hotel proprietors, theatrical managers and journalists to this city as the guests of the Hotel Cochran, left New York at 2:49 p. m. and arrived here at 7 o'clock, making the run of 228 miles, exclusive of stops, in 4 hours and 11 minutes. Five minutes were lost at Gray's Ferry in changing engines and 6 at Baltimore, reducing the actual running time to exactly 4 hours.

Previous to this the record for the best time between the two cities was held by the Pennsylvania Railroad, it being four hours and eighteen minutes. This time was made on March 10, 1890, when A. M. Palmer's "Aunt Jack" Co. was brought here to appear at a matinee and taken back in time to present it in New York the same night.

The special train was composed of a Pullman combination dining car, a Pullman parlor car and an observation car. Engine 340, with six and one-half feet drivers, weighing 153,000 pounds, pulled it from New York to New Brunswick, thirty-one miles, in thirty minutes; to Trenton, fifty-six miles, in fifty-three minutes, and to Gray's Ferry, ninety-one miles, in thirty-eight minutes. The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad locomotive No. 181 was there attached and drew the train to Washington 138 miles in the actual time of 152 minutes. The average rate of speed, excluding stops was 57 miles per hour, which is a little over 3 miles per hour ahead of all previous records. The party dined en route, and the wonderful steadiness of motion maintained throughout was the subject of general comment.

AN INTERESTING DAMAGE SUIT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—For $18,000 the Louisville & Nashville Railroad was touched by a decision at Frankfort to-day. At the close of the Satelites' ball here in September Miss Tennie McEwan, a society girl from Frankfort, with the rest of the delegation from the capital city, took the early morning train for home. The cars were crowded and a gang of drunken negroes was aboard. A white man left his seat beside the lady he had brought to the ball to get a drink of water. A burly negro forced himself into the vacant place. A quarrel arose, which at once became a melee between whites and blacks. The conductor took part and did all he could to secure order. The negroes drew pistols and the leader attempted to shoot the man whom he had displaced, but his aim was wild and he shot Miss McEwan, who was sitting in the further end of the car. The ball entered just below her eye, and coursing downward lodged in the back of her neck. The wildest confusion ensued. The train was stopped, while women fainted and men crowded to the capture of the negroes. The negroes leaped through the windows and escaped. Miss McEwan was thought to be mortally wounded and lingered for weeks between life and death. She is just now able to be out.

Suit for $50,000 was brought at Frankfort in her name against the railroad. Ex-Gov. Knott led the prosecution. To-day the jury returned a verdict for $18,000. An appeal was taken.

TO CONTROL RATES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 28.—A morning paper says: The formation of a tonnage pool to include all freight between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, has already been favorably considered by the trunk lines. Its approval by the general managers of the Chicago east-bound lines at their meeting Tuesday makes the ratification unanimous. All that remains for the meeting at New York next Tuesday is to work out the details. Concerning these there is a difference of opinion, and whether they can harmonize is a question. One vital question to be settled is whether the pool shall be open or "blind;" that is, whether the business shall be apportioned among the various lines at percentages previously agreed to, or whether the question of distribution shall be left entirely to the Chairman or Commissioners' pool, the members being unacquainted with the proportions to be allotted them, and to blindly divert freight to whatever road they may be directed. The scope of the proposed pool is also an unsettled question. If the wishes of some of the members are considered it will embrace, not only freight originating at and passing through Chicago, but the traffic of every other gateway between Chicago and St. Louis. But whether confined to Chicago or extended to all gateways, the organization, if formed, will become the most powerful factor of the kind in existence.

IMPORTANT FREIGHT DECISION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 28.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day rendered a decision in the case of Edward Benn, a Wichita lumber dealer, against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. in favor of the plaintiff. Benn received a car-load of lumber from a Texas point via the St. Louis & San Francisco, and offered it to the Missouri Pacific in the car in which it was received for reshipment to Houston, Kan., tendering in payment the usual rate given to jobbers. The road declined to take it unless paid the local rate. The commission decided that Benn was a wholesale dealer entitled to wholesale freight rates, and that the commodity offered and refused in this case was in character and condition such as was contemplated as entitled to jobbers' rates, and the demand of a higher or other rate by the company was in direct contravention of the order and in disregard of the law and authority of the State. The railroad company was directed to receive and transport at jobbers' rates all commodities which may hereafter be tendered to it under like circumstances and conditions.

RAILROAD MAGNATES IN TOWN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 28.—George H. Nettleton, President and General Manager of the Memphis route; W. W. Fagan, General Superintendent, and Messrs. Thayer and Stackpole. Thayer and Chappell, Directors from Boston, arrived this morning from Kansas City after having inspected the entire north end of the road. They remained about an hour and proceeded to Willow Springs in private cars. The party will spend to-morrow in the Memphis route and return in about a week.

While here the party took a stroll around the square and seemed to be well pleased with the evidences of prosperity visible on every hand.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE OFFENDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Frank A. Fowkes, an agent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, charged with violating the interstate commerce law, appeared before United States Commissioner Craig to-day and entered bail in $1,000 for appearing on Monday next. Agents of the Wabash Railroad, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the D., L. & Northwestern Railroad are under indictment for the same offense.

SHELBYVILLE AND DANVILLE REJOICE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Shelbyville extension of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad from Tuscola to Shelbyville, forty-two miles, was completed to this city this afternoon, and the track men, 100 in number, were banqueted at the hotels to-day by Hon. T. M. Thornton. Regular trains between Shelbyville and Danville will be inaugurated Monday and a complimentary excursion will be run to Tuscola Monday morning.

PASSENGER AGENT RESIGNS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 28.—W. C. Rinerson, General Passenger Agent of the Erie road, has resigned. It is thought that he will become General Traffic Manager of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and the Queen & Crescent Route. D. I. Roberts, Assistant General Passenger Agent, is spoken of as his successor.

SHIFTING SCENES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—The resignation of Quincy Van Winkle of the St. Louis division of the Big Four, has caused quite a shifting around of the Big Four superintendents. A. G. Wells leaves the Indianapolis division (the old Bee Line) to take the St. Louis division. J. E. Ross will be appointed superintendent of the division between Galion and Cincinnati.

An American Girl Sees the Czar.

From the Waterbury American.

A Waterbury girl, who has been recently making a trip through Russia, had an unusual opportunity at a military review to get a close view of the Czar. The autocrat of all the Russias was not ten feet away from her. She was very much impressed by him. He looked, as very few royalties do, every inch a monarch. In fact she is as enthusiastic over him as any young lady of the imperial household. So far as she could see there were no detectives around, and the Czar was as little guarded as an American President. Of course, this might have been only in appearance, and his steps may have been dogged by any number of detectives known only to the initiated. As for the Czar's popularity with the crowd, that was as evident as anything could be. There was nothing perfunctory in the way he was welcomed.

A Feast of Good Things.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—At the annual dinner of the New England Society to be held in the art rooms of the Academy of Music, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, ex-President Grover Cleveland will be one of the principal speakers. The other speakers will be ex-Congressman J. C. Burrows of Michigan, Gen. Horace Potter of New York, and Mayor-elect David A. Boody.

A Positive Luxury,

And yet how cheap. A grate fire of our No. 2 Pittsburg crushed coke; no smoke, no soot. Beats wood or soft coal out of sight.

DEVOY & FEUERBORN.

BRANDT'S Line

OF

Cork Sole Shoes

For Gents

AT

$3.00

CANNOT BE EQUALED. They are made of BEST AMERICAN CALF; sewed, fitted and trimmed in BEST MANNER, giving them the appearance of higher-priced Shoes. We have them in all the New Styles and EXTRA BROAD LASTS for old gentlemen with tender feet.

J.G. BRANDT, Broadway and Lucas Avenue.

Open Every Saturday Night Until 10:30.

Send for Our Latest—1891-'92—Illustrated Catalogue.

LADIES' CLOTH TOP,

Tipped or Plain,

$3 and $4.

HAND WELT.

REID'S,

411 N. BROADWAY.

SAY?

HAVE you visited our store lately? Noticed the handsome Overcoats we carry. New styles, new features, new shades. Certainly worth your while to do it. We make Overcoats so differently—ours are made for wear—beauty and service combined.

Tailor will likely charge a third or half more than we do. They do on Suits. Man in yesterday for Pants—had on $18 tailor ones—good pants they were, too. Suited himself just as well with us for $10—just as good, too—whole suit cost $60 he said—ours to match $10 pants—pants and all only $30. This difference all through. Worth your while surely to look into.

Look at our CARR MELTON—English, the best in the world—OVERCOATS, extra fine satin linings. **$45**

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Cor. Broadway and Pine St.

SWEENEY'S STEAL.

The Financial Clerk at Post-Office Station C in Custody.

HE IS CHARGED WITH HAVING APPROPRIATED $556.94.

When Arrested at His Home, While Sick in Bed, He Confessed His Guilt and Explained That He Was Pressed for Money—His Action Inexplicable to His Friends.

Leo B. Sweeney, Financial Clerk at Station C of the Post-office, lies at his home dangerously ill and a prisoner, in custody of a United States Deputy Marshal.

Sweeney was appointed to his present place seven years ago, during the incumbency of Postmaster Hyde, his wife's brother-in-law, John Carroll, being then Superintendent of the sub-station. When Mr. Harlow succeeded to the postmastership he retained Sweeney in deference to the expressed wish of a large number of prominent residents in the neighborhood. Among those who signed petitions and personally interested themselves in behalf of Sweeney were, Col. Easton, Daniel Garrison, Druggist Paulet and Grocer Belding. Mr. Harlow satisfied himself of the clerk's honesty and general business qualities and appointed him, exacting a personal bond of $3,000.

CLAIMED TO BE SICK.

Station C has a force of three officials, consisting of Supt. Fox, the civil service clerk and the financial clerk (Sweeney). The latter has charge of the money order business of the station, and Sweeney has been required to hand in weekly statements to his superior. On Monday afternoon he complained of feeling ill and went home early. On Tuesday and Wednesday he appeared at the office, but was unable to attend to his duties, and Supt. Fox insisted upon his remaining at home until recovered, in the meantime applying to Postmaster Harlow for a substitute.

On Thursday Sweeney was confined to his bed with pneumonia, and Postmaster Harlow sent one of his money order clerks to take the sick man's place. The substitute reported a small discrepancy in Sweeney's accounts and on Friday Auditor Barlow was sent out to the station to make an investigation. The result speedily showed that the financial clerk's accounts were wrong. Cashier Hayes of the Post-office was then put to work on the accounts and he discovered that Sweeney had falsified his accounts to the extent of $556.94.

Armed with these discoveries Mr. Hayes and Supt. Fox visited Sweeney at his home, No. 1125 Leonard street, and taxed him with the defalcation. The sick man broke down, confessed his guilt and stated that he had been pressed for money and had taken the sum charged, intending to make it good. Yesterday a warrant was sworn out and placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Walter Noll for service. Sweeney was arrested at his home last night, but owing to his critical condition it was concluded best not to attempt to remove him, and Deputy Marshal Atkinson was placed in charge.

Sweeney was not surprised when arrested, but was very much broken down over the disgrace. His wife was inconsolable and implored Deputy Marshal Noll to go to her brother-in-law, John Carroll, now a Deputy Sheriff, and ask him to give bond in $2,000 for her husband.

Mr. Noll kindly consented to do this, but Mr. Carroll refused to do anything until Monday, when it is probable that he will execute the required bond.

HIS ACTION INEXPLICABLE.

Sweeney is 35 years old and has one child. He is very popular all over the district about Station C and has hosts of friends. His action cannot be explained on any ground other than the hallucination of a very sick man, for Sweeney knew that his defalcation could not be covered longer than Saturday night. He took about all the money that came into the office each day. The system in vogue is such that the theft of a cent must come to light each week when the report is made. The auditor of the office makes his rounds at odd intervals.

Mr. Harlow was seen at his home last night and stated that Sweeney's action was inexplicable. He had always had the highest opinion of the man and knew that his character was above reproach, the man having no vicious habits, never gambling or playing cards, and being, apparently, an exemplary husband.

IN FATHERLAND.

How Farmer Schmitz' Stay Comes to Be Longer Than He Intended.

ATCHISON, KAN., Nov. 28.—Bernard Schmitz, after having lived in Atchison County twenty-three years, where he married and has a wife and family, was arrested when he went to visit relatives in Germany two months' ago for deserting the Prussian army, and is now a soldier of the Empire, serving out the balance of his time. He left here with a friend armed with a return ticket and a passport, and expected to be absent sixty days, leaving his wife and children at home to run the farm. It is not known whether he had taken out papers of citizenship here, but it is believed that he had not. He imagined that his long residence here absolved him from allegiance to Germany, and when he left here he had no fear that he could be made to do military service, although he did not conceal the fact that he had deserted the army before his time was out. His unfortunate predicament causes the greatest distress in his family. He is a man of considerable means, accumulated since he came to Kansas, and his property, which consists of both land and money, must be managed during his enforced exile by relatives. To render matters worse his wife does not know how long her husband will be detained abroad. He has written her that he himself does not know and his friend, who has returned, is equally ignorant on the subject. His friends here will report the case to the Secretary of State at Washington, who will be asked to correspond with Minister Wm. Walter Phelps on the subject. They hope he may be able to get out of his trouble by paying the German Government money or hiring a substitute to serve for him. Owing to a lack of knowledge of the details of the case, and also of Schmitz's personal history since he came here, the case is a very complicated one.

CHEAPER THAN ANTHRACITE

For stove, grate or furnace,

PITTSBURGH CRUSHED COKE.

DEVOY & FEUERBORN, Sole Agents, 704 Pine street.

Financially Embarrassed.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Fred Pope, architect and builder, of this city is financially embarrassed. Liabilities, about $117,000, unsecured assets, between $50,000 and $60,000.

HUMPHREY'S.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29, 1891.

The indications for to-day for St. Louis are: fair weather; warmer and fair Monday.

Cleanliness is Next to Godliness.

Make bathing a convenience and a pleasure, and 'tis easy of accomplishment. Our downy robes and luxurious Turkish Towels are an annex to the bath, indispensible to comfort and enjoyment. What will prove more acceptable to a gentleman for a Christmas present than one of ours at prices from $8 to $25? You'll find them on second floor—front of Boys' Clothing Room.

Beautiful Dressing Robes, Smoking Jackets, Turkish Towels and Dundee Shawls; beautiful and exclusive styles.

F. W. Humphrey & Co.,

Broadway and Pine.

WHY IS THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE SHOE SO POPULAR?

1st. Because it is Self-Adjusting to the foot.
2d. It is death to Corns, Bunions, etc.
3d. It does not Tire the foot.
4th. It gives the foot a Neat Appearance.
5th. It always retains its shape.
6th. It can be worn with comfort when any other make can not.
7th. It is highly recommended by first-class Chiropodists.
8th. It is worn by the best Ladies in this Section.
9th. It makes it possible for a lady to wear one width narrower.
10th. It combines style, comfort and durability. We keep them in all styles, sizes and widths. Prices, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.

E. HAZARD, Sole Agent,

Formerly of 3323 Olive. 1223 Olive St.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS IN THE PAPER WITH THE LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION —THAT IS— THE POST-DISPATCH.

LABOR.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF STRIKING FRENCH MINERS—PARIS NEWS.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—A dispatch at noon to-day from Lens, in the Pas-de-Calais, the center of the mining district, where about 40,000 miners are out on a strike, says that the situation is growing more desperate hourly. The strikers are openly threatening to use dynamite as an argument in their favor if the companies do not soon come to their terms. It is expected that Dr. Paul LaFargue, the newly elected Socialist deputy for Lille, will arrive in the strike district to-day or to-morrow. It is said that the Perfect of the Pas-de-Calais has received instructions to cause his arrest if he incites the strikers to violence.

At the meeting to-day of the International Emigrant Commission, at the Hotel Des Societes Savantes, M. Jules Simon presiding, a resolution providing for international protection of emigrants was adopted.

Maj. Frederick Brackett, special foreign agent of the United States to the conference, during the discussion of the resolution referred to, dwelt at length upon the care and protection afforded to emigrants in the United States and denied that they were subjected to any ill-treatment at the barge office or elsewhere in New York. Continuing, Maj. Brackett fully described and warmly praised the new emigration depot at Ellis Island, paying particular attention to the medical and sanitary arrangements at the new landing place for emigrants.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—War on the Chinese laundries has begun in earnest. The Markers', Assorters' and Laundry-workers' Association, with a membership of over three thousand, have issued a circular addressed to "all persons who believe in justice and fair play." It is headed, in big black letters, "Don't patronize the Chinese laundries." This circular is indorsed by the Knights of Labor and local assembly, No. 3649. It sets forth that the association, organized for mutual assistance and the betterment of the condition of the masses, recognizes the injustice and unfair competition they are subjected to by persons who will persist in patronizing Chinese laundries, thereby forcing others to work at starvation wages, making it impossible for them to support their families properly. Continuing, the circular asserts that the laundry workers of this city and vicinity are compelled to walk the streets looking for employment "while their leprous competitors have an abundance of work." In conclusion the circular states: "Thousands of men and women are deprived of work by this coolie labor, which spreads disease and depravity, and they do not conform to our laws. As honorable persons we appeal to you to help us to crush this plague and support us as you would like to be supported." Walking delegates state that this country is the dumping ground for all nations. They wanted a chance to live. It was hard to discriminate against any man, but Americans should patronize Americans and the Chinese should stay in China.

ENGLISH MINERS DISCONTENTED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is highly probable that the action taken to-day by the coal mine owners in South Wales and Monmouthshire will tend to precipitate a strike of the miners in those sections. The men employed in the mines there are at present paid on a sliding scale, prepared and agreed to by representatives of the mine owners and the men. The mine owners have taken the ground that the agreement at present in force bears unfairly upon them and to-day they announced that next month they would abolish the sliding scale and would thenceforth engage their employes individually. This announcement affects 70,000 men in the coal districts mentioned. As yet they have taken no action but it is believed that they will make a bitter fight against the decision of the mine owners, which is practically an announcement that wages will be reduced.

CANADIAN UNREST

Growing Antipathy Between the French and English Sections.

THE FRENCH WILL INSIST UPON RECOGNITION IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Chapleau Will Make Trouble—The Englis[h] Tories Object to an Extension of th[e] Quebec Influence—Cabinet Intrigues—Some Plain Words on the Decadence o[f] the French Inhabitant.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—Premier Abbott ha[s] not yet completed his work of Cabinet recon[-] struction. The difficulty which lies in hi[s] way is, as I hinted last week, another kick o[n] the part of Mr. Chapleau. It appears tha[t] when he and the Premier resolved to bur[y] their differences a fortnight ago, and au[-] thorized the publication of the fact in the Ca[-] nadian press, the understanding was that Mr. Chapleau was not to have the portfol[io] of Railways and Canals—the largest "spend[-] ing" department in the Government—som[e] other French-Canadian Cabinet Mini[s-] ter from Quebec should obtain it. Th[is] meant that Mr. J. A. Ouimet, wh[o] has been brought into the Cabinet to plea[se] Chapleau, should be appointed Minister [of] Railways and Canals. Premier Abbott caus[ed] a paragraph to be inserted in the subsidiz[ed] ministerial press announcing the "rumo[r]" that Mr. Ouimet had been appointed to th[e] post. The paragraph was intended to [be] what is known in British journalism as [a] "feeler," the object being to discover [in] what light the Conservatives of the Provin[ce] of Ontario would regard the appointme[nt]. Mr. Abbott had not long to wait. Lead[ing] Conservatives from different parts of [On-] tario went to Ottawa and represented to h[im] how unpalatable such an appointment wo[uld] be to the Ontario Tories, knowing as th[ey] did that Ouimet was merely a creature [of] Chapleau and that the latter would be [the] head of this important department in all [but] name. Apart from this considerati[on] the growing antipathy between the Prote[st-] ants of Ontario and the Catholics of Que[bec] had no small influence in forcing Mr. Abb[ott] to change his plans. In reference to t[he] question, Mr. Israel Tarte, who formula[ted] in Parliament the charges of corruption, [the] investigation into which drove Sir Hec[tor] Langevin from the Cabinet, has published [an] article in his paper in Quebec city, [Le] *Canadien*. After vigorously protest[ing] against what he terms "[the] bigoted spirit of Tory exclus[iv-] ism" which has kept Sir J[ohn] Thompson out of the leadership [of] the Ottawa Government because he [is a] Catholic and Mr. Chapleau out of his ri[ght] because he is a French-Canadian, he goes [on] to say: "The feeling of hatred towa[rd] everything that is French and Catholic [is] growing visibly in the English Tory pa[rty], especially since Sir John Macdonald dis[ap-] peared from the scene. We have just [es-] caped by a hair's breadth a vast conspir[acy] got up against French influence by the [fol-] lowers of the Abbott party. Their object [was] to have us represented in the cabinet [by] mere nullities and to treat us as a conque[red] province. Mr. Chapleau and others k[new] that we saw the present crisis approach[ing] when we besought our compatriots to t[ry] with Mr. Blake in order to sec[ure] for us a possible ally [on] the day following the death of Sir John M[ac-] donald. It will not be long before the C[on-] servative party of this province will [be] forced to break with the Conservatives of [the] province of Ontario, whom Sir John M[ac-] donald alone could hold in check, and wh[ose] tendencies are violently hostile to our r[ace] and to all Canadian Catholics, so much [so] that they seek to despoil them of their ri[ghts] in Upper Canada. If Mr. Chapleau has pus[hed] patience to such a limit as to bring [us] within a step of his ruin, he has commi[tted] the error of yielding for many years back. [It] must not be expected that his false mode[ra-] tion will serve as an example [to] everybody. The moment for resistance [has] arrived." This remarkable article, com[ing] as it does from a prominent French-Canad[ian] Conservative, has been commented upo[n a] good deal in political circles. It is signifi[cant] that several other French journals have [pub-] lished editorials in a similar strain, especi[ally] *Le Canada* of Ottawa and *L'Evenement* of [Que-] bec city. The latter, which is a Conser[va-] tive organ, says, in the course of a t[wo-] column editorial: "We have here a natio[nal] enemy—the English. They do not love [us], not because we are French and Catho[lic], but because we are not Engli[sh]; that is to say, they dislike [us] because they have not succeeded [in] making us give up our language, like [the] Irish and the Scotch. It is not alone in [Can-] ada that John Bull shows himself un[con-] ciliatory. It is the same in every lan[d in] which he obtains a footing. The histor[y of] the British colonies shows this abundan[tly]. * * * Let us not forget that on the [day] when we cease to be divided, when we [pre-] sent a united front, the Government of [Can-] ada will become impossible unless we [are] first consulted."

An effort is being made to induce the [Hon.] Wilfred Laurier, the Liberal leader, to [go to] England and present in person to the Nat[ion-] al Liberal Club of the United King[dom] the fine portrait of Mr. Glads[tone] which is to be donated to [the] organization by the Liberals of Canada. [The] portrait is the work of a Canadian artist, [and] is a life-like one. Mr. Laurier, delivering [one] of his great orations before an audience c[om-] posed of the leading representatives of [the] British Liberal party, would certainly b[e a] historical spectacle.

MERCIER'S CASE.

The judges of the royal commission [ap-] pointed to inquire into the charges of b[ood-] ling made against Premier Mercier and [sev-] eral members of his cabinet have not [yet] made their report. It was rumored a [few] days ago that Gov. Angers had determ[ined] to dismiss the court and his [cabi-] net before waiting for the report; [but] this has since been authoritatively denie[d].

REMINISCENCE OF THE MARQUIS.

Some comment has been caused in Ott[awa] by the fact that in the window of a sec[ond] hand store is exposed for sale the addres[s of] congratulation presented by the Presbyte[rian] General Assembly to the Marquis of Lorn[e in] 1882, after the recovery of the Princess Lou[ise]. Asked as to how it got into his possession [the] storekeeper replied: "Oh, there is a his[tory] to that address and any man who buys [it at] my price, $25, will get the whole story." [It] looks very much as if when royalty and nobility are honored with an address [on] some particular occasion they do not at[tach] that amount of regard to them which m[ight] reasonably be expected. They simply re[ceive] them in a purely formal manner and practically throw them into the waste p[aper] basket. Though no one would accuse e[ither] the Marquis of Lorne or the [Prin-] cess Louise of being respon[sible] for the address in question [being] publicly offered for sale, the fact that [it is] so offered is nothing less than an insu[lt to] those who presented the address.

HARD WORDS FOR FRENCH-CANADIANS.

The Rev. Abbe Dugas, in a letter t[o the] French press, strikes a hard blow at [the] French-Canadians. He says: "Among [the] causes which are the ruin of French-C[an-] adians I find the love of pleasure an[d] dress, intemperance, idleness, demora[liza-] tion brought on by our political system; a[dis-] like for agriculture, due, perhaps, to th[e] large number of young men indiscrimina[tely] trained in the higher spheres of study [and] who, later on, finding no opening and [being] ashamed of agriculture, become idlers a[nd a] burden on society." Pretty strong wo[rds] certainly, but vastly near the truth. [As a] class, the French Canadians are not incl[ined] to hard work, and they would any day p[refer] hunger and ease to industry and a [well-] spread table.

The duties of Cabinet Ministers in [Nova] Scotia must be very important, jus[t at] present, when we find an advertisemen[t in] some newspapers to the effect that the A[ttor-] ney-General of Nova Scotia is open fo[r]

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 29, 1891.

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THE FRENCH WILL INSIST UPON RECOGNITION IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Chapleau Will Make Trouble—The English Tories Object to an Extension of the Quebec Influence—Cabinet Intrigues—Some Plain Words on the Decadence of the French Inhabitant.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—Premier Abbott has not yet completed his work of Cabinet reconstruction. The difficulty which lies in his way is, as I hinted last week, another kick on the part of Mr. Chapleau. It appears that when he and the Premier resolved to bury their differences a fortnight ago, and authorized the publication of the fact in the Canadian press, the understanding was that if Mr. Chapleau was not to have the portfolio of Railways and Canals—the largest "spending" department in the Government—some other French-Canadian Cabinet Minister from Quebec should obtain it. This meant that Mr. J. A. Ouimet, who has been brought into the Cabinet to please Chapleau, should be appointed Minister of Railways and Canals. Premier Abbott caused a paragraph to be inserted in the subsidized ministerial press announcing the "rumor" that Mr. Ouimet had been appointed to that post. The paragraph was intended to be what is known in British journalism as a "feeler," the object being to discover in what light the Conservatives of the Province of Ontario would regard the appointment. Mr. Abbott had not long to wait. Leading Conservatives from different parts of Ontario went to Ottawa and represented to him how unpalatable such an appointment would be to the Ontario Tories, knowing as they did that Ouimet was merely a creature of Chapleau and that the latter would be the head of this important department in all but name. Apart from this consideration, the growing antipathy between the Protestants of Ontario and the Catholics of Quebec had no small influence in forcing Mr. Abbott to change his plans. In reference to this question, Mr. Israel Tarte, who formulated in Parliament the charges of corruption, the investigation into which drove Sir Hector Langevin from the Cabinet, has published an article in his paper in Quebec city, *Le Canadien*. After vigorously protesting against what he terms "the bigoted spirit of Tory exclusivism" which has kept Sir John Thompson out of the leadership of the Ottawa Government because he is a Catholic and Mr. Chapleau out of his rights because he is a French-Canadian, he goes on to say: "The feeling of hatred towards everything that is French and Catholic is growing visibly in the English Tory party, especially since Sir John Macdonald disappeared from the scene. We have just escaped by a hair's breadth a vast conspiracy got up against French influence by the followers of the Abbott party. Their object was to have us represented in the cabinet by mere nullities and to treat us as a conquered province. Mr. Chapleau and others knew that we saw the present crisis approaching when we besought our compatriots to treat with Mr. Blake in order to secure for us a possible ally on the day following the death of Sir John Macdonald. It will not be long before the Conservative party of this province will be forced to break with the Conservatives of the province of Ontario, whom Sir John Macdonald alone could hold in check, and whose tendencies are violently hostile to our race and to all Canadian Catholics, so much so that they seek to despoil them of their rights in Upper Canada. If Mr. Chapleau has pushed patience to such a limit as to bring him within a step of his ruin, he has committed the error of yielding for many years back. It must not be expected that his false moderation will serve as an example for everybody. The moment for resistance has arrived." This remarkable article, coming as it does from a prominent French-Canadian Conservative, has been commented upon a good deal in political circles. It is significant that several other French journals have published editorials in a similar strain, especially *Le Canada* of Ottawa and *L'Evenement* of Quebec city. The latter, which is a Conservative organ, says, in the course of a two-column editorial: "We have here a national enemy—the English. They do not love us, not because we are French and Catholics, but because we are not English—that is to say, they dislike us because they have not succeeded in making us give up our language, like the Irish and the Scotch. It is not alone in Canada that John Bull shows himself unconciliatory. It is the same in every land in which he obtains a footing. The history of the British colonies shows this abundantly. * * * Let us not forget that on the day when we cease to be divided, when we present a united front, the Government of Canada will become impossible unless we are first consulted."

An effort is being made to induce the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, the Liberal leader, to go to England and present in person to the National Liberal Club of the United Kingdom the fine portrait of Mr. Gladstone which is to be donated to that organization by the Liberals of Canada. The portrait is the work of a Canadian artist, and is a life-like one. Mr. Laurier, delivering one of his great orations before an audience composed of the leading representatives of the British Liberal party, would certainly be a historical spectacle.

MERCIER'S CASE.

The judges of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the charges of boodling made against Premier Mercier and several members of his cabinet have not yet made their report. It was rumored a few days ago that Gov. Angers had determined to dismiss the court and his cabinet before waiting for the report; but this has since been authoritatively denied.

REMINISCENCE OF THE MARQUIS.

Some comment has been caused in Ottawa by the fact that in the window of a second-hand store is exposed for sale the address of congratulation presented by the Presbyterian General Assembly to the Marquis of Lorne in 1882, after the recovery of the Princess Louise. Asked as to how it got into his possession, the storekeeper replied: "Oh, there is a history to that address and any man who buys it at my price, $25, will get the whole story." It looks very much as if when royalty and the nobility are honored with an address upon some particular occasion they do not attach that amount of regard to them which might reasonably be expected. They simply receive them in a purely formal manner and then practically throw them into the waste paper basket. Though no one would accuse either the Marquis of Lorne or the Princess Louise of being responsible for the address in question being publicly offered for sale, the fact that it is so offered is nothing less than an insult to those who presented the address.

HARD WORDS FOR FRENCH-CANADIANS.

The Rev. Abbe Dugas, in a letter to the French press, strikes a hard blow at the French-Canadians. He says: "Among the causes which are the ruin of French-Canadians I find the love of pleasure and of dress, intemperance, idleness, demoralization brought on by our political system; a dislike for agriculture, due, perhaps, to the too large number of young men indiscriminately trained in the higher spheres of study and who, later on, finding no opening and being ashamed of agriculture, become idlers and a burden on society." Pretty strong words, certainly, but vastly near the truth. As a class, the French Canadians are not inclined to hard work, and they would any day prefer hunger and ease to industry and a well spread table.

The duties of Cabinet Ministers in Nova Scotia must be very important, just at present, when we find an advertisement in some newspapers to the effect that the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia is open for engagements to deliver lectures during the month of December.

"DIXIE FLYER SLEEPER," Nashville to Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla., without change via Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon. St. Louis and Atlanta Sleeper, on morning trains from St. Louis via Evansville, Nashville, Chattanooga. Space secured at ticket office L. & N. R. R., 4th St., St. Louis. Write W. R. Jones, Pass. Agt., Lookout Mountain route, 90 Laclede Bldg.

WORLD FAIR NOTES.

A Skeleton in Armor Found in One of the Ohio Mounds.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The party which, under the direction of Chief Putnam of the Department of Ethnology of the Exposition, has been making excavations of the mounds in Ohio for three months or more, met with rare success on Nov. 14, near Chillicothe, in making one of the richest finds of the century in the way of pre-historic remains. While at work on a mound 500 feet long, 200 feet wide and 28 feet high, the excavators found near the center of the mound, at a depth of 14 feet, the massive skeleton of a man incased in copper armor. The head was covered by an oval-shaped copper cap, the jaws had copper moldings, the arms were dressed in copper, while copper plates covered the chest and stomach and on each side of the head, on protruding sticks, were wooden antlers ornamented with copper. The mouth was stuffed with genuine pearls of immense size, but much decayed. Around the neck was a necklace of bears' teeth, set with pearls. At the side of this skeleton was a female skeleton, the two supposed to be those of man and wife. It is estimated that the bodies were buried fully six hundred years ago. The excavators believe they have at last found the King of the mound builders.

Medusaline, a new composition designed as a substitute for brick and building stone, has been adopted for the sidewalks and driveways in the Exposition grounds. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings granted the contract to the Medusaline Manufacturing Co. Chicago for the construction of 450,000 square feet of such sidewalks and driveways. The concrete composition to be used by the contractors is said to be as hard as perfect stone, and is now thought probable that it will be used instead of staff for the exterior ornamentation of the Fine Arts Palace, and several other buildings.

Daniel C. French, the New York sculptor, is now in Paris working on a colossal statue of the Republic for the World's Fair. It will show a female figure nearly seventy feet high.

The American sculptor, Mac Moines, is also in Paris working on the great fountain which will be placed in front of the Administration Building. The fountain will have thirty gigantic figures.

Among the most interesting exhibits in the Mines and Mining Building will be a collection of the implements used by the "Forty-niners" in California. Commissioner Mark L. McDonald has undertaken to collect a number of relics of the old miners' fraternity and send them to the fair.

The great dome of the Administration building, which will be the most conspicuous architectural feature of the Exposition, and the four smaller domes, will be covered with aluminium bronze, a newly discovered amalgam, which is said to glisten brighter than gold. The contract for gilding the domes has been let for $54,000.

Mr. Sallus, an artist of Ecuador, will execute especially for the World's Fair two paintings, one a scenic painting of Chimborazo, and the other a life size portrait of Columbus.

Ceylon has sent, through Sir Henry Wood, a request for space upon which to build a tea house.

THREE SPLENDID OFFICES TO RENT, $15 TO $35.

Best location in St. Louis. Splendid light, heat and ventilation. Mermond & Jaccard building, Broadway and Locust.

PREPARING FOR CRIMINALS.

Chicago Police Getting Ready for Business Next Year.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Among the countless thousands who will flock to Chicago during the period of the great Columbian Exposition there will be from five to ten thousand professional criminals. Every city on the American continent will contribute its quota; the London "swell snob" will be largely represented; a huge emigration from the banlieues of Paris will swell the gathering; German professionals will be represented "by a large majority," and in a less degree all the other capitals of Europe will send specimens of their rascality—as an official exhibit, so to speak.

The Fair managers know this and so do the Chicago police. They are preparing for the visitation, and if their plans do not miscarry they will receive the delegation of the "crooked" fraternity with most discouraging hospitality. Their idea is so to arrange matters that every hotel sneak, boarding-house thief, bunco steerer, pickpocket, shoplifter, blackmailer, card sharper or other rogue of whatever description will be recognized the moment he or she shows his or her face in the streets, instantly clapped into jail, held there as long as possible, exhibited to every police officer in the city and afterwards hunted and worried until the city grows too hot to hold them.

It will be seen that Chief McClaughry is a man of unusual qualifications for his work. In the problem of the World's Fair hegira he will have the opportunity of a life to make a record, and from the steps he has already taken it seems pretty sure he will get all the glory out of the occation that it affords.

The first step was to write to the police authorities of all the European countries to interest them in the work. The Scotland Yard organization, the Paris Prefecture of Police and the Chief of the Berlin Secret Police were in particular urged to aid in the work.

England, France and Germany are the countries from which the largest number of thieves and swindlers will flock to our shores. There are 6,000 professional criminals in Paris alone. In England there are probably ten thousand souls who make their living by preying on their fellows. Germany has at least ten thousand professional criminals. It is probable that the three countries aggregate at least thirty thousand thieves, cheats, blackmailers, blacklegs and other scoundrels, any of whom would be glad to take advantage of the multitudes who will congregate in the fair city to ply their avocation. It is estimated by experts that from five to seven thousand foreign "crooks" visited Paris during the Exposition of 1889, and the wonderful police system of that city was taxed to its utmost to curb the carnival of crime which would have prevailed but for the sternest repression.

Mayor McClaughry next undertook a personal tour of propagandism to all the leading cities of this country and Canada. A couple of weeks ago he was the guest of Inspector Byrnes in New York. Then he went to Philadelphia. He had already been to Boston, and his plan is between now and next summer to visit every important criminal center, to go to as many of the principal prisons as possible, and to communicate with all the rest, so that every chance of getting information about the criminal class may be utilized.

The first product of all these efforts will be an international census of criminals, such as has never before been compiled. This will contain the record of every known crook. It will be reinforced with photographs, personal descriptions and accurate measurements when they can be obtained.

When the Fair actually opens the Major hopes to have in Chicago, co-operating with his officers, at least one detective of wide experience from every foreign country and from every leading city in the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America.

An enormous domestic police force will have to be organized for the city.

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Bedroom Suits XVI. Century, Oak or Walnut, $11.75, $18, $30, $40

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Parlor Suits, Hair-Cloth, Plush or Tapestry, $24.75, $32, $50

Cooking Stoves, Guaranteed, $7.15, $8.50, $15, $18

Heating Stoves, Soft Coal, $4.15, $6.10, $7.65

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YANKEE WHALERS.

Some Interesting Information Collected by the Government Officials.

WHERE THE FLEETS CRUISE FOR THEIR CARGOES OF OIL AND BONE.

An Industry That Still Occupies Thousands of Men and Hundreds of Vessels—Arctic and Sperm Whales—The Whaling Fleet—Where the American Seaman Is Found—Harpooning the Mammals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—It is generally supposed that the whaling industry is one of those that has practically disappeared. That this is an erroneous notion is proved by the government reports just issued in regard to the marine mammalia. The whale fisheries, well named the nursery of the American seamen, have, it is true, diminished in importance, but the South Seas and the northern icefloes are still penetrated by adventurous sailors in search of the whale, and the amount of capital invested is very large. That it is diminishing is true.

THE WHALING FLEET.

The total capital invested in all branches of the industry was $2,081,636, the pelagic whale fishery using $1,913,275, the shore whale fishery $15,604, and the fur-seal and sea otter fishery $152,757. The whale fishery employed 101 vessels, aggregating 22,000.39 net tons, valued, with outfits (including apparatus and repairs), at $1,791,173. When compared with the report for 1880 this shows a decrease of 40.94 per cent in the number of vessels, a decrease of 41.35 per cent in the total net tonnage and a decrease of 38.06 per cent in the value of the vessels and outfits, including apparatus and repairs. The total value of the products landed in 1889 was $1,834,551, of which the whale fleet reported $1,689,927, the shore fishery $19,641, and the fur-seal and sea-otter industry $124,983. When compared with the report for 1880 this shows a decrease of 36.46 per cent in the value of the products of the whale fleet. The total number of persons employed in the whale fishery was 3,017, in shore whaling 74. The whale fleet was distributed over the whaling grounds as follows: Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean, 42; Atlantic Ocean, 36; Okhotsk and Japan Seas, 9; South Pacific Ocean, 8; Indian Ocean, 6. By hailing ports the distribution was as follows: New Bedford, Mass., 57; San Francisco, 27; Provincetown, Mass., 9; Edgartown, Mass., 3; New London and Stonington, Conn., 2 each, and Boston 1. Of the fur-seal and sea-otter fleet 11 vessels hailed from San Francisco, 7 from Port Townsend, Wash., 1 from Santa Barbara, Cal., and 1 from Salem, Mass.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The reports show that there has been a remarkable movement from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the old days the "whalers of Cape Ann" and the New Bedford vessels, together with the fleets sent from every New England port, had a practical mopopoly of the Arctic whale fisheries, but since the marked diminution in the number of whales to be struck in the Buffins' Bay region, a great portion of this trade has been transferred to the seas lying north of Behrings Straits.

The principal product credited to San Francisco is whalebone, to Provincetown sperm oil, to New Bedford whalebone, although the value of sperm oil is but little less than that of whalebone.

The percentages of total value of products disclose the fact that the value of whalebone represents nearly three-fifths of the total value of all products, or 59.18 per cent, and the combined value of sperm and whale oil amounts to 38.94 per cent, or less than two-fifths, the value of the ambergris and ivory rounding out the hundred per cent.

COMPARATIVE VALUES.

Considering the number of whales caught, the sperm whale represents 67.56 per cent of the total number, the right whale 13.98 per cent, and the bowhead whale 15.51 per cent, the three kinds combined forming 97.05 per cent of the whole number.

Although the sperm whales form 67.56 per cent of the whole number of whales caught, the value of their products is but 29.50 per cent of the total value of all products. On the other hand the right and bowhead whales form but 29.49 per cent of the whole number caught, but they yield 70 per cent of the total value of products.

THE AMERICAN SEAMAN.

It has often been said that the American seaman has practically disappeared from the ocean. This is true in the merchant marine, but not true of the whaling fleet, as the following table of persons employed will show: United States, 1,802; Africa, 2; China, 8; Denmark, 5; France, 30; Germany, 75; Great Britain, 228; Greece, 2; Holland, 6; Italy, 1; Japan, 28; Norway and Sweden, 82; Pacific Islands, 15; Portugal, 699; Russia, 2; South and Central America, 85; Spain, 52.

In presenting the whale fleet of the United States in 1889 it was stated that five vessels were lost during that year. These were the James A. Hamilton, valued at $5,000, lost on the way to Ounalaska; the Jacob A. Howland, valued at $16,000, lost on Johnson's Island, in the Pacific Ocean; the Ohio Second, valued at $16,000, lost on Noonivak Island, in Bristol Bay; the Lucretia, valued at $20,000, lost in the Arctic Ocean, and the Mary Frazier, valued at $8,000, lost at sea. The loss of life on the James A. Hamilton could not be ascertained. On the Jacob A. Howland one life was lost, on the Ohio Second sixteen, on the Lucretia none and on the Mary Frazier five. The total value of the five vessels was $65,000, and the total number of lives lost was twenty-two.

THE SHORE WHALE FISHERIES.

No vessels are used in this branch of the whaling industry, although in some cases a vessel may carry out boats to the fishing place. Boats are used of the same kind as found in the vessel fishery. The whales are sighted from land, and then the boats set out in pursuit. The returns embrace but three counties, Montery and San Luis Obispo, in California, and Suffolk, in New York. The information secured covers the same points as far as the peculiarities of the fishery will permit, as in the case of the deep-sea fishing.

The aggregates of value of products by States are as follows: California, $10,580; New York, $8,748; Oregon, $313; total for the three States, $319,641.

In Monterey County, California, 16 whales were taken in the shore fisheries; in San Luis Obispo County, 5; in Suffolk County, New York, 4; total of 25. Of this number 8 were right whales, 2 finbacks, 2 killers and 13 California grays.

DO NOT forget Mermod & Jaccard's grand opening, to-morrow and Tuesday, Broadway and Locust.

Do not forget to ask for the memorandum booklet, "Seasonable Thoughts."

GORGEOUS GOWNS.

Three New Dresses Which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt "Accepted" Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Sarah Bernhardt has three gorgeous new gowns to wear in her production of "La Dame Challant," which is to be produced this week at the Standard Theater. The first is a yellow sixteenth century brocattelle, the waist and train of which are bordered with real martin fur in squares, with gold soutache. Each corner of every square is caught with a topaz. The train has three rows of topazes with six-inch border of martin fur. The skirt, which is of heavy silk satin, supports an over garment arranged with squares of gold held by topazes. A girdle, five yards long of gold, studded with topazes, is wound about the dress. An enormous hat of brocattelle, with eleven plumes, completes the costume.

The second dress is of Nile green, gold embroided antique veloirs. The waist and train are embroidered additionally with real gold lace. The train of the skirt is lined with satin flesh-colored and the skirt itself is completely covered with hand-made gold lace. The overgown is trimmed with pearls and a velours hat, covered with the same jewels and crowned with ostrich tips, crowns the creation. With this costume Mme. Bernhardt will wear, in addition, a turquoise head dress and her famous string of two hundred pearls.

The third costume, and perhaps the most elegant, is of ivory satin, on the corsage on which are to be affixed quantities of diamonds and rubies, a standing collar of gold after the Florentine fashion encircles the neck. The train of this gown is very long and is bordered with deep ermine, over two hundred skins have been used. The underskirt is edged with 1,800 small turquoises. The value of the latter alone being over $12,000. The stones used in decorating the dress being furnished by Mme. Bernhardt. The value of the three dresses is something extraordinary large on account of the precious stones used upon them.

In the heart of the great business center of St. Louis is located the Chemical National Bank. You are invited to open an account with it. Its facilities for modern banking are unsurpassed.

Readings by Prof. Crunden.

In the course of free lectures of the Industrial and Educational Union on successive Monday nights, at Eleventh and Locust streets, Prof. F. M. Crunden will to-morrow night give select readings from standard authors. Wage workers specially welcome.

A DEEPER CHANNEL.

An Important Convention to Be Held Soon in Kansas City.

THE MOVEMENT TO GIVE THE MISSOURI RIVER A GOOD CHANNEL.

Senators Vest, Cockrell, Cullom, Breckenridge, Plumb and Pfeffer Write Letters of Approval—The River Could Be Made Navigable Its Whole Length as Cheaply as a Railroad Could Be Built.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 28.—The people of the Missouri Valley, from the extreme northern and western limits to the actual outlet at the sea, are aroused to the necessity of making the "Big Sandy" equal to the carriage of all the freight offered it. The necessity for water transportation as a regulation of freight rates, and especially with reference to its bearing upon the cost of putting grain, minerals and heavy lumber on the market, is being realized in the fullest degree.

The local Executive Committee appointed by the Commercial Club is daily receiving encouragement and promises of assistance from men in high places. The great convention to be held in this city on Dec. 15 and 16 bids fair to be the means, not only of crystallizing sentiment in favor of the systematic improvement of the river, but the formation of an association to keep it up along the entire line until what is asked is granted.

THEY WILL HELP.

Secretary Miller is in receipt not only of communications from the majority of the members of the Missouri delegation in Congress announcing that they are practically a unit, but has also heard from others in a position to aid in the movement. Yesterday he received A letter from Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, promising assistance and regretting that it may be impossible for him to attend. He will do so if he finds it possible, but in any event promises a letter.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge is also in line and writes his sympathy and encouragement. He pledges himself to aid in every way that he can to boom the improvement of the internal waterways, and says the needs of the case furnish complete and ample justification for prompt action on the part of the general government.

Senators Plumb and Peffer, and in fact the entire Kansas representation, can be counted upon to take up the matter at once and do all they can to bring about the realization of the hopes of the people of the Missouri Valley. With Missouri and Kansas a unit and Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Dakota and the Territories rapidly coming into line, backed with the sentiment of the people of all the States, who are broad-gauged enough to include the whole country in their improvements, a power is acquired that will inevitably prove successful.

THE POSSIBILITY DEMONSTRATED.

Cavillers have been wont to cry for years that the channel of the eccentric Missouri could not be made navigable. They say money has been dumped into it until a fair proportion of minted gold has been added to it's freighted waters. On the 12th of October ten of the members of Congress went to the mouth of Osage River, the one point in the whole river the most difficult to guard, and where the principal appropriation is being spent. One year ago this crossing had several channels, spread over one and a half miles of sand-bars and had an average depth of from one to two, or at most, three feet. While the work is incomplete, the dykes constructed have confined the waters to 1,000 feet in one channel and already the water has scoured out the bottom to a depth of from 4½ to 7½ feet. If the Osage can be made passable, the rest of the river is easy to control.

The estimated cost of $52,000 per mile may seem large, but when it is considered that it does not cost more than one mile of single track railway, and has the capacity of thirty, the comparison is obviously in favor of the river. Then the dykes build up a new shore line depositing 125,000,000 of cubic feet of sand in one mile. This would cost at least $300,000 with ordinary mechanical appliances.

THE Peerless Knabe pianos sold by J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive street.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Close Race Between Boston and Waukesha for the Honor.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The effort to start an agitation looking toward Boston as being the place for holding the Democratic National Convention, presumably in favor of Gov. Russell's chances for second place, have fallen through, but some interesting opinions have been obtained thereby from prominent New England Democrats. A meeting held last night at the Parker House, over which Hon. Pat Collins presided, voted that Boston's geographical position was expedient, Cincinnati's hotel facilities not good, and, according to Mr. Collins, St. Louis, while it had the hotels, was terribly deficient in halls, so it was urged to petition the National Committee to select Chicago.

WAUKESHA WANTS IT.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 28.—A call has been issued for a mass meeting of citizens to take action toward the securing of the National Democratic Convention for this city. A number of leading Republicans have volunteered to do all in their power to aid in the gratification of this ambition.

Pottery at the World's Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—The Potters' Association of the United States has decided to hold the National Convention in Chicago in the second week of January. It is proposed by the association to make an elaborate display at the World's Fair. A large amount of space will be applied for and no doubt granted, in order that the American potters may make a good showing against their foreign rivals.

OLD LADIES DANCED

A Strange Sight at the Daughters of Confederacy Ball.

IT SUGGESTED A NOVEL IDEA FOR THEIR FUTURE RECEPTIONS.

There Will Be Old-Fashioned Dances for Elderly People—Other Entertainments During the Past Week—Weddings Set for Early in December—What the Followers of Fashion Are Doing.

The Thanksgiving holiday and the grand ball on that evening put rather a quietus upon private entertainments for a day or two. As for the ball, it was a grand success, financially, and a very brilliant and beautiful affair socially. One notable feature of it was the great number of elderly matrons present, who were there not only to look on and countenance the affair by their presence, but also to take an active part in the dancing. Mrs. M. A. E. McClure, the venerable President of the Daughters of the Confederacy, set the example by dancing the first set, with all of the old-fashioned grace and courtesy for which she was noted in her day, and the other matrons were not slow to follow; so that it was no unusual thing during the evening to see mothers, and daughters, and in a few instances grand-mothers, dancing in the same set. It was predicted freely that the next annual ball of the Daughters of the Confederacy would be unique, picturesque and beautiful because of this unusual feature that would in the meantime be worked out, and it would come to be an understood fact that ladies and gentlemen, past their premeure jeuners, would freely participate in the gaiety of this one ball, and that the old-fashioned dances, cotillions, the minuet and country dances and Virginia reel will be conspicuous in the programme.

Mention has already been made in the POST-DISPATCH of the Ladies' Choral Society, which is being organized in the West End for the study of vocal music. The formation has been perfected. There are about forty members, with Mrs. James True as President, Mrs. James L. Blair as Vice-President and Miss Josie Mansfield as Secretary and Treasurer. They have secured a professor and will study oratorio music. They will meet every Tuesday morning at the residence of Mrs. True.

Mrs. Scott of Westminster place, who has recently sold her home there, has moved to a pretty flat on Vandeventer avenue, between Olive street and Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Boogher are building a handsome new house on West Pine street, near Newstead avenue, which will be ready for them to occupy in the spring.

Rev. Dr. Brookes of the Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church has purchased a handsome new home on West Pine street, near Newstead avenue, of which he will shortly take possession.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Kimball will remain with their family at Alton this winter. Miss Florence Kimball will spend the season with her sister, Mrs. Douglas.

The house party of twenty young ladies and gentlemen, who have been spending the Thanksgiving holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Thomson and Miss July Thomson at their summer home in Arcadia, returned home yesterday.

Miss Eddy of Morgan street is convalescent after a slight attack of la grippe.

Miss Fitzhugh, the pretty Virginia belle who was prevented by illness from arriving in time to attend the grand ball of the D. O. C., will arrive as soon as she recovers to visit her cousin, Mrs. John Stephenson.

Among the many presents sent to the St. Louis Children's Hospital by the charitable ladies of the city for their Thanksgiving dinner was a large turkey and a barrel of apples from Mrs. Willis Howe.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. McGrew have been disappointed in getting possession of their new house for the Thanksgiving holidays, but now hope to be settled in it for the Christmas holiday season.

Mrs. C. G. Copeland has been spending the month of November with her mother, Mrs. E. S. Haines, at her country home.

Miss Mazie McGrew, the pretty Lexington belle who came down to attend the ball given by the Daughters of the Confederacy, was so seriously ill that she could not attend. She will go with her sister, Miss Estelle McGrew, to visit friends in Nashville, Tenn., as soon as she is able to travel.

Mrs. Campbell McFarlane of Sedalia, who came down for a little visit of a few weeks, has now decided to remain indefinitely, and will perhaps spend the winter season in the city by the advice of her physician.

Miss Ella Crauson has been spending several weeks at El Dorado Springs, Ark., for the benefit of her health.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Billingsly, Mr. Garth Billingsly and Miss Fannie Billingsly are spending this week in Hannibal, whither they went to attend the marriage of Miss Annie Garth, Mrs. Billingsly's niece, who has been a frequent visitor to the city and a great favorite in St. Louis society circles.

Mrs. T. T. Major has been spending the past fortnight with Mrs. Warren Bruce. She will return soon to her home in Southwest Missouri.

Misses Idallie and Edith Nicholls will leave in a few days to spend the holiday season with their relative, Mrs. J. R. Barrett.

Mrs. Prince of Lindell boulevard near Vandeventer, has returned home after spending six months at the Eastern resorts.

The ladies interested in the World's Fair will have their next meeting at the Lindell Hotel, Dec. 6, when there is much important business to be transacted.

Mrs. John Cannon, who has been making a little visit of a fortnight to her husband's relatives in Illinois, is home again, benefited in health by the trip. She will probably make a visit to Lebanon Springs after the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Scullen are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the addition of a baby girl to their family circle; the first girl.

Mrs. Joseph Gettys has been spending the past two weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. Lovejoy, at Jacksonville, Ill. She is expected home this week.

Mrs. Irvine and her daughters, Misses May and Julia Irvine, and Miss Nell Baum of Omaha, after making a delightful visit to their St. Louis friends, have gone to Kansas City for a visit before returning to their respective homes.

Mrs. H. B. Davis has been making a visit to her parents, Judge and Mrs. Huggins of Bunker Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Breckenridge came down from their country home this week to make a little visit to his mother, Mrs. Virginia Breckenridge, and his grandmother, Mrs. Canteman. They spent only a few days in the city and have returned home.

Mrs. Fred Hawley, formerly Miss Grace Anderson of Taylorville, has been making a delightful visit to her father and his family. She is home again.

Mrs. Selzer of Philadelphia made a little visit to Mrs. J. W. Andrews en route for her home in the East.

In the delightful little operetta, "The Trial by Jury," which will be given in the near future by the Dramatic Club, Miss Clara Hopkins takes the leading roll, and it is said by her friends, will make a great success of the part vocally, as well as making a most charming plaintiff.

Miss Geisinger, the missionary to India, who has been spending the past few months with her relatives in St. Louis and vicinity, will leave very soon to return to her labors in foreign lands. She has had numerous receptions and luncheons given in her honor during her visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. Depp, who spent the summer at Edgebrooke, have returned to the city, and are located at No. 3101 Sheridan avenue.

Mrs. Wm. A. Ross, who has been visiting her friends at her old home in Kirkwood, and her sister, Mrs. Douglas of 3828 Westminster place, has returned to her home at Maryville.

Miss Elizabeth Carpenter and her daughters have taken possession of their lovely new home in Robinson Park and will soon give a house-warming.

Mrs. William Cheatham, after a delightful visit to Mrs. William Marks, has returned to her home in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. William McMillan gave the third of her series of afternoon receptions on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Snyder, of 3883 Washington avenue, gave a very charming musicale on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Charles M. Bailey gave a beautiful luncheon and card party on Friday afternoon.

Yesterday was a red-letter day. The most prominent of the fashionable functions of that day was the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kerens, of Vandeventer place, in compliment to high dignitaries of the Catholic Church, who are now in the city. Their beautiful home in Vandeventer place was elaborately decked with plants and flowers showing everywhere the Cardinal's colors, yellow and red and purple. The table was very brilliant and beautiful in its garniture of ribbons and flowers in these bright tints, the flat center piece being formed of ferns and chrysanthemums, carrying out this color scheme.

The Misses Slattery gave a very delightful reception yesterday afternoon, with pink for the color tone, the lights shaded with pink silk and the table decked with pink roses.

Mrs. Hirschberg gave a large card party to ladies yesterday afternoon.

For next week quite a number of events are outlined.

Mrs. J. W. Sheppard entertained the Sunset Club on Friday afternoon. The prizes were very handsome—Doulton and Dresden bouillon cups and after dinner coffee spoons.

Mrs. Louis Bauer of 3437 Chestnut street has issued cards for a progressive euchre party Dec. 4 in the afternoon for ladies.

Mrs. Wilhi Brown gives an elegant reception on Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett give a large reception on Friday afternoon from 3 to 5, introducing their niece, Miss Mazie Finney. It will be followed by a ball in the evening for the young people.

Mrs. Annie Trask Thompson entertains her euchre club on Monday evening.

Mrs. L. M. Wade entertains her euchre club on Tuesday afternoon.

The invitations to the Marquitte Club reception, are tasteful and handsome affairs in white and gold.

MATRIMONIAL.

On Thanksgiving morn, at St. Xavier's Church, at special mass, Mr. J. V. Foharty was married to Miss Ada M. Reinhardt. The bride was gowned in a simple robe of pure white nun's veiling, falling in straight folds to the floor and confined at the waist by a girdle of white ribbon. The bridal posey was of natural orange blossoms and the long tull veil, which completely enveloped the figure of the bride, was held in place by sprays of the same beautiful flower, held sacred as an emblem of marriage. There were two attendants. Miss Helen Endris, a cousin of the bride, acted as her bridemaid, and Mr. Charles Foharty, a brother of the groom, acted as his groomsman. A responsive mass was held in Detroit, Mich., where the bride has relatives who belong to the holy order.

A wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the groom's parents where the newly-married couple will reside until their home, which is in process of building, is completed and ready for their occupancy.

Mrs. Schotten of 1302 Hickory street was married on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Angels to Mr. A. Geisel.

Mr. Emil Vorhauer and Miss Minnie Shellhase were united in marriage last Thanksgiving eve by Rev. M. Jones at the Webster Groves Presbyterian Church.

EARLY DECEMBER WEDDINGS.

Marriage announcements for the first weeks in December:

The marriage of Miss Marie Newman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Socrates Newman of Pine street, to Mr. Wentworth Leroy on the first Wednesday in December. The young couple will go ot once to housekeeping in a pretty home prepared by the groom for his bride in the West End.

Dec. 9 Miss Emma Whitelaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Whitelaw of 2027 Park place, will marry Mr. Don Taylor. There will be four bridemaids at this wedding. They are: Misses Daisy Brookmire, Clara Hopkins, Lucy Turner and Louisa Breyr.

Dec. 21 Miss Cecelia Shorb will be married at the home of her sister, Mrs. Semple Floyd Jones of 2919 Chestnut street, to Dr. T. A. Hughes of Denver, Colo.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement of Mr. Henry Chandler, Jr., to Miss Lizzie Gould, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Gould, has been announced.

Cards have been received announcing the betrothal of Miss Augusta Boner to Mr. Emil Nehemias.

VISITORS.

Miss Phemie Highleyman of Sedalia, Mo., is the guest of St. Louis friends.

Miss Irene Johnson of Springfield is the guest of St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Rosa Loewenstein of New York arrives this morning to visit her mother, Mrs. L. Nahm, 3136 Pine street. She will be at home to her friends on Tuesdays.

The Misses Moyer of Philadelphia are visiting their cousins, Misses Sybil and Nancy Rex of 3402 Pine street, and will remain until after the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Marx of Marshall, Ill., spent Thanksgiving with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. M. B. O'Reilly will entertain Rev. P. F. O'Reilly of Helena, Ark., and Rev. J. A. Connolly of De Soto, Mo., during the jubilee.

Mrs. Dr. S. H. Washburn of Elmwood, Ill., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Niehaus, 3507 Market street.

DEPARTURES.

Miss Annie Bryant of Independence, Mo., who has been visiting Miss Fannie Sloan of 3528 Chestnut street, has returned home.

Mrs. Emmert-Carter, after a protracted visit to St. Louis friends, has returned to her home at Moberly, Mo. Miss Cummings, who has been visiting Mrs. Hamilton Daughaday, has returned to her home at Cleveland, O.

Mrs. W. H. DeFrance and son of Jonesboro, Ark., who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Evans, have returned home.

Mr. J. L. Griswold has gone to Cincinnati for a brief visit. Mrs. Girardin and Miss Cecill Girardin of Galveston, Tex., have returned home after visiting friends in St. Louis and Chicago. Mrs. H. J. Glaser has gone to Hannibal to visit the family of Mr. John T. Holmes. Miss Girt, who has been spending several weeks with Miss Williams at her Kirkwood home, has returned home. Miss Ellen Garcelon, daughter of ex-Gov. Garcelon of Lewiston, Me., has returned home after a visit to her cousin, Mrs. W. H. Clark of North Compton avenue.

Miss E. Holland, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs Berry, has returned home. Miss Cora Henry has gone to Kansas City to visit her sister, Mrs. John North. Mrs. D. C. Humphrey of Lexington, Va., who has been visiting her parents at 3528 Chestnut street, has returned home. Mr. Francis Houston of the City of Mexico, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Lewis Chapman, has returned home.

Mr. Will Kingdom, who is now residing in Memphis, Tenn., after a brief visit to his parents at Kirkwood, has returned home. Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kerr of Rock Island arrived this week to make a short visit to St. Louis friends en route for the Gulf Coast. They left last night. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kinsella have returned to their home at Springfield after spending a week with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Magnus of Chicago, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, has returned home, with her baby boy.

Miss Margie Robinson did not leave for Independence as soon as she had anticipated, but got off last week to spend the winter with her relatives.

Mrs. C. W. Thomas, who has been visiting her sister in Windsor place, has returned to her home in Jefferson City.

Mr. Wosly of Dayton, O., spent a few days with friends in the city and left for his home on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Dyer of Kirkwood will leave Sunday night for Bonne Terre, Mo., which will be their future home.

Mrs. J. R. Smith has returned to Fulton, after a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Henry Rinehart has gone to Nevada to visit relatives.

RETURNS.

Mrs John Adams, who has been making tour of the South, and visiting the City of Mexico, has returned to the city.

Miss Kate Burnside has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Herman Loke, at Quincy, Ill.

Miss May Bergin has returned from the North after an absence of several months.

Mrs. E. C. Clarkson has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. C. L. Rogers.

Miss Lydia Collins has returned from a visit to friends in Edwardsville.

Mrs. Ben O. Clark and little daughter have returned from a visit to Europe.

Mrs. Wm. Darwin has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Jones of Prescott, Ariz.

Col. and Mrs. Chris Ellerbe have returned from a visit to Hannibal, Mo., where they attended the Goodlett-Garth wedding.

Mrs. Watson B. Farr has returned home after spending a month in New York City.

Mrs. Juliette Fagg has returned from a visit to friends at Louisiana, Mo.

Miss Nina Griffeth has returned from a visit to the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hornist.

Miss Mary Hutchinson has returned from a short visit to Miss Meysenberg at Chicago.

Mrs. Effie Kaime and children have returned from a visit to the family of Mr. Marshall P. Ayers of Jacksonville, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Le Duc have returned to the city, afrer spending a month in the East.

Miss Ida Mueller has returned from a visit to friends in the South.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Nanson are home again from Lebanon Springs.

Miss Pearl Peck has returned from a visit of a few weeks to Mrs. J. H. Clark of Alton.

Mr. and Mrs. Proner Ray, who have been visiting relatives in Jefferson City, have returned home.

Mrs. W. D. Sanders has returned home from a visit to Mrs. Wm. Sanders of Cleveland, O.

Msss Hallie Van Horn has returned from a visit to Mrs. Marion Murray at Louisiana, Mo.

Mrs. White, wife of Capt. White, has returned from a visit to DeSoto, Mo. and will make St. Louis her home in future.

Mrs. B. Williamson of Delmar avenue, returns this week from Hot Springs. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Amie Williamson.

Miss Mayre Able has returned from Quincy, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dunning of Delmar avenue spent Thanksgiving in Chicago, but are expected home the first of this week.

Mrs. F. H. Ingalls has returned from Boston, where she has been to attend the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. A. N. Lyons, who was called away recently by the sad news of her mother's fatal illness at her home in Trenton, N. J., has returned home after an absence of several weeks.

Dr. C. W. Schleiffuth has returned from Europe, where he has been pursuing his medical studies.

Mrs. J. R. Sattuley returned from Kansas City on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Watson Wall of Lucas place returned yesterday from a sojourn at Belleville, Ill., of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Williamson have returned to New York City, after a pleasant visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson of Clifton Heights.

Roses! Roses! Crushed roses for the teeth, preserves, prevents decay and hardens the gums.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Julius S. Walsh is home again after a brief trip from the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Johanson are located at 1323 North Vandeventer avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Doethe are rejoicing over the addition to their family of a baby boy.

Mrs. C. F. Herrmann will give a brilliant debut party to her daughter on Wednesday next.

Miss Carrie Stacey of 103 South Fifteenth street is spending a week at her old home in Moberly, Mo.

On Tuesday evening a young folks party of the Temple Shaare Emeth will take place at Mahler's Hall.

The Rubinstein Club held its opening meeting at the residence of Miss Anna Vieths last Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Emilie C. Chapman of the West End was one of the debutantes at the Charity ball on Thursday evening.

Face bleaches destroy; Spanish Court Cream nourishes and improves texture of skin; 50c; everywhere.

Miss Connie Lynn of West Olive street entertained the Pickwick Club with a dancing party Thanksgiving eve.

Mrs. J. G. Cairns gave a reception during the past week at the Forest Park University, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Croeger.

Miss C. H. Robinson, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Seal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. J. Wicks, nee Marion Seal, of Chicago.

Friday evening a delightful soirie was given by Mr. Jacob Mahler to his adult pupils. The entertainment took place at Mahler's Assembly Rooms.

Miss May Kane of Pinckneyville, Ill., has come to the city to study music and will remain several months. She is located at 1804 Lucas place.

Mrs. R. T. Van Horn, wife of Hon. R. T. Van Horn of the Kansas City *Journal*, spent Thanksgiving Day in the family of Rev. T. H. Hagerty of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Albyn Mellier will give a ball at Mahler's Assembly Rooms before Christmas to introduce Miss Ida Mellier, their young daughter, into society.

Miss Stephanie Whitney of Oakland, Cal., is the guest of the Misses Vieths of Lindell avenue. A soiree dansante was given in compliment to her on Friday evening.

Judge John H. Terry and his bride will very soon leave Hotel Beers and go to housekeeping. Already they are making preparations to remove to their new home.

The ladies of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Ferguson, Mo., will hold their annual bazaar all day and evening Dec. 3, 1891, at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Mayhew.

Among the St. Louis people who are at present sojourning at Lebanon Springs are Mr. John Lionberger and daughter, Miss Mary Lionberger, Mr. Henry Scott, Mr. Gist Blair, Mr. W. P. Heath.

Mrs. Irwin and daughter, who have been the guests of her mother, Mrs. George Doan, of Washington avenue, leaves to-day for the West, and the military post where her husband will hereafter be stationed.

Mrs. Sophie Yore is being complimented on all sides for her fine taste and tireless energy in furnishing the Archbishop's new home, a task in which she was ably assisted by the other ladies engaged in this pleasant duty.

Miss May Meyer, a beautiful young lady from Pine Pluff, Ark., is now the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Jacob Mahler. Miss Meyer will spend the winter in this city. She and Mrs. Mahler have selected Fridays as their reception day.

Mrs. James A. Morris of Euclid avenue, entertained on Friday afternoon her euchre club of twenty ladies. The prizes, which were very handsome, were won by Mrs. J. Morris first, Mrs. Maloney, the second, Miss Weis, the third and Mrs. Wright the fourth.

On last Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock Mr. Anthony Watson and Miss Josephine Comisky were married at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church. The couple proceeded to their newly furnished flat at 3730½ Vest avenue, where a reception was held, a great number of their friends and relatives being present.

Miss Mabel Vaughn, grand daughter of Gen. Butterfield, who attended the Daughters of Confederacy ball, is a pretty blonde. She was gowned in pink chiffon over pink silk, the corsage cut low with berthe of embroidered chiffon and necklace of pearls. Miss Vaughn made her debut in New York last winter.

The West End Lyceum and Musical Union tendered to its many friends a very pleasant complimentary party, Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, at the residence of Mrs. Hitchcock, No. 1132 Aubert avenue. The attendance was large and dancing continued until a late hour. The occasion was also the 26th birthday anniversary of Mr. A. G. Hitchcock, secretary of the society.

The first meeting of the Self-Improvement Musicale took place at Mrs. Newcomb's, 512 Cabanne street, Tuesday, Nov. 17. The following programme was rendered: Piano duet, "Souvenirs Styriens;" vocal solo, "Leonoro," by Tartori; piano solo, Schuman's "Fantasie and Waltz;" vocal solo, "Last Greeting, Dreams;" piano solo, Beethoven's "Prometheus;" vocal solo, ballad, Robyn's "Mexican Dances," and last, Mendelssohn's "Spring," a song without words. There were about sixty present and the meeting proved a decided success. The next entertainment will take place Dec. 1 at the residence of Mrs. S. Steele, 4252 Bell street. The composers for the next meeting will be Beethoven and Bellini.

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To Celebrate Forefathers' Day.

The New England Society will give its seventh annual dinner on Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21. Ex-Senator Ingalls will be a guest of the society, and will respond to the toast, "Forefathers' Day." Judge Belford, the distinguished orator of Colorado, will respond to the toast, "New England and the New West," while the Executive Committee of the society have invited and expect Gov. Russell of Massachusetts and Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, who will respond to sentiments of their own selection.

THE purity of Whittaker's Star and Pastry brands of lard is unquestioned; put up to suit the trade in packages from three pounds to 350 pounds. Take no other.

SARDOU AND ZOLA.

A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE DRAMATIST AND REALISTIC NOVELIST.

Interviews With the Two Great Frenchmen—Paris to Honor the Memory of Heine—Death of a Celebrated Man About Town.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Some cynic has cruelly remarked that the best way to a man's heart is down his throat. Without going so far as this, there can be no mistake that a good dinner often turns enemies into friends. An instance has just been furnished by the monthly banquet of the Societe des Gens de Lettres. Everybody knows that Victorian Sardou and Emile Zola have long been at daggers drawn. If I remember rightly, it was the latter who began the quarrel, and it was therefore only fair that he should put an end to it. The reconciliation took place at Brebant's, whose good cheer had, no doubt, much to do with its accomplishment. The news soon spread throughout literary circles, and became the talk of the cafes. At first, owing to the absence of any official report, it was disbelieved, but it is now fully confirmed on both sides. Zola has embraced Sardou, Sardou has returned the compliment, and the two will henceforward be sworn brothers. Such, in a few words, is the event of the day.

Were it an ordinary incident one might be content with the above summary, but it is not, and, therefore, details are necessary. These have been obtained from the authors themselves. "Zola called on me when he put up for the Academy," said Sardou, "and I received him as a confrere whose talents one admires. It is true he looked embarrassed, and no wonder after the many severe things he had said about me. But I never object to a sincere critic, although I must confess I am not always master of my feelings. I put him at ease immediately, and assured him I bore him no ill-will. The fact is that I was much pleased with his appearance, and his frankness and simplicity disarmed me. I gave him my word of honor to vote for him until he was elected, and that word I will keep. As regards the little speech he delivered in my praise at the dinner in question it was a gem. The task was difficult, and he performed it in a masterly manner, but if you wish to have the substance of it you must go and ask Zola himself to give it you."

ZOLA'S LITTLE SAY.

Zola condescended most gracefully to satisfy public curiosity. "Ah, yes!" he exclaimed, "I was violent against Sardou even to injustice, that I admit, but I was sincere in my criticism. Que voulez vous? In literary battles, as in all kinds of warfare, it is not easy to be just, and perhaps not good to be generous. The smoke of the combat half blinds one, and there are circumstances which render one ferocious. Sardou was represented to me as a bad confrere, an envious and mischievous parvenu. I was deceived, but it was in good faith. However, I was glad to acknowledge my error, and to let the Society know that it was Sardou who received me the most cordially during my canvass. I was, therefore, in duty bound to thank him. It was in vain that it was said that he would not respond to me; I was determined to express my gratitude publicly, and to bury once and forever the old quarrel which had divided us. Cynics may laugh as much as they like, but the author of 'Patrie' has shaken hands with the author of the 'Assommoir' amid the applause of our ancient Society."

GERMANY'S SWEET SINGER.

Another literary character, Henri Heine, is also on the tapis. It is well known that the German Emperor is not one of his friends. His Majesty will never forgive him for having styled himself a "Liberated Prussian," and for being more French than German. Two years ago the Emperor objected to a monument being raised to his memory on the banks of the Rhine. The idea, after slumbering some time, was taken up by the Empress of Austria, who is a great admirer of his poetic genius, but the news was no sooner made public than another outcry against it was made in Berlin. Diplomatic notes followed, the Emperor William declared himself personally offended by the project and Austria had to give way. But the Empress Elizabeth was determined to honor the poet, and proposed Corfu as the site for his monument. To this the Emperor of Germany seems to have offered no opposition, and a marble memorial of Heine will shortly be inaugurated on the island.

It is said that Her Majesty intends to invite the poets of all nations to participate in the ceremony. The French papers take advantage of this approaching event to draw attention to the fact that his tomb is to be found in the cemetery Montmartre in Paris. Most foreigners are aware of it, but it appears that the French are not, or have forgotten it. Hence it is suggested that a memorial service should be celebrated in Paris, at the same time as his statute is inaugurated in Forfu. His tomb at Montmartre consists of a simple headstone bearing his name and that of his wife. A few flowers are occasionally deposited on it, and that is all.

Heine's last words in dying were, "Flowers, more flowers." His favorite flower was the rose, and for several years his grave was bedecked with roses of all colors, but as time wore on they ceased, and the tomb was deserted. The papers say it is high time this neglect was repaired, and justice done to the memory of an exiled poet who loved France, and hated her enemies, like a veritable patriot. This is saying a great deal, but the French rarely do things by halves.

QUITE A PARISIAN SWELL.

Paris has lost a conspicuous member of the fashionable world in the person of Senor Carlos Calderon, who, though a Spaniard by birth, was a Parisian by nature. He died suddenly at the age of 46. He belonged to the Jockey and other great clubs. On the eve of his death he received at his table several Grand Dukes and Duchesses of Russia, and among his French guests were the Duke de Morny, the Prince de Sagan, Count Hallez-Claparede, and other stars of the Faubourgh St. Germain. He was the son of a Spanish banker, and joined the army at an early age. At the time of the overthrow of Queen Isabella he was an attache of the Spanish Embassy in St. Petersburgh. He immediately returned home and embraced the cause of Don Carlos.

On the collapse of the Carlist movement he came to Paris, where he took up his residence and soon distinguished himself in society by his luxurious banquets and artistic soirees. But at the same time, in the midst of his fashionable doings, he kept an eye to business and filled the post of director to many Spanish and Mexican companies, in which he showed he possessed all the qualities of a financier. He was not married, and leaves his fortune to his two sisters, the Marchioness de Cestrosterna and the Duchess de Cuba.

SNATCHED FROM THE FLAMES.

To conclude with a curious adventure which has happened to M. Arsene Houssaye, the author. Some years ago, while at his country seat in the department of the Aisne, he saved a little girl from being burned to death in a fire which occurred on her father's farm. He had forgotten all about the event till the other day, when a handsome young woman called at his chateau, and informed him that the firemen of the village where the conflagration took place had voted him a medal.

"I am the child you rescued from the flames," she said, "and have come to thank you with all my heart for your noble and generous bravery." Her name is Mlle. Dupre, and she is on the point of getting married.

M. Houssaye, charmed with her simple bearing, and delighted with the medal she handed him, said to her—"So you are going to be married are you? Well, I am glad to hear it, and shall consider it an honor if you will allow me to provide your gown for the wedding and another gown made of flame-colored gauze to recall to mind the first day I made your pleasant acquaintance." It is needless to say that she accepted the offer.

ABOUT WEDDING GIFTS.

The momentous and vexatious question, "*What shall I give?*" is easy of solution if you consult *Mermod & Jaccard's* suggestive list, embracing lovely new designs in

CUT-GLASS, DOULTON,
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PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS.

In these days no one gets as far as the outer door mats of society without finding it essential that he should possess a fine Dining Table.

You have your choice of many styles in five beautiful woods, and the reduced prices which we are making this month on high-class Tables helps your resolution to a decision and immediate purchase.

There has never been a time when artistic Dining-Room Furniture could be procured at so small an outlay. Why not remodel your present inconvenient arrangements for dinners, and put this most important apartment in the house on a proper footing?

It is a slight advantage in the matter of comfort if purchasers will bring the measurements of their dining-room and of the various pieces of furniture in it. This plan assists in the choice of a table proportioned to your needs.

We can give you a simple but stylish entire outfit for your dining-room for $35, or one fitted for a palace for $1000, or any grade desired for intermediate amounts. Our beautiful Exposition dining-room suit we sold last week for $1100. Get your house in readiness for Christmas dinner by selecting THIS WEEK from

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A. H. Fuchs.

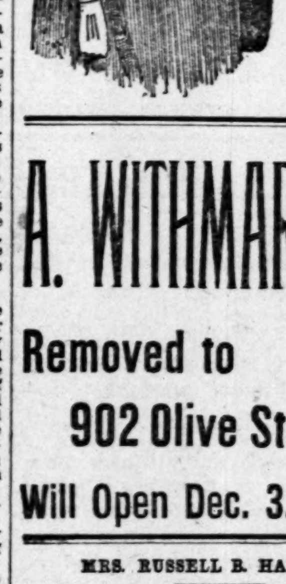
Inauguration of Low Prices FOR FINE MILLINERY.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 30, (To-Morrow morning,) we quote prices on a few lines, that we may give you a bird's eye view of the enormity of our sacrifice:
Fine imported Black Birds, 12c; sold at 49c.
Imported Stiff Wings, 3c; sold at 25c.
Aigrettes, all colors, 3 in bunch, 25c; sold at 50c.
Over 2000 assorted Fancy Feathers, your choice, 29c; many worth $1.25.
All-Silk, G. G. Satin-Edge Ribbon, No. 5, only 4c yd
All-Silk, all colors, Ribbon, No. 7, only 5c yd.
All-Silk, all colors, Ribbon, No. 9, only 6c yd.
All-Silk, all colors, Ribbon, No. 12, only 10c yd.
50 dozen Stanley Caps, 49c; sold at $1.25.
Velvet Toy Sailors, all colors, 69c; sold at 95c.

A cordial invitation to all to visit our emporium during the great display of FASHIONABLE PARISIAN Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,

A. H. FUCHS,
Wholesale and Retail Millinery,
700 and 702 N. Broadway.

Specimen from Pure Bulk, $2.98.



Leonhard Roos Fur Co.

512 Locust.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE OF READY-MADE SEAL GARMENTS.

Seal Garments to Order a Specialty,

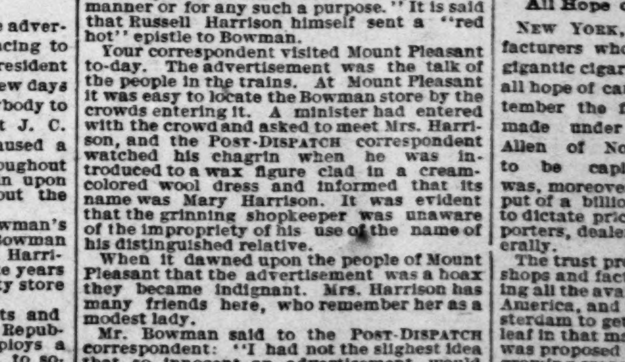
And made to order cheaper than any dry goods or hat house can buy at wholesale.

All Goods Guaranteed.

A. WITHMAR

Removed to 902 Olive St.

Will Open Dec. 3.



This Beautiful New Pattern, With Coin Gold Edges, Underglaze Decorations, $15.00 per Set.

Elegant new stock at remarkably low prices.

Goods removed from Broadway Store at reduced prices.

Elegant Decorated China Dinner Sets, $20, $22.50, $25, $35.

Beautiful Semipore Decorated Dinner Sets, $9.50, $10.50, $12.50 $15, $18.

Lamps, Cut Glass, Holiday Goods, Etc.

MRS. RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

How Her Iowa Relative Used Her for an Advertising Card.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Io., Nov. 28.—The advertisement of J. C. Bowman, announcing to the people of this village that "President Harrison's son's wife is spending a few days at J. Bowman's," and inviting everybody to meet "this distinguished lady" at J. C. Bowman's "novelty store," has caused a sensation not only here, but throughout Iowa, and the inquiries received by J. C. Bowman are evidence, throughout the country.

Mrs. Harrison is a cousin of Bowman's wife. Until within a few years Bowman lived on a farm and in times past Mrs. Harrison has visited his family here. Of late years he has had a fancy grocery and variety store in town.

Mount Pleasant has 3,000 inhabitants and three newspapers. The *Journal*, the Republican organ, appears weekly. It employs a man, called here Uncle Billy Johnson, to solicit for it "pay locals" from the merchants. In search of one of these he entered Bowman's store and found Bowman and some friends chatting.

"Gentlemen," exclaimed humorous Bowman, "did you not know that President Harrison's son's wife is here and would you not like to meet her?"

This was said as Johnson entered and when he solicited a "pay local" from Bowman the latter gave him an order.

"Anything else?" asked Johnson.

"Oh, yes, make a note of the President's son's wife visiting us—get it up in good shape," replied Bowman.

"Shall we make a pay local?" asked the thrifty newspaper man.

"Certainly; I don't care. What you please. Get up a good one," Mr. Bowman replied.

In the next issue of the Mount Pleasant *Journal* appeared the advertisement which has caused so much comment. Similar advertisements were inserted in other papers in the city, and public attention was immediately drawn to the glaring exhibition of ill-breeding. Newspaper correspondents, taking it for granted that the "distinguished lady" was in the city on a visit to her relatives, and had been made a victim of avarice, sent telegrams broadcast, and all the papers in the State began to chatter about it.

The advertisement had the desired effect. Famous novelty store was crowded day and night. It had more than the desired effect; for letters poured in on Bowman taking him to task for using Mrs. Harrison's name so lightly. Charles Saunders, a brother of Mrs. Harrison, wrote to Bowman saying: "Did you authorize this advertisement? I do not want any of your foolishness," and it is said Russell Harrison himself sent a "red hot" epistle to Bowman.

Your correspondent visited Mount Pleasant to-day. The advertisement was the talk of the people in the village. At Mount Pleasant it was easy to locate the Bowman store by the crowds entering it. A minister and the POST-DISPATCH correspondent went in together and were informed that Mrs. Harrison was not there. It was evident that the grinning shopkeepers were aware of the impropriety of his use of the name of his distinguished relative.

When it dawned upon the people of Mount Pleasant that the advertisement was a hoax they became indignant. Mrs. Harrison has many friends here, who remember her as a modest lady.

Mr. Bowman said to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent: "I had not the slighest idea that so innocent an advertisement would create so much talk. It is the work of Democratic sheets for the purpose of hurting President Harrison politically. Some fellows have been sending telegrams broadcast about the affair. I'm sorry for it, but I can't help it now. It's done and can't be undone."

PARENTS should buy their Boys' Clothing at the Globe. You can buy splendid Overcoats and Suits for *boys*, from 4 to 14 years, from $1 to $10; 14 to 19 years, $2.50 to $15. Fine brass drums free.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

George Kennan Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 28.—A dispatch from San Francisco says: George Kennan, lecturer and writer on the Siberian exile system, who is here now, is a victim of nervous prostration. For months he has been working fifteen hours a day on his new book about Siberia. It has made heavy drains on his energy, and for several weeks he has been traveling and lecturing at the same time. The result is that his nervous system is wholly shattered, and insomnia has secured a grip which he cannot shake off.

Those complaining of Sore Throat or Hoarseness should use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

NO CIGAR TRUST.

The New York Manufacturers Give Up All Hope of Successfully Organizing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The large manufacturers of cigars who have had the formation of a gigantic cigar trust in contemplation have given up all hope of carrying out the project. In September the first attempt to organize was made under the leadership of Theodore E. Allen of No. 15 Broadway, which was to be capitalized at $25,000,000, and it was, moreover, to control a billion of domestic cigars. They were to take in all the manufacturers, importers, dealers and the jobbing trade generally.

The trust proposed to freeze out the small shops and factories opposed to them by buying all the available wrapping-leaf in sight in America, and it was to send agents to Amsterdam to get options on all the Sumatra leaf in that market. If this did not serve it was proposed to buy and contract for all the growing crops in this country, and to send agents to the East and West Indies.

This trust in embryo is now dead.

Theodore E. Allen was formerly with McAlpin & Co. He engineered the proposed enterprise, but Sigmund Jacoby, who has his factory at the foot of East Fifty-second street, really furnished the energy.

Mr. Allen laid great stress, in the circulars he sent out, on the success of the American Tobacco Co., or, as it is better known, "The Cigarette Trust." He held that up as an example of what might be expected of a great cigar combination.

There were, however, only a few large manufacturers of cigarettes, and they all use the same expensive machinery, invented by one man, and in combining they could control these machines and thus prevent competition. Besides, all the small manufacturers were willing to sell out, and the companies in the trust were willing to buy. All things favored the easy consummation of the Cigarette Trust.

With cigar manufacturers matters are different. Instead of a dozen companies there are at least twenty thousand individual manufacturers in the United States.

Several meetings of the proposed trust were held at Mr. Allen's office, in the Welles Building, and each meeting was attended by a different set of manufacturers. The last meeting, said to have been held about two weeks ago, was attended by less than half dozen manufacturers, and they agreed that the formation of the trust was impracticable. Thereupon came the collapse of the scheme.

ADDRESS,
and St. Charles Sts

OOK!
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Specimen from Pure Bulk, $2.98.

Co.

READY-MADE
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Goods removed from Broadway Store at reduced prices.

Elegant Decorated China Dinner Sets, $20, $22.50, $25, $35.

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AS WOMEN SEE IT

ARE MODERN GIRLS VIRTUOUS?

A Remarkable Letter From the Pen of Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

I can picture the indignant consternation of the modern girl as she reads the subject text of this article: "Is the modern girl virtuous?" But she does not know as I know, how much this question is discussed among men. She does not realize that young men have a strange misconception of her: and that the common belief of the day is that the modern girl is more lax in her estimate of what constitutes pure womanhood than the girl of a score of years ago. Such being the facts, a careful analosis of the causes which lead to this belief in the minds of men seems timely.

To me it is evident that the American girl grows constantly more reserved and prudent with every year.

That men should hold an opposite opinion is due to three causes: First, our intimacy with and aping after foreign countries; second, the contagion of the chaperoning system; third, the increased knowledge of herself possessed by the woman of to-day. In our close neighboring with foreign lands we have to a remarkable degree become imbued with their prejudices. Our American eagle screams as loud as ever, but his scream of late years has taken on a foreign accent.

Because the American girl is the only girl on earth who is allowed independence and freedom of conduct, our men and our cynical Anglomaniac women are beginning to question her use of that independence.

A foreigner said to me one day: "I have about made up my mind that the man who marries an American girl must be one of three things—indifferent, trusting or a fool."

I asked him to explain himself.

"Because he knows absolutely nothing of the girl he marries," the foreigner replied. "Your country customs render it impossible for him to know whether he is marrying a virtuous girl or otherwise. He must, therefore, be indifferent on that subject, blindly trusting or a fool."

"Since you foreigners are madly infatuated with American girls, you are calling your own countrymen names," I answered. "You seem to prefer the doubtful American girl to your own country's models of virtue."

"True, quite true," he said. "The American girl is the most charming, interesting, alluring, and entertaining girl on the face of the earth, but I insist that her virtue is necessarily a doubtful matter, owing to the dangerous freedom of her early life."

I demanded a further explanation of this startling assertion, and the foreigner continued:

"I have an acquaintance who is a gay and handsome young bachelor. He lives in the suburbs of one of your large cities. Each morning he goes to town to attend to his business affairs. The train he takes is half-filled with young school girls, from 12 to 16 years of age, who belong to the best families of the suburban towns, and who attend the city schools, returning home in the afternoon. They are unattended by maid or chaperone, after the prevailing custom of your country, and their parents have implicit confidence in the good behavior of these girls. American mothers must have led very innocent lives to trust their daughters as they do. My friend made the acquaintance of several of these young girls during his daily half-hour ride, and he confided to me the fact that two very beautiful girls about 16 years old had consented to take luncheon and attend a matinee one day. He asked me to meet them at a certain restaurant and act as escort for one of the girls. I was quite willing to do so, and must confess I passed a most charming afternoon. The girls were amazingly witty and entertaining, and treated us like old friends. They returned home at the usual hour, and their parents were never the wiser for this little escapade. One of them was married last year, and is a social leader to-day. Her husband, of course, knows nothing of her past. No in no other country in the world could such a thing happen, and not at once blast the reputation of the girl forever, and prevent any honest fellow from marrying her. Our girls in other countries are so carefully guarded that a man knows when he is getting a virtuous wife."

"And the woman knows she is getting the extreme opposite," I responded. "But from the frequency of famous divorce scandals in your country, and from the tenor of your novels, I fear the virtue does not continue after marriage. However, you have not proved these two American girls were lax in virtue—only lacking in judgment and discretion."

The foreigner shrugged his shoulders.

"Girls who would do what they did would do more," he said. "That is what I told my American friend, who seemed inclined to regard their conduct as the mere ebullition of youthful spirits. To me it seemd an exhibition of lax morals. My friend confessed he would not like to marry a girl who had committed such a folly."

"Many a girl may commit a worse folly than you have recounted and not lose her virtue," I replied, "and may make the best of wives afterward, and regret her early indiscretions as long as she lives; but there are hundreds and thousands of American girls who do not take unwise advantage of the liberty accorded them, and who are quite as innocent (though not as ignorant) as your convent and governess-trained girls."

But the foreigner shook his head. "Women—young women, are not to be trusted with freedom," he said. "Any man is a fool who believes a girl perfectly virtuous reared in that way."

As this foreigner soon afterward went nearly mad at the rejection of his suit by an American girl, his criticisms do not amount to much. Still they show the influence of the foreign mind upon our own. Our American men are becoming inoculated with the same prejudices. Next to this comes our farce of a chaperoning system.

It is a curious fact that the manners of men toward women and their ideas of honor degenerate as woman surrounds herself with outside protections to her virtue. Before chaperones were thought of the freedom of action of the American girl was considered a matter of course by men and admired. Now that we make a pretence of chaperoning girls, men seize upon the least open departure from this pretence to accuse a girl of lax morals.

The foreign-born girl comes into the world expecting to be protected by conventionality. The American girl is born feeling herself able to protect herself, and she eludes her easily eluded chaperone without much effort. The chaperone, who was a girl herself before chaperones were thought of, shuts her eyes and smiles at the whole thing as a huge joke; but the pretence is made, and this exposes the girls who do not assist in a similar pretence to suspicions which could not have existed twenty years ago, when girls were expected to protect themselves from insult.

It is the system which has changed, not the girls.

Girls are not more lax in morals; far from it, but the conventionalities are more strict, making small digressions from good behavior seem larger. Men are by nature strictly conventional. They adore an outward pretence of observing the conventions, yet it is a curious fact that the most carefully chaperoned girl, perhaps, America ever produced has become the most notoriously lawless wife. There is an innate, inbred rebellion against unnecessary restraints and protection born in the American girl.

When a middle-aged man tells me girls are not as modest and pure as they were in his day, I long for the power to turn back the pages of his youth, and compel him to reperuse some long-forgotten escapades with girls who are now respectable matrons. When a young man makes the statement, I wish he could read some turned-down leaves in the life of his mother or the mother of his friends. There were just as many indiscreet acts and lapses from virtue committed by our grandmothers as are committed by the girls of to-day.

Every generation produces its few adventuresses and courtesans and its many sweet and noble women. The great balance is always on the side of the latter.

Another phase of the modern girl which the modern man finds it difficult to understand is her knowledge of herself.

Our grandmothers and mothers never confessed to the possession of bodies, and knew absolutely nothing about themselves physically.

But progress, common-sense, and physical culture have done away with the inanimate girl, and the growing freedom of thought renders the modern maiden fearless in speaking of herself as a harmonious human being, endowed with physical as well as mental and spiritual attributes.

It seems a difficult matter for men to realize that ignorance is not a necessary attribute to innocence.

A man likes a woman to be ignorant of herself, that he may instruct her; yet after she has become his pupil he quite frequently loses interest in her. The girl who understands herself too well to become a pupil readily piques his interest, but arouses his suspicions. He cannot comprehend how she can understand herself so well and be an innocent girl. Ah, my dear young man you may yet realize that the enlightened virtue of the modern girl is a far better article than the blind innocence of a decade or two ago! And did it ever occur to you that, be her faults what they may, she is quite good enough for you? ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

IN DULL NOVEMBER DAYS.

New Whims and Fancies to Make Fair the Fair Sex.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Nowadays it is hard to say which is the more gorgeous and glaring—the shop-windows or the women they lure inside. The windows teem with heavy shaggy stuffs for street wear—camel's hair, soft as velvet, sheeny as silk, friezes and cheviots with the bloom of Scotch hills and heathers overlaying their grounds of brown or gray or olive. They are new—what is better, they are so much so that you recognize

them at once as the textile expression of a new and beautiful thought. There is wonderful individuality in the ground colors. The greys are cold or warm or demure or freakish, the browns run the gauntlet betwixt the sorrowful dead leaf tint and the pesky joyousness of gold color, as the angry flames of burnt orange. Many are overlaid with splashes and blotches either contrasting or harmonizing with the ground. Others show rings, stripes or broad uneven patches of deep blue or deeper red.

Among the most striking was the blue cheviot bound with tawny orange, lately chosen for a new bride's going-away gown. A vest of dull blue silk was let into the plain close-sitting round bodice, over which the close bell-skirt fastened. Bishop sleeves of the cheviot gathered full into a loose waistband pass easily up and down over the tight blue silk undersleeve.

The bishop sleeve, by the way, is fashion's latest caprice—and ever so much more fashionable than the bell-sleeve of the recent past. It is perfectly straight, deeply rounded at the top, gathered very full in the armhole and at the wrist into a band big enough to slip easily over the hand and forearm. Underneath it fashion decrees a tight coat sleeve of either a contrasting or harmonizing color.

Here is a damsel gorgeous in dull red and yellow tan—so much so indeed that she recalled an autumn forest. The bell skirt of shaggy red cloth had at the foot three scant puffs of velvet just matching its colors. A puff of the same velvet hid the junction of waist and skirt. The bodice was of the richest golden tan with jeweled passementerie inwrought upon the stuff.

Street gowns are severely simple. If fit and finish do not give style, none is possible.

For the most part they have coats whose skirts reach to the knees. Dress skirts are narrow and close-fitting—in fact, molded to the figure at top, with a sudden amplitude at the foot. The only permissable trimming is a wide border of fur, or several narrow ones, or else a row of passementerie.

But such passementerie nobody ever quite saw before. Fancy wide, golden meshes sown with seed pearls, with pale emerald nail-heads, or those that flash out to you the luster of aqua-marine. Imagine it catching down draperies of creamy white crepe de chine, and you will got some idea of the gown worn at a Thanksgiving night party at a country house, when its blonde owner set several hearts a-tremble. For she bound her golden hair with ropes of real pearls, and bewrapped her milk-white throat with the same perfect jewels. Even her tiny slippers—she is a second Cinderella—were powdered with the white drops that might be fairy tears made immortal. Another gem, which upon the same occasion enhanced the charms of her brunette dearest foe, is of blue-green silver spangled tulle made with the suspicion of a fan train over blue-green shot silk. At foot the skirt has an enormously full tulle ruche with a row of stemless pink roses through the center. The same trimming, but smaller, outlined the low neck. On either shoulder there was a big real lace butterfly and a third hovered over the roses a-bloom in beauty's hair. Another gem was of yellow silk, hand-wrought, with pink orchids with yellow jeweled centers. The bodice was very low in front, but high in the back with Nalor's collar's and deep revers, an embroidered plastron, also jeweled, and elbow sleeves, with deep falls of old lace.

One of this Autumn's brides, whose wedding gowns are now a making on Fifth avenue, has decided to make their linings, instead of an accessory, a feature. They are all silk, of course. Sometimes they harmonize, oftener they contrast vividly with the stuff they accompany. For instance, a reception gown of black Royale is lined, waist and skirt, with exquisite old-rose satin. A rough cloth, whose olive surface is blotched with a tint that looks like nothing so much as an autumn leaf in which frost has left but the ghost of its scarlet flame, has for its lining a high light of the same tender color. A water green silk is

lined with palest sea-shell pink and a yellow that glows like live sunshine, shows inside something that recalls a mauve veil laid lightly over the heart of a silver pink rose.

This same lovely bride has a gown or two worth a paragraph—even as to their outside. For example, a morning gown of the richest clear red wool, so fine and closely woven that it puts satin to the blush. It is cut to sit close in the back, with a demi-train edged with a silken quilting exactly matching its color. The front is of soft, thick ribbed gray silk, with triple clustered stripes of white and red. It is gathered full into a broad gray collar and shirred in diamond pattern to the shape of the bust. Over this the red wool falls in long jacket fronts that reach quite to the foot. They are edged with ruffles whose soft gray exactly matches the fronts. There are bell sleeves of the red, and close fitting gray ones that are finished with a frill of old lace deep enough to fall over the hand. A street gown of black Bedford cord has the skirt fitted even more carefully than the waist. It is perfectly plain, the cords which are woven to run around making trimming enough. It fastens up over the bodice—whose back is of the cord—with a front of brocade, green and gold upon a black ground. The brocade is laid in two plaits on either side, which meet at the waist. Bell sleeves of brocade go over tight ones of the cord that have deep wrist ruffles of black chiffon.

At an early tea given to one of the Astor family a few days after the birth of the young heir, who is said to have his mother's hands and hair, with Astor features, one of the guests was thus gowned. She sat near the tea-table in a high carved mahogany chair, a perfect picture of the grand dame fin de siecle. Her gown was of the richest fawn corded silk, made with deep folded vest that was fastened at the waist with a belt of jet and gold embroidery. Embroidery to match ran around collar, wrists and skirt above a deep band of beaver fur. She wore likewise, a half-fitting vest of beaver-colored velvet. In front of her stood a young woman who could almost discount the glories of King Solomon. Her gown was heliotrope cloth, with shaded metal embroidery in gold, silver and copper. It fell at the back in a demi-traine, and opened in front over an under-dress of the richest stamped velvet in Louis XV. patterns. The toque was of cloth and velvet to match. Altogether she was a mighty impressive testimony to the dressmakers' high art.

OUT OF THEIR ASHES.

The Surprising Feat of Enterprise of the Famous Shoe & Clothing Co.

It is really worth a trip down town to see what has been accomplished by the Famous Shoe & Clothing Co. in accommodating themselves to their new quarters, No. 516 and 518 Washington avenue, in so short a space of time. Scarcely had the smoke stopped curling over the debris of their mammoth establishment, when they had, not only secured new quarters, but were comfortably settled therein, and ready for their customers, with a brand new stock of goods costing over $150,000 all placed upon the shelves, ready for inspection. Six days ago their temporary quarters had not a show window, or a counter, or a board of shelving; no elevator, and none of the conveniences of a retail establishment. To-day they are as well equipped as the best house in town, not quite so handsome perhaps, but just as good. On Thursday morning there was not a piece of goods in the house; by 8:30 o'clock the express wagons had begun to arrive and unload, and in the course of an hour the street was blocked with them for more than a square, and by 6 o'clock in the evening they had unloaded the largest stock of goods ever before delivered in one day to any one establishment in the United States. Such a display of energy and nerve is unparalleled and something for St. Louis to be proud of.

It is the most realistic realization of the Phœnix arising from its ashes that has ever before been seen in business life. The best of it, however, remains to be told. These goods have been placed upon their shelves by their Eastern jobbers who admired their enterprise and sympathized with them in their losses, at a discount so great that Famous can sell to-day the very same class of goods one-third cheaper than they could ten days ago, before their misfortune. Our St. Louis people will not be slow to realize this, and show their appreciation by liberal purchases. The first floor of their new establishment is devoted to gentlemen and ladies' furnishing goods, dress goods, notions, and all of the accessories of a first-class retail stock, with the eastern portion devoted to an immense stock of shoes. The second floor is devoted to boys' and children's suits and hats, the third floor is pilled with men's suits in every grade, trousers, overcoats and boy's overcoats. The fourth floor is utilized for the overflow of the first floor and the offices. The disastrous fire seems but to have served as a stimulant for this enterprising concern, and Monday morning the patrons of Famous will find them in ship-shape, with a superb lot of goods to choose from, at lower prices than ever before, for they have resolved to give to their friends the benefit of the discount which has been given them.

HOW TO SET A TABLE.

Delmonico Tells How a Table Should Be Set and Arranged.

"Learn first," says Delmonico in an article in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*, "how to set a table. A round table is better than a square table, if the dining-room is large enough to permit it. If not, then the ordinary oblong extension table must be used. The round table is much more proferable and easier to seat people at; besides, it gives a suggestion of the famous 'King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.' A few prominent society women still cling to the old-fashioned, long, narrow table. Mrs. Astor, for example, still uses that style of dining-table, in order that her famous gold dinner set may be placed to the best advantage. Mrs. August Belmont, on the contrary, prefers an oblong table, and the decorations for an elaborate dinner are carried out to make the shape more pronounced. Flowers should never be absent from the dinner table. No matter how homely, they add to the picturesqeness of the feast.

"Let us see how a table is set for a fashionable dinner-party. On the table is first placed a thick flannel cloth, the thicker it is the better, as it prevents noise of the dishes as they are placed on it. Over this is spread a snowy-white damask table-cloth, bearing the family crest or coat-of-arms. Sometimes over this is placed still another, of elaborate embroidery and lace, lined with pink or yellow satin, as taste dictates, or whatever color is to predominate at the dinner. The plates are first placed upon the table. As these are to remain until after the soup is served, they are always the handsomest in gold or china sets, as the case may be. Don't crowd. Each guest should be allowed a space of two feet or twenty-six inches, if the table will admit of it, and the plates placed at equal distances apart. Place two dinner forks on the left of each plate; also an oyster fork with prongs resting on the edge of the plate. On the right must be a dinner knife and a spoon for soup. The glasses are arranged at the right of each guest on a line with the inner edge of the plate. The water glass is set next to the plate. Then glasses for whatever other beverages are intended to be served. A glass, whether of water or any other liquid, should never be filled more than three-quarters full."

Do Diamonds Come from the Heavens?

This question has lately attracted considerable attention from scientists.

It is a fact that diamonds have been found in aerolites.

And from the fact that single stones are found in widely separated and unaccountable places, and also from the manner in which all diamond mines are found, in small "pockets" of earth differing from that around it, this theory has gained considerable credence.

Whether this be correct or not, it is certain that they are the most beautiful and interesting of all the gems.

We have them set in the newest and handsomest mountings manufactured and make Diamonds a specialty.

Beautiful Diamond Rings $10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 to $200.
Diamond Earrings $15, 20, 24, 27, 30, 35, 40 to $575.
Lace Pins $10, 15, 18, 20, 25 to $300.
Studs $6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 to $200.
Watches, Chains, Necklaces, Lockets Souvenir Spoons and Opera Glasses.

HESS & CULBERTSON, 217 N. SIXTH STREET.

FEATHERS AND LACE.

Dresses in the Trousseaux of New York Brides.

Special Cor. SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—In the trousseau of Miss Bessie Webb, daughter of Gen. Alexander Webb, there was a gown which may be called a triumph of extravagant simplicity. It was a pink satin evening dress with a folded bodice of crepe de chine, also pink, trimmed around the neck with a garland of La France roses, and green and brown foliage was traced artistically around the hem of the front of the gown and the train.

The young bride, who by the way is considered the most stylish girl in New York, will wear at one of her receptions a lizard-green dress with a front of ivory white satin embroidered in gold with tassels. The bodice has a corselet of the embroidered white satin, into which the velvet folds of the bodice are becomingly tucked just below the bust. Miss Webb, or rather Mrs. George Barrington Parsons, is very slender and the fullness afforded by the velveteen bodice is peculiarly becoming, taken in conjunction with the slimness which the corselet gives to the waist.

The beautiful Mrs. Duncan Elliott, formerly Miss Sallie Hargous, has ordered a gown which will belong to the dressiest of calling costumes. It is a black and white striped moire. Over it is worn a black lace cloak studded with steel. A bonnet of the order, with a steel crown, accompanies the gown and cloak. Mrs. Elliott has a high-class elegance about her which enables her to carry off a gown, be it ever so striking and ever so showy, without having that disagreeably flashy appearance which belongs to so many women.

A Washington debutante is having a number of pretty colored gowns made besides the white ones which she will wear when she is presented to society. One of the daintiest of the gowns is a pink crepon trimmed with green tinted embroidery. Another is of apple green crepon, with a deep ruche of white satin around the hem. A third dress is

a white foulard sprigged with green and pink, and trimmed around the hem with two tiny ruches, one of each color. Over the last gown there is to be worn an old-fashioned pelerine of very coarse lace, forming a very quaint and pretty finish for the dress.

A New York dressmaker showed me last week a gown which she is making for a young woman who is to be introduced into society by one of the Vanderbilt ladies. The dress is a marvel of magnificence, and can only be worn by the debutante after she has appeared in society at least half a dozen times. It is of corn-flower blue bengaline. There is a vest of white satin embroidered in gold and studded with moonstones. Around the bottom of the skirt there is a white satin ruching at the head of which there is a gold passementerie studded with moonstones.

The fashion of thus permitting debutantes more latitude in the color of their gowns is fast gaining favor. To wear white on every occasion for the whole season is decidedly monotonous and has been frowned upon ever since it was first inaugurated. During the past year a few of the more independent of the young women have so far shaken off the

trammels of prejudice as to appear in the paler tints of thin fabrics. But this year the debutantes will shine as resplendent as any of the belles of several seasons. The only difference which will be made will be in the simplicity of their gowns, which must be rigidly observed.

The debutante, for example, is not permitted to wear lace draped over colored silk at any of the large balls or receptions. And the debutante cannot wear diamonds in any profusion. She cannot have her own gown cut very low, at either front or back, and it is not considered good taste for her to wear a very tight tie-back skirt. Otherwise she is free to choose the color and the style of her gown.

The fashion for wearing long sleeves is on the increase rather than on the wane. Sleeves are worn long, very long indeed. In one of her prettiest plays the fair Lillian Russell has her sleeves cut just to her knuckles, and then a deep ruffle of lace is sewn in, so that when her arms are resting at her sides the lace completely covers her fingers.

Another style of long sleeves is cut in squares or in points. The points are bound with velvet and extend fully to the knuckles on the back of the hand. In front, or on the part of the sleeve which comes beneath the palm of the hand, the point is cut off, leaving the hand free to move. These long sleeves are very becoming, as they make the hand ap-

pear smaller and whiter from being thrown in the shade and in the back ground, so to speak.

A very lovely going-away gown which was designed for a bride who is to travel across the continent, was of purple ladies' cloth trimmed with purple brocade. The bodice was laid in folds in front in much the fashion of the always popular surplice waist, and there was a vest of the purple brocade. The vest was laid in folds, and terminated in a sharp point at the waist line. The cuffs consisted of diamond shaped pieces of the purple brocade. One point of the diamond extended almost to the finger tips; the opposite point went far up the sleeve. The wrap which accompanied the gown was of heavy brocaded silk in purple, lavender and gold. The entire costume was extremely harmonious, and its hues were most becoming to the fair haired bride who wore it.

Pink may be voted the most popular color of the season. That is if one is speaking of dinner and evening gowns. Pink chiffon, pink tulle and pink lace are the favorite trimmings. Pink silk, pink brocade and pink bengaline, the favorite materials for the gown. Lovely reception dresses are of the palest pink silk, with white chiffon yokes and white chiffon corselets. Black velvet hats trimmed with pink ostrich tips and tied with black velvet strings make dreams of millinery loveliness.

Our country cousins who come to town with pink dresses decorated with yards and yards of blue ribbon, are not as far out of the fashion as they might have been last year. And if one can cultivate the proper spirit and look at one's country relatives with true cousinly regard, you may fancy that their appearance is quite Frenchy. Just compare them with the accepted styles in the fashion plates.

This one, for instance. It is a Greek dress, but it is a Greek dress so Frenchified that it deserves to start a new era of its own, which might be called the Franco-Greek. The material of the dress is plain, heavy, pink satin. All around the hem of the skirt and up the side of the drapery and on the corselet and bodice there is a very heavy embroidery of gold and blue. The embroidery is done in silk. Upon each edge of the conventional figure there is a gold passementerie inlaid with blue stones. The bunch of ostrich feathers, which looks like a bouquet, has a fan nestling in its depths which is capable of being unrolled like an every-day fan.

Of course the country cousin dressed in pink with her blue ribbons, isn't gotten up like this, but the general idea is the same and will do for illustration.

If one were asked to name the two distinctive dress features of the season, one would say without hesitation, "feathers and lace." Lace trims everything. Lace is seen here upon the bottom of the bodice. It is seen there around the hem of the skirt. It is seen here, there and everywhere, upon the sleeves and in fantistic festoons wherever there is the slightest excuse for it.

The prevailing use of lace is most fortunate for women of all styles. It is universally becoming and it gives a softness of the features which no other material does. It is better than chiffon, being a little stiffer and less apt to tear. Even the softer varieties of lace are more durable than chiffon, because the texture is a little firmer; and water and dampness do not thoroughly demoralize lace as they do the perishable chiffon.

Nestling in the folds of the lace which adorns gowns, may be seen an equally generous distribution of feathers. Feather trimming is seen upon collars, upon the fronts of dresses and upon the bottom of skirts. Bunches of feathers nestle in the folds of the lace, which is upon the bodice and upon shoulder puffs. And bunches of feathers are used to catch up the lace in festoons all round the hem of the skirt.

AN AUTOGRAPH TABLE.

Striking Novelty Which a Parisian Has Introduced—Winter Styles.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Here is a recently-invented novelty which may interest American hostesses, and especially those of Washington where so many celebrities most do congregate. We have all of us heard of autograph fans and of album quilts, and now the autograph table cover has been invented by an ingenious Parisian. It is very simple and inexpensive, and most interesting when completed. The table-cover itself is in plain brown holland of the best quality and of the smoothest procurable surface. It is bordered with a narrow embroidery in scarlet thread or worsted. Then it is transferred to the lady's drawing room on her reception days accompanied by a soft sharp pointed pencil. The hostess begs any one of her distinguished visitors whose autograph she deems worth preserving, to write his or her name with the pencil on the table-cover. She afterwards works over the words thus traced, with fine red thread or worsted according to what has been used for the border, and taking care to follow the lines of the writing with pains-taking accuracy. In this way she will soon find herself the owner of a most interesting and imperishable collection of autographs, as well as an unique piece of parlor decoration.

The new styles of furs are beginning to make their appearance, called forth by the premature cold days of last week, for usually the fair Parisiennes do not trouble themselves much about fur cloaks or muffs till the arrival of the holiday season. The fashionable furs this year are the black fox and black astrakhan. The former is largely used for trimming, and the latter is not only employed in the same way but is converted into coats, which are the height of elegance for morning wear. A toque, muff and jacket in black astrakhan form the most stylish possible outfit for that purpose. A plain bias skirt in twilled serge bordered with a band of astrakhan completes the toilette. The most fashionable of the different styles of astrakhan is that with a large loosely formed curl, though the small curled surface is still much worn. Only the black fur is admissible for jackets and muffs, the beautiful shaded natural gray being only employed for trimming.

Jackets are made much longer than they were last year, and from the nape of the neck to their lower edge must measure at least a yard and an eighth for a person of average height. This extra length is demanded by the close-fitting plainness of the walking skirt. Naturally these very long coats when composed of fur are very costly. In astrakhan of the best quality and made double-breasted they cost $200 each. When left unbuttoned the upper part forms over the chest two deep revers. Made single breasted and of an inferior quality of fur a fairly good article can be obtained for $120. Black fox is largely used in trimming the popular Northern velvet (velours du Nord). A very stylish cloak, or rather mantle, in this favorite material, is called the Mephisto. It is very short, only reaching to the waist where it is finished by a sash in satin and faille ribbon full a quarter of a yard wide. It fits the figure closely, and has very wide, loose sleeves, giving the effect of a cape or rather that of the short cloak worn by the demon-hero of Gounod's popular opera. It is trimmed with wide passementerie in dead-black silk.

$20 and $25 Baltimore Merchant Tailor Suit and Overcoat $9.85 and $13.65 a few days longer. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

DRESSING THE HAIR.

Every Woman Wears Curls and Some Wear Feathers.

For dressing the hair, bunches of feathers are specially pretty. Those known as court feathers and Prince of Wales plumes are the most becoming. They are fastened almost directly upright in the top of the coiffure, and the feathers, which may be of any color to match the gown, are rather tightly cruled and are permitted to mingle with the ringlets and wavelets of one's own hair.

A pretty style of dressing the hair for young women is to braid it rather low in the neck and coil it very low on the back of the head,

They All Wear Curls.

permitting the braids to hang down in long loops.

A style of hair dressing which is a favorite with women not very plentifully gifted with tresses of their own, is called by the simple little name, "The Curl." It consists of a great number of little curls massed together to form a rather heavy coiffure. The curls are fastened together in a bunch and are

The Parisian Style.

pinned to the top of the head with light invisible pins. Other curls are then pinned on in great profusion, and fancy headed pins are stuck in as if they were doing the work of keeping the hair in place.

There are several fancy styles of dressing the hair in curls, and the curled fronts, tops and side pieces are becoming to all women except those who have a severely classical style of beauty. So very prevalent is this fashion for wearing the hair in a mass of curls that women who have long, straight, abundant tresses of their own, are having them cut off to accomodate the lighter, more becoming bunch of artifical curls.

Virot's Latest.

UNIQUE HATS.

Some New Designs in Millinery Which Are Becoming Popular.

A pretty bonnet has a wreath of ostrich tips, shading from red to yellow-brown with scintillent spangles flashing from each feathery stand.

This bonnet is among the most stylish of

the season. In shape it is the ever favorite toque. The stuff is cadet blue velvet laid in long folds around the edge, slightly puffed over the forehead and caught in there with a bit of costly cut jet. Over the velvet lies a wreath of cock feathers, also cadet blue, running up and down and edged with cut brilliants. At the back three upright quills likewise bespangled, some Prince of Wales plumes and loops of cadet blue velvet, out of which come the strings to pass double under the chin. Another Prince of Wales cluster comes down and rests lightly upon the yellow hair. Her companion, one of the fresh, wholesome, brown-eyed girls who always develop into fine women, smiles at you from under a big black velvet hat with an irregular soft brim, whose curves are wonderfully picturesque, and more wonderfully feathery. The trimming is just a big, soft bow of broad ribbon velvet, and six of the new mushroom tips shading from white to golden yellow. A little to one side at the back the brim is crushed into the crown and held in place by a bow of narrower velvet, whose one long end makes the string to fasten below beauty's dimpled chin.

Lemon and Orange.

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Lemon and Orange are made from the fruit and have their grateful, agreeable taste, without the turpentine odor which is observed in those extracts usually sold, made from poisonous oils, acids, and taste sharpened by cayenne pepper. Those who wish choice, pure extracts, should try Dr. Price's. They are all that is represented, pure, strong and of fine flavor, and stand alone in the market in these important respects. Be willing to pay a fair price for a pure article.

MAN FROM MAINE.

Julian Hawthorne Interviews Mr. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

HOW THE BUSINESS OF THAT IMPORTANT OFFICE IS CONDUCTED.

The Secretary Gives a Clear Outline of the System by Which International Business Is Disposed Of—Receiving Foreign Representatives—A Glimpse Into a Cabinet Meeting.

Special Cor. SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The room in which I sat awaiting an audience with the Secretary of State was long and of good proportions, furnished and decorated in a style of rich sobriety. It faced south, and through the windows were visible the shining reaches of the Potomac, illuminated by the yellow sunlight of Indian summer. Opposite me was an old steel engraving of Franklin Pierce; on the mantelpiece to the right was a bronze statuette of Gen. Jackson on horseback; there were bronze busts of Washington and other revolutionary celebrities surmounting polished wood cupboards and bookcases.

A clerk sat at a desk in the middle of the room; in a corner was the desk of Private Secretary Dent, a tall, pale young man. Half a dozen men and women were seated in chairs round the room, also waiting for an audience. There was no sound except the quiet ticking of the big clock at the west end. Whenever one spoke, it was in a hushed voice. Noiseless clerks or messengers entered and left occasionally by the door communicating with the Secretary's office, which was open, but was protected by a tall, chocolate colored screen. I was reminded of the ante-room of some great physician, whose patients wait to learn whether they are to live or die.

Presently a colored attendant appeared from behind the screen and beckoned to me. I followed him, and found myself in a small cabinet, from which I passed by another door into a room narrow in proportion to its great length. The walls were encircled with oil portraits. At the hither end was a table covered with papers and there, facing down the room, sat a man with white hair and close cut white beard, but with a clear complexioned face that showed few signs of age.

Secretary Blaine—for this was he—rose and gave me his hand; a white well-kept hand, firm and shapely. Before I sat down he had given me an instance of his extraordinary memory by recalling the occasion of our last meeting, at a dinner given by Whitelaw Reid nine years before.

Mr. Blaine spoke in a full musical voice, agreeable to the ear, and expressed himself with noticeable distinctness, both of manner and utterance; yet with the naturalness and ease of one whose mind is perspicacious and whose ideas flow easily. He sat with his elbows on the arms of his chair, occasionally making slight gestures with his hands. His eyes are soft, bright and clear; and they are intelligence itself. I don't know that I have seen such another pair of eyes; they see and understand everything at once and without effect; in fact, effort, in the sense of straining to achieve, is not suggested by Mr. Blaine's aspect; he seems to do what he does easily and even pleasurably. He holds the most important and responsible post under the Administration: but (so far, at least, as his intellect is concerned) his capacity remains indefinitely in excess of any demands upon it.

"The routine of the office," said he, "is very simple, and you can understand it in five minutes. I have under me an assistant secretary and a second and third assistant. The assistant secretary takes his place as secretary pro tem. when the Secretary is absent, and attends to all the consular correspondence. The present incumbent is Mr. William F. Wharton of Boston. The second assistant, Mr. Alvey A. Adee, is engaged wholly in the Diplomatic Department. The Third Assistant has all cases of extradition, and does a great deal of miscellaneous duty besides. It is vacant now. It was occupied by Mr. John B. Moore, who resigned to accept a very tempting offer in Columbia College as Professor of International Law. He was introduced in the department as a clerk by Mr. Bayard, my immediate predecessor. He is a very mature man, and very able. At 29 only he wrote what I think will be considered the standard work on 'Extradition.' I predict he will be heard from in his career.

"There are six bureaus in the department—Diplomatic, Consular, Accounts, Statistics, Rolls and Library, and Indexes and Archives. There is also an officer, Mr. Frank P. Partridge, who serves here, but appointed by the Attorney-General, to whom all law cases are submitted and by whom all claims are determined. An appeal lies to the Attorney-General, the supreme law head of the Government. The chief clerk is a very important officer in the administration of the department—a man of all work who knows everything about the department. The present occupant is Mr. Levellon Brown, who was originally appointed by Mr. Seward."

"But you haven't told me where you come in, Mr. Blaine?"

"Well, of course, all these subordinate divisions center here," replied the Secretary, tapping his fingers on his desk. "The moment any difficulty occurs in the transactions of any divisions it comes to me. I have to sign all diplomatic correspondence and countersign documents, such as proclamations, treaties and commissions, to which the President has affixed his signature and all passports and exequaturs."

"But in such matters you place some trust in your subordinates—you don't have to go through everything personally?"

"Oh, a very great deal of trust is placed in subordinates. I sometimes think, for instance, that I couldn't get on without my assistant secretary, Mr. Adee, who is in that room there;" he pointed to a door at the western extremity of the room. "He is a very able man," he added with emphasis. "Our force here is somewhat less than in the other departments. We have only sixty-nine altogether. But they know what their duties are, and perform them diligently and faithfully. At the beginning of our government the head of the State Department was called the 'Secretary of Foreign Affairs,' but two years afterwards the duties of the office were widened and it was called the 'Secretary of State.' At first the Secretary had but a single assistant. Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams, had but twelve. Mr. Webster, when Secretary under Gen. Harrison, had but thirty. The business has expanded enormously of late years, principally owing to the invention of the telegraph.

"A great part of our correspondence is carried on by telegraph. The saving of time is of the greatest importance: I often wonder how they ever got on without the telegraph."

"There are some parts of the correspondence and negotiations which you are obliged to perform entirely yourself."

"Yes, anything of importance or that assumes the form of a diplomatic discussion," said Mr. Blaine, laying his hand on his desk; "any critical matter; anything involving special responsibility. The correspondence with Italy respecting the New Orleans matter, for instance, I wrote myself."

"Literally yourself?"

"Yes, actually, myself, with my own hand. I wrote the papers at my home; I didn't even have an amanuensis. And I wrote in the same way the papers in the Behring Sea controversy. I do most of the more important part of my work at home."

Here an attendant entered with a sheet of paper, on which were a dozen lines of writing. "This man is in great distress," he said, putting the paper before Mr. Blaine. The latter glanced over it and signed it. I said: "Do you have much of that sort of detail work to do?"

"Such things are coming in all the time; but nevertheless," added the Secretary, with a smile, "this office is one in which it is very easy to 'dodge.' You can refer matters to various subordinates." But it was evident that Mr. Blaine was not in the habit of dodging. He did all that came to his hands to do, and always knew just what he was doing. A clerk came in bearing several large parchments with ornamental lettering and writing. One or two of them bore the signature of Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Blaine signed them in a small neat, running hand, slanting upwards. One was a commission for a secretary of legation to the Minister at Chili.

"Our chief trouble in appointing these secretaries to foreign legations is to get men who can speak the language," remarked Mr. Blaine. "It seems to me that we Americans don't pay much attention to the study of foreign languages. Our country is so big, and all speaking one language, it doesn't occur to us. In England, now, it is a matter of course that anyone connected with Government or at least with the diplomatic department should speak French at any rate. But the other day we wanted a secretary for the legation at Japan, where French is the diplomatic language. I think it was three months that we were hunting everywhere for a man willing and able to take the position, who could speak French. There were graduates of perhaps half a dozen of our best colleges. You would suppose that anyone taking up a diplomatic career would make modern languages one of his first studies."

"Are all the negotiations of this department reduced to writing?" I asked.

"A great deal is done by personal interviews with Ministers, private talks, of which no formal record appears. Some questions of first rate importance are treated in this way, when for any reason it may be inexpedient to have the details published."

"During the Russo-Turkish war, I said, 'Col. Wellesley of the English army was the bearer of a verbal dispatch from Queen Victoria to the Czar, saying that unless the war was finished in one campaign, England would support the Turks. This mission was so secret that Lord Derby, then Secretary of War, was not aware of it until several months afterwards. Have such things ever occurred under our Government?'"

"Such a thing might occur," answered Mr. Blaine.

"It is a picturesque idea that history may turn upon a spoken word, of which no record remains," said I.

"Yes, it is often convenient to so conduct affairs that no tangible evidence may survive. A diplomatist is often glad to be able to make a technical denial. This is a very public age, but affairs of State may easily be obstructed or compromised by ill-timed publicity."

"Have you much correspondence with the governors of States in this country?"

"No, not much; very seldom. Occasionally circumstances may happen to make it necessary. At the time of the lynching of these Italians, for instance, I had some correspondence with the Governor of Louisiana. But the bulk of our correspondence has relation to foreign countries."

"Do you have much personal intercourse with the foreign representatives in Washington?"

"A great deal, they are all free to come here at any time. But Thursday is the day specially appointed for their visits. We give up practically the whole of the day to them. They begin to come at 10 o'clock in the morning, for many of them have the foreign habit of taking a very light early breakfast. Americans, you know, need a substantial breakfast to begin the work of the day on."

"You receive them, I suppose, in the order of their importance?"

"Oh, no," replied the Secretary, laughing. "All foreign representatives here are strictly on an equal footing. There is absolutely no other precedence than of arrival. The one who comes first is the first to be received. If the representative from Hayti gets here one minute before Sir Julian Pauncefote, Sir Julian must wait until the gentleman from Hayti has had his say."

"And you are in constant communication with all of them?"

"They don't necessarily come to me about any matter of ordinary business that can as well be attended to by subordinate officers; but on matters of any importance they communicate directly with me, and, as I said, Thursdays are specially given to them."

"Do you see much of the President?"

"Yes; the Secretary of State is very near to the President owing to the nature of his duties. They must confer together on a great number of questions. I am, in fact, the Secretary of the President; not that I ever do any work in the White House, of course, but it is through the medium of the office that he carries on communication with foreign governments."

"It seems to me," said I, "that this department must be the most interesting to administer of any in the Government."

"Well," returned Mr. Blaine with a smile, "I don't wish to be understood as underestimating the charms or certainly not the importance of any of the other departments; but, for my part, I do find the duties of the office very pleasant. It deals, necessarily, mainly with questions of national policy, and has, perhaps, a more direct hand than most of the others in aiding to shape the course of contemporary history. A number of events of large importance are conducted, or take their rise, here. The relations of a great country like this with other countries are naturally more striking and picturesque than the ordinary routine of domestic affairs. But the Treasury is a vast department; so is the Interior; so is the Post-office. They all have infinite detail which would be more irksome to me. The Navy has become of great importance under Mr. Tracy, and the department of Justice, under Mr. Miller, is large and to a layman very complicated. Mr. Proctor, who has been a very efficient Secretary of War has resigned to accept a life office—United States Senator from Vermont. The Secretary of Agriculture, "Uncle Jerry," is the most popular man in Cabinet.

"How do the contemporary orators of Congress compare with the men of those days in eloquence?" I asked.

Mr. Blaine stroked his chin and seemed to be taxing his memory. "I don't know," he said at last, in a hesitating tone, "that we have any great orators in Congress just now, but a number of great debaters."

Another portait which he pointed out to me was that of Seward, with all the acuteness and sagacity of the man in it; "and if you'll come in here," said Mr. Blaine, "I'll show you another of him."

He opened the door of the further room as he spoke; it was quite a small room, and at a table sat a man with his back towards us, writing. There were one or two clerks in the room with whom the Secretary exchanged kindly greetings. Meanwhile the man at the desk had not looked round or appeared to notice our entrance.

"He is deaf," observed Mr. Blaine to me, "but I want to introduce you to Mr. Adee," and he tapped him on the shoulder.

Very little communication with Mr. Adee sufficed to show me that his chief's characterization of him as a very able man was deserved. Ability glows and sparkles from his face; and one fancies that his insensibility to outward sounds but opens his inner ear more acutely to the discourse of bright and penetrating thought. It is good to have such an ally at one's back, and Mr. Blaine's friendly feeling for his assistant was obvious.

As we came out I glanced at the clock and discovered that I had been monopolizing the Secretary's attention for nearly an hour.

"Don't be in a hurry to go," said he. "There seems to be nothing waiting for me just now. If there is any question that I can answer I will do so."

"There is one thing that has always been an engaging mystery to me, and I imagine, to most outside people," I said. "I would like to know what happens at a Cabinet meeting."

"Well! In regard to Cabinet meetings, one hardly wishes to speak of them, for they are regarded as private, but there is no harm that I can see in saying that they are simply a conference twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, between the President and his several Secretaries. Everything presented there is regarded as confidential. When assembled the President naturally communicates what he wishes before any one else speaks. He is an extraordinary man of business, prompt, decided, clear-headed. He wastes no time. I have rarely heard a man more ably or more tersely discuss public questions. When he is through the several Secretaries, in their order, bring up anything from their Departments that presents a general question, which all Departments are asked to take part in deciding. Business is settled promptly, and it affords almost the only time when the Secretaries meet, and in Cabinet meetings they become very well acquainted. More I would not wish to say in regard to them."

"One thing more, Mr. Blaine. Have any improvements suggested themselves to you that might be introduced into the methods of the Department of State?"

"I scarcely know of anything. The present system has grown up by degrees, and grown of necessity. It is no man's work. It has been added to from time to time as occasion called for, and will doubtless be enlarged hereafter. At present the system works well, expeditiously and rapidly. I do not know of anything particularly that could improve it.

At this juncture the attendant came in and said that the Governor of New Mexico was outside and wished to see the Secretary. So I took my leave, well content to come in contact with the finest genius in American politics.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

DO NOT forget Mermod & Jaccard's grand opening to-morrow and Tuesday, Broadway and Locust.

Do not forget to ask for the memorandum booklet, "Seasonable Thoughts."

PLAY AND PLAYERS.

EVENTS OF INTEREST IN THE MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC WORLD.

Attractions of the Week at the Local Theaters—The Casino's New Musical Comedy—Frank Mayo in a New Play—Musical News—Coulisse Chat.

The announcement of the first production at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow night of the original musical comedy entitled "Uncle Celestin," has aroused much interest among admirers of this form of entertainment.

Heretofore it has been the custom of the New York Casino to only present the farcical operas and works of the burlesque school, but a change has came over the people and they no longer laugh at the ridiculous absurdities that amused them in the past. Something better has been asked for for a long time, and at the beginning of this season the Casino was in the field with a new policy and a new style of entertainment. Not in years has an opera or a production in the Casino secured public approval in so short a space of time as did "The Tyrolean." Encouraged by the success of that work, Mr. Aronson secured "Uncle Celestin," which is now approaching its three hundred and fiftieth night in Paris. It is a comedy set to music, and its story contains nothing alluding to ga gs or topical hits. Uncle Celestin, proprietor of the inn Lapin Saute, situated in the suburbs of Paris, dies suddenly. His nearest relatives, the Pontaillacs, presuming that their unc le neglected to leave a will, establish themselves as the rightful heirs to his fortune, which is estimated at 2,000,000 francs. The importance of suddenly acquired wealth induces the Pontaillacs to take up their residence in Paris in a handsome apartment on the Boulevard St. Germain, where they inaugurate their social life by giving a grand soiree to which they invite the Accacias, one of the oldest families in France, but not the richest. The Accacias are desirous of marrying their son, Gontran, to a rich girl, and endeavor to arrange a match with Clementine, daughter of Pontaillac. Clementine, however, does not look with favor on the match, her heart being already given to her cousin Gustave. During the soiree a notary arrives and imparts the information that it will be necessary to depart at once for the Lapin Saute and conduct the inn personally, else the fortune left by Uncle Celestin will not fall to the Pontaillacs. With the notary there also arrives a rich country landowner named Moreau, who brings with him a bust of the departed uncle, thinking perhaps they may appreciate the gift, but his country manners seem rather to offend than to please, and his reception is not a cordial one.

The Pontaillacs, determined not to let the fortune slip from their grasp, make a hurried departure, announcing to their guests that they are going to Switzerland. At the inn disguised and passing under the name of Lenglume, they entertain the guests. Among the first to arrive are the Accacias, who are supposed to be in Italy, but for pecuniary reasons seek seclusion in Celestin's inn. During the course of a dinner the Pontaillacs have the pleasure ol hearing themselves criticised rather severely, but their disguise prevents their answering. The six months' probation being nearly at an end, the Pontaillacs discard their disguise and start for Paris, but seeing Gontran Accacia in the garden, they return to the inn for fear of discovery. They find their disguise suits missing, they having been appropriated by the Accacias. Duplicates of the suits are instantly procured and the two families appear as rival waiters and landlords. The notary arrives in the midst of the confusion and is informed by some of the guests of the subterfuge being practiced by both parties. Discouraged at their failure to obtain the money the Pontaillacs return to Paris and the first thing they do is to throw the bust of Uncle Celestin out of the window. It is picked up by Moreau, who is passing at the time. In it he finds a letter from Celestin to Clementine, in which the former bequeaths unto the latter his entire fortune, and she is thus enabled to marry her sweetheart, Gustave, and maintain the family in the position they have held under protest.

To present this work in completeness and with a capable cast Mr. Aronson has gathered into his forces some excellent artists, including Jefferson de Angelis, who will appear as Pontaillac, Harry Macdonough as Count d'Accacias, Max Freeman as Moreau, A. W. Maflin as Ratinet, Edgar Smith as Ratinet, Jr., Annie Meyers as Clementine, Villa Knox as Gustave, Jennie Weathersby as Countess and Jennie Reifferth as Pamela. An elaborate frame-work, consisting of two scenes painted by Henry E. Hoyt of New York and two picturesque costumes from the Casino, are promised for the production. It has been staged under the direction of Max Freeman and the orchestra will be directed by Paul Steindorff. Although the performance depends in a great measure on the work of the principals there will be a chorus of forty voices to appear in the finales.

* * *

The Olympic announces Clara Morris for this week, beginning to-morrow night in Sardou's "Odette." The annual engagement of this most accomplished actress is an event in the St. Louis theatrical season at once notable and attractive. Miss Morris ranks among the first of American artistes in originality, artistic breadth and individuality. There is not an attraction that visits St. Louis that draws finer houses than Clara Morris. Her hold upon her legion of admirers in this city seems to become firmer at each succeeding visit. This admiration is worthily bestowed. In the line of what is termed the emotional drama, her position is secure. She cannot be surpassed when it comes to the portrayal of a character wherein intense feeling is to be shown. Her auditors know this, and when she brings to bear upon them her emotional power and literal realism they feel that they have witnessed something out of the usual order of stage representations. "Odette" is announced for the entire week. It is one of Sardou's most forcible creations and suits admirably Miss Morris' abilities. The company is said to be an excellent one, containing the principal people that were so favorably received on her last engagement here. There will be the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees, Miss Morris appearing at each performance. Her health permits her to continue the record of continuous work she has made for this season's post.

* * *

Bobby Gaylor, whose fun-making powers are widely recognized by a large circle of admirers, comes to Pope's this afternoon in his latest farcical tangle entitled "Sport McAllister." The piece is credited with success and is said to afford Mr. Gaylor ample scope for his peculiar style of humor. It will be plentifully diversified with songs and specialties. The company includes Georgia Parker, the clever dancer; Charles W. Young, J. P. Carroll, Hugh Mack, Peter Randall, M. J. Sullivan, Clarence West, Harry McDargh, Misses Beatrice Norman, May Gay Gaylor, Myrtle Tressider.

* * *

The attraction at Havlin's this week, commencing with the Sunday matinee, will be that clever little actress, Katie Emmett, in "The Waifs of New York," which has been entirely re-written and modernized by Con T. Murphy. While the author terms his play a comedy, it abounds in stirring scenes and incidents which effectively go to make up a melodrama. The author aims in his play at two special effects: First, truth to life and character, though the scenes are not laid in places frequented by the average gentle public; secondly, a series of lessons by exposing the fraud and deception which bring deep and keen misery upon hundreds of innocent and tempted ones who come to the large cities for some means of livelihood. The drama is, in fact, a realistic panorama of New York City from the Battery to Central Park. Beginning with a moonlight view of Trinity Church and a view of Castle Garden, the scene changes to Harlem River Bridge at night, where a startling railroad effect is produced. In the Bowery concert hall scene popular specialties are introduced. The Tombs Police Court is shown with court in session and the play closes with a conflagration scene at Five Points, in which will be introduced a real fire engine, drawn by two trained horses. Miss Emmett's supporting company consists of the following well-known players: Amy Ames, one of the best delineators of the Irish woman upon the American stage; George W. Thompson, known far and wide as a German comedian; Willard Lee and Leslie Edmunds, two well-known leading men; Ida Burrows, who played leading business with Janauschek; Nellie Edmunds, an accomplished soubrette; Edward Clifford, Gus Hennessy, Edward Lester, Thomas Messengale and Charles Prior.

* * *

The Lily Clay Gaiety Co., one of the oldest and most popular burlesque organizations in this country, will occupy the stage of the Standard this week. The company has been increased and a host of attractive burlesques and new and entertaining features in the way of burlesque sketches, specialties, songs, dances and marches is promised. The company is put forward as among the largest and best equipped of its kind.

* * *

That charming actress whose beauty and talents have won her quick recognition, Julia Marlowe, will appear at the Grand the week beginning Dec. 7.—Her repertoire will include "Romeo and Juliet," "As You Like It," "Cymbeline," "Ingomar," "Much Ado," and "Twelfth Night."

* * *

Beginning to-night, Mr. Frank Mayo will commence a week's engagement at the Hagan Opera-house in a new play adapted from Wilkie Collins' story, "Man and Wife." The play was first produced at the Buffalo Academy of Music on Nov. 2, where it created a very favorable impression. The romance of the play is said to be fully equal in intense interest to the romance of the famous novel. The part of Geoffrey Delamayn is totally dissimilar to anything which Mr. Mayo has assumed since he has been before the public as a star.

The star will be supported by Mr. Harry Lee, who has just returned from England; Hubert Sackett, Miss Emma Vaders, Miss Kathleen Kerrigan, Mr. Frank Roberts, Geo. Roblyn and Edwin F. Mayo. The play will be given the entire week and at Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Miss Vaders is a recent addition to the company which has won high praise. She is a talented actress. Mr. Mayo's artistic powers are well known and are said to be given scope in this.

* * *

The first symphony concert will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 8, in Music Hall. The soloist for the concert will be Mme. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler of Chicago, a pianiste of great celebrity and already a favorite here, her last appearance being with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. On account of the limited capacity of Entertaiment Hall, it has been made necessary to engage the large Music Hall for all concerts and to still further popularize these concerts a change has been made in the price of tickets for symphony concerts, the prices being $1 for all parquette and dress circle seats and 50 cents and 25 cents for balcony seats, which should insure large audiences. Seats will be for sale on Thursday morning at the usual places. Rehearsals for the "Messiah" are progressing and a large addition has been made to the chorus.

* * *

There are forty young men, military bandsmen, in the Austrian Juvenile Band, which will be heard at Exposition Music Hall Friday and Saturday next, every one of whom was a proficient performer upon his chosen instrument before his admission to the band. After admission five years of incessant practice followed. The band, therefore, has advantages of age and drill as well as individual artistic accomplishment. Perhaps the best evidence of the band's real merit is the opinions of some of the more able critics who have heard it, and have pronounced its work wonderfully spirited and artistic. The Boston *Herald* says they are "boys in age, but giants in musical ability." Much more of the same sort might be quoted, as the Eastern press has been astonishingly profuse and enthusiastic. Every evidence goes to show that St. Louis is to have an extraordinarily interesting series of concerts. Excellent programmes are arranged, which will be brilliantly presented, so it is promised. The Austrians will certainly have to acquit themselves brilliantly if they fill the full measure of expectation which is aroused by all that has been said of them. The attraction of these concerts is increased by the appearances of Miss Marie Glover, the soprano, now of New York and formerly of this city, who has received high praise for her voice and singing.

AT THE THEATERS.

Mr. Sol Smith Russell has been right royally received in St. Louis during the past week by his friends and admirers, and the Grand Opera-house, from Monday night, when it was packed to the doors with the best element of St. Louis society, on through the week, has presented a series of beautiful houses, brightened with gay parties of belles and beaux. Among the charming box parties of the week were those given by Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Lindsay and Mr. and Mrs. George Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turner had a box party. Col. D. P. Slattery, with his daughters and their escorts, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lee had a box. Mrs. H. Clay Pierce and their daughter, Miss Pearl Pierce, Miss Finlay and Mrs. Wycoff. Miss Ripley also had a box party. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Warren had a box. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Handlan and party had a box filled with young people. Mr. and Mrs. Van Blarcom also had a box party. Mr. T. P. Pullis also had a large box party. In the dress circle might have been seen any night a great many well known people, Mr. and Mrs. Seth W. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sneed, Mr. Chas. Barney and his daughters, Mrs. Ward Hall and Miss Barney, Mrs. G. L. Crosby and party, Miss Meyer and Miss Ford of Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Forest Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Mulhall and Miss Desloge, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Col. Flesh and party, Maj. and Mrs. C. C. Rainwater and party, Mr. Sam Dodd and party, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Christy Church and party, Miss Virgie Conn and Miss Agnes Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Kaime, Mr. and Mrs. Boyless, Mrs. Mary L. Gempp and party, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Fisher and many others.

Coulisse Chat.

Mrs. Brown-Potter, accompanied by Kyrle Bellew, will sail with her company for South Africa on Dec. 24.

The report comes from Frisco that Clara Qualitz, the dancer, has married Lee Harrison and will go abroad.

Marie Wainwright's production of "Amy Robsart" is said to be the most elaborate setting of a romantic drama that has ever been carried through the country.

Louis James has replaced W. J. Florence with Joseph Jefferson and is to play the parts of Sir Lucius O'Trigger in "The Rivals" and Zekiel Homespun in "The Heir at Law."

A real live aristocrat, the Hon. Vane-Tempest, brother to Lord Londonderry, has been engaged to play Weedon Grossmith's part in "A Pantomine Rehearsal" at Toole's in London.

A new three-act drama, written by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier, and entitled "The Naulahka," was produced at the Opera Comique (London) recently, for copyright purposes only. The first act is supposed to take place in Topaz, U. S. A., and the second and third in Rajputana, India. To keep out the curious the price of admision was $10.

Miss Louie Thompson of this city, has been studying under Charles Adams of Boston, recently took part in a performance of "Trovatore" in the cast of which were Mme. Fursch-Madi, Campanani, Clark, Adams and other distinguished artists. Miss Thompson took the part of Inez and was credited by the critics with excellent work. She has a fine soprano voice.

The Russian Princess Pignatellow chooses to figure as a song and dance artist in Berlin. In the middle of her "turn" two German swells arose and offered her a bouquet. She invited the twain on the stage, handed them each a small coin, and before the laughing audience exclaimed, "Know enough next time not to interrupt the performance." American swells may do well to remember the principle her act emphasized.

The next play to be produced by Charles Frohman at Hermann's Theater, after Dixey's departure, will be "The Junior Partner," a play written by Bisson & Carre, the French dramatists. This play is entirely new and will be produced for the first time in Paris on Dec. 7, the date arranged for the New York production. The production will have all the more interest as this is the first time that Bisson & Carre have worked in collaboration.

The musical programme for this week at the Hagan will be full of novelties. It will include a chystylophone solo entitled "Killarney," by Balfe, and will be performed by the inventor of the instrument, George Eckhardt; Bellstadt's Indian War-dance, first time here; "The Jolly Coppersmith," with singing and whistling; the medley "Echoes of the Street," Girard's latest London success, and Malmene's Fortuna March, which is dedicated to Prof. Otto Knaeble, the leader of the orchestra.

Our specially engaged ten-thousand-dollar staff statistician has discovered that there are seven stock companies among the New York theaters, and that the seven leading ladies were born in six different countries. They are as follows: Miss Georgia Cayvan of the Lyceum and Miss Sidney Armstrong of Twenty-third Street Theater, the United States; Miss Agnes Booth of Palmer's, Australia; Miss Ada Rehan of Daly's, Ireland; Miss Marie Tempest of the Casino, England; Mrs. Annie Yeamans of Harrigan's, the Isle of Man, and Miss Thea Wolf of the Amburg, Germany.—[*Dunlop's Stage News.*

Some Remarkable Cures.

We give below the statements of some well-known St. Louis people, who have been cured of long-standing diseases by the Chinese Herb Remedy Co., after all other methods of treatment failed.

Mrs. C. Feicker, whose picture we present herewith, makes the following statement as to her condition before and after treatment with the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.: I had been ailing for more than six years with FEMALE WEAKNESS and GENERAL NERVOUS DEBILITY. I was weak, nervous and spiritless; had severe headaches, felt dragging sensations about the hips and awful pains in the back; my digestive organs were very much impaired. I tried various physicians in the city, but they failed to cure me. I was truly disheartened. Finally I concluded to try the Chinese Herb Remedies. I had used them only one month, when I found their effect upon my system most remarkable. I improved wonderfully fast, until now I am strong and healthy, having gained in flesh and strength. I heartily praise and pronounce the Chinese Herb Remedies superior to all. You can refer any one to me who may doubt this statement.

MRS. C. FEICKER, 2613 Gravois avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

Chronic diarrhea is a sympton of some serious disease of the intestinal canal. Various are its causes. Sometimes tuberculous condition of the intestines, indigestion or dyspepsia; diseases of the liver and inflammation of the kidneys are responsible for it.

CHRONIC DIARRHEA CURED.

Mr. August Hirschfield of 913 N. 22d st. makes the following statement: Any one suffering from chronic diarrhea will know what joy it produces to get permanent relief. To say that a person is miserable beyond compare when suffering from this disease is not exaggerating his condition a particle. The cold, clammy feeling that prevades the system, the changeable appetite, the craving for food, and again the lack of appetite, occasional griping pains, languor, emaciation and other symptoms make one's life unbearable. When I commenced the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s treatment I was very much discouraged; my health was so bad I did not believe I could get relief, but am thankful I went to them. It is now two months since I began taking their medicines, and I can honestly say that I am permanently cured of my distressing complaint. I will confirm this statement to all who are doubtful.

AUGUST HIRSCHFIELD, 913 N. 22d st., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CHINESE HERB REMEDY CO. & MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Was established for the purpose of curing all acute, chronic and nervous diseases. Their success has been phenomenal, as witness the 3,000 testimonials on file in their office, all of which are open to public inspection. All the latest scientific appliances for the cure of chronic and deep-seated diseases. All diseases of a private nature—"nervous debility," lack of youthful vigor in men, the result of excesses, overwork or dissipation—POSITIVELY CURED.

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Daily office hours, 9 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.

Charity and Society.

The managers of the St. Louis Children's Hospital will hold their annual sale Dec. 1 and 2 at the residence of Mrs. George Castleman, No. 2739 Locust street, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. The event has always been an interesting one in social and benevolent circles. Dolls, fancy articles, hand embroidered linens and cakes and sweets of home manufacture will be offered. The hospital needs money and this novel way of securing it has been fixed on. The sale gives an opportunity to secure souvenirs of the generous manufacturer, which can be had at no other time of the year. The officers of the hospital are Mrs. Hugh McKittrick, President; Mrs. F. P. Blair, Vice President; Mrs. Robert McK. Jones, Treasurer; Miss M. Emmons, Secretary.

DO NOT forget Mermod & Jaccard's grand opening to-morrow and Tuesday, Broadway and Locust.

Do not forget to ask for the memorandum booklet, "Seasonable Thoughts."

Road Improvement Pushed.

MEXICO, O.M, Nov. 28.—J. L. Erwin of Callaway County, an enthusiastic advocate of road improvement, addressed a large audience at the Court-house last night. At the conclusion a Road Improvement Society was organized. J. A. Potts, President of the State Board of Agriculture, was elected President; Judge M. C. Flynt, member of the County Court Vice-President and William Llewellyn Secretary and Treasurer. Auxiliary societies will be organized throughout the county. It is hoped by the formation of these societies to build rock roads for Callaway, Audrain and Monroe Counties.

Members of the colored fair circuit met in Mexico yesterday and arranged dates for the next meeting. The circuit is composed of Pike, Audrian, Callaway, Boone and Randolph Counties. Pike and Audrian will hold their fair jointly Aug. 24.

Wedding Anniversary.

MILAN, Tenn., Nov. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Lannon of Spring Grove celebrated the 65th anniversary of their wedding day yesterday. Mr. Lannon has been married three times and is 96 years of age. He is the father of twenty-two children, eighteen of whom are living, fifteen being married. He has fifty-eight grand children. The united family was present at the anniversary dinner, being residents of five States. The old couple are hale and hearty and in the enjoyment of good health.

The old saying that "consumption can be cured if taken in time" was poor comfort. It seemed to invite a trial, but to anticipate failure. The other one, not so old, "consumption can be cured," is considered by many false. Both are true and not true; the first is prudent—one cannot begin too early. The means is careful living. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is sometimes an important part of that.

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Glass Front Folding Beds	25.00	Bedroom Suits	14.00
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Wardrobes, all woods	6.00	Heating Stoves	7.00
Extension Tables, all woods	3.00	Cooking Stoves	6.75
Kitchen Tables	.50	Brussels Carpet	.55
Kitchen Chairs	.30	Ingrain Carpet	.25
Kitchen Safes, glass front	4.00	Rugs	1.05

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Was afraid to leave his money at home, so he carried it about in a "paper bag" that was by mistake thrown out of his carriage. Had he deposited all, or a portion of it, in the

St. Louis Safe Deposit and Savings Bank,

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It would have been perfectly safe, and ready for him when called for; and, better than that, would have been growing night and day by earning interest. Now he has nothing to show for his hard earned savings.

MORAL: Don't carry your money about, but deposit it in the ST. LOUIS SAFE DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANK.

Interest paid on all deposits of $5 and over. Savings accounts can be opened by depositing ONE DOLLAR.

This Bank is under strict supervision and inspection of State Officials, and the Deposits are perfectly secure.

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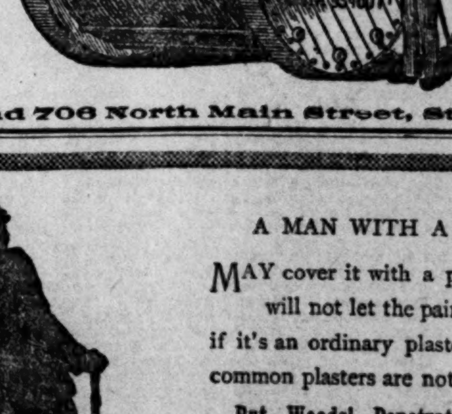

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WAS WELL PLEASED

Dr. A. S. Magnion, S. S., Examines the Visitation Convent Building.

HE THINKS IT WOULD BE WELL ADAPTED FOR A SEMINARY.

He Will Make a Favorable Report on the Archbishop's Proposition to Establish a College Here—Sulpician Seminaries Elsewhere—Lafayette Park Church Entertainment—Religious News.

Very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnion, S. S., Superior of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, the well-known Sulpician institution for the education of candidates for the priesthood, is the guest of the pastors of the Church of the Holy Angels, during the week of the Jubilee festivities. Father Foley of the Holy Angels Church is an old student of St. Mary's, of whom there are numbers on the mission in different parts of the country.

Father Magnion entertains the highest regard for his promising graduate.

Dr. Magnion has come here on this occasion in his capacity of head of an eminent Catholic college, but he will combine business with pleasure during his stay.

It is a well known fact that Archbishop Kenrick is very desirous of having the Sulpicians found a seminary here, because he entertains the highest opinion of them as trainers of candidates for the priesthood. The Archbishop is now the owner of the old Visitation Convent on Twenty-second and Cass avenue, and he will throw open its doors to the Sulpicians in case they decide to locate here.

Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by Father Magnion and Father Foley of the Holy Angels, inspected the old convent Friday morning. The visitors from abroad expressed themselves as much pleased with the building. It is large and fitted in every way for the purposes of a seminary.

Father Magnion was seen last evening at the pastoral residence of the Holy Angels Church and said: "I do not know whether we will establish a community here or not, for the final decision rests with the supreme authorities in France. There are several applications in from different Archbishops for seminary professors of our order, but we cannot weaken the institutions already established to comply with these requests. We have St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, St. John's in Boston, Douet Seminary in Montreal, Canada, and St. Charles College, Howard County, Md. Besides, we will have to equip the new seminary in New York in 1893, and two of our fathers are the spiritual directors of the Catholic University in Washington, D. C.

"I myself am favorably inclined toward the invitation of Archbishop Kenrick. The building which would be at our disposal is satisfactory, the elements for a successful career of a seminary such as we would establish are in the archdiocese of St. Louis, I believe. I will make a report of my examination to the superiors in France when I return to Baltimore. I do not know how soon they will pass upon the matter, but the Sisters of the Visitation will not give up the property until next September, so that our institution cannot be put under way before that time. The property is diocesan, and during our occupancy it would be subject to the control of the Archbishop, whose tenants we would be as long as the arrangement between us would remain satisfactory. Ours are of course tuition seminaries, but young men are frequently received on the recommendation of prelates. The Cardinal will say mass in the private chapel of the convent to-morrow morning at 7:30 o'clock, and Father Foley and I will assist him."

Jefferson Avenue Mission.

A very pleasant and profitable Thanksgiving service was held at the Jefferson Avenue Mission School last Wednesday. The little boys and girls, from 4 years upwards, brought in their offerings of fruits, provisions, money and clothing, which were distributed among the needy of the district and the Children's Hospital on Jefferson avenue and Adams street.

Religious Notes.

The Ladies' Aid of the Clifton Heights Presbyterian Church will give an oyster supper and conduct a bazaar in Vera Hall, Clifton Heights, Thursday evening, Dec. 3, beginning at 6 p. m.

Rev. John A. Gallaher of Rensselaer, Mo., will preach in the rooms of the Clifton Heights Presbyterian Sunday-school, Vera Hall, Clifton Heights, to-day at 4 p. m. All are cordially welcome.

Services will be held at Lafayette Park M. E. Church, South, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. to-day. Dr. Briggs will preach in the morning. At the evening services Rev. E. B. Chappell's subject will be "Our Ideal, and How to Attain It." Seats free; all invited.

The Young Men's Club of the Pilgrim Church will open their season Thursday evening, Dec. 3, in the church parlors, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Washington avenue, with an address by Dr. Robert Funkhouser on the subject "Hypnotism." Dr. Funkhouser has devoted considerable attention to this subject, and a very interesting evening is anticipated.

Do not forget Mermod & Jaccard's grand opening to-morrow and Tuesday, Broadway and Locust.

Do not forget to ask for the memorandum booklet, "Seasonable Thoughts."

MISSOURI POLITICS.

News of Political Plans and Aspirations in This State.

Darwin W. Marmaduke it is said will enter the race for Governor. Mr. Marmaduke was Warden of the Penitentiary from 1885 to 1889, and some years prior to this time, was a member of the commission-house of Marmaduke & Brown of St. Louis. His father and brother were Governors of this State. It would be an unusual circumstance for a third member of the family to occupy the position. Mr. Marmaduke resides at Sweet Springs and is engaged in farming and stock raising.

The contest between Uriel Sebree Hall and Charles Harrison Mansur in the Second Congressional District has already grown warm. Mr. Hall has made two speeches in the interest of his candidacy. It has developed that thirteen of the twenty-one Democratic papers in the district are for Mansur and three have declared for Hall, while four have expressed no preference and one intends to remain neutral. In five counties of the district the Democratic press is supporting Mansur. These counties have more delegates than necessary to secure the nomination.

Mr. W. F. Switzler, for about fifty years editor of the Columbia *Statesman*, is about to connect himself with the Chillicothe *Constitution*. Mr. Switzler was twice elected to Congress. Col. D. P. Dyer and ex-Police Judge George W. Anderson, then of Pike County, now of St. Louis, were, however, awarded the seats and drew the salary. Mr. Switzler was also allowed full salary for both terms, and all three allowed the expenses and other extras incident to the contests.

State Senator Green Clay of Audrain County will be a candidate for Congress at the next election. It is claimed that the western part of the district is entitled to the member next time, because of an understanding to that effect at the last nominating convention, at which Norton was nominated a second time.

Hon. Richard Dalton, candidate for Governor, spoke at Cottonwood Point, in Pemiscot County, on Thanksgiving night. Cottonwood is the extreme southeast point of the State. Among the audience were several farmers from Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee.

In the Third Judicial Circuit there are already three candidates for Circuit Judge. Judge E. M. Hughes, the present Circuit Judge, will be a candidate for re-election. In Audrain County there are five candidates for Sheriff.

Judge R. W. Fyan will not be in his seat in Congress in the early part of the session. He is not sufficiently recovered from the injuries received by him in a fall some time ago to take the trip to Washington in time for the opening of Congress, hence, will not vote for Speaker.

In the event that a Congressman-at-Large is to be elected the Republican candidates will be Col. William Warner of Kansas City, Capt. Posgate of St. Joseph, Col. Odin Guitar of Columbia, John C. Orrick and C. I. Filley of St. Louis.

Representatives Tarsney, Cobb, Byrnes and Wilson are known to be very friendly to Crisp's candidacy for Speaker and are likely to vote for him, after their vote for Hatch. Representative Heard was a member of the Committee on Elections, of which Crisp was Chairman. He and Crisp are very intimate and his vote may go for him. Representative Mansur has not concluded what to do after he leaves Hatch. He may vote for Crisp. Hatch will vote for Crisp when it becomes necessary for him to do so.

The *Democrat*, a Republican paper published at Farmington, St. Francois County, has ceased publication after an existence of two years and a futile attempt to publish a Republican paper in a county largely Democratic.

The St. Joseph *Herald* is advocating the nomination of Mr. Nicholas Ford for Governor, and predicts that with him and Blaine on the Republican ticket, this State is sure to go Republican in 1892.

Hon. C. P. Hawkins, who represents Dunklin County in the lower House of the General Assembly, is already announced as a cadidate for the State Senate in 1892 to succeed Senator Geo. W. Carleton, said to be a candidate for State Auditor.

The Hamilton *New Graphic* says that Congressman A. M. Dockery will have no opposition in the Third District for re-election, and that he has already concluded to be a candidate.

Robert M. Bodine, who served in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly from Monroe County and was considered a candidate for Attorney General, is a candidate for Judge of the Sixteenth Circuit. Judge Bacon, the present judge, is a candidate for re-election.

Judge George B. Macfarlane of the Supreme Court of this State was in 1869 a Justice of the Peace of Salt River Township, Audrain County. The Judge is a candidate to succeed himself in 1892.

Speaker W. F. Tuttle of the present House of Representatives is spoken of as a candidate for Congressman-at-Large should the State not be redistricted.

Gen. Robert F. Wingate, Attorney-General from 1864 to 1868, during the Fletcher administration, was married last week to Mrs. Robinson of Ironton, where he will hereafter reside.

The first Thanksgiving proclamation issued in Missouri was by Gov. Robert M. Stewart. The day appointed was Dec. 8, 1859.

Judge Andrew Ellison of Kirksville authorizes the statement that he will not be a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Sixth Congressional District has a candidate for Governor, two for State Treasurer, one for Attorney General and several for Railroad Commissioner.

Ex-Secretary of State M. K. McGrath says: "The members of the Legislature, without scarcely an exception, favor an extra session of the Legislature and insist that they adjourned with the distinct understanding that an extra session was to be called to redistrict the State and for other purposes."

Greene County has a candidate for Governor one for Judge of the Supreme Court, one or more for Railroad Commissioner and three for Circuit Judge.

H. Martin Williams left for Washington City to take part in the speakership contest. Mr. Williams expects to remain during the session of Congress on the clerical staff of the Clerk of the House.

Another Triumph.

H. J. Heinz Co.'s Keystone Pickling and Preserve Works, Pittsburg, Pa., have just made a clean sweep at the Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., having received the first three awards. This makes thirty-four prize medals and awards received by this firm for superiority of their pickles, condiments and preserves, etc., at various Expositions, including Paris Exposition of 1889.

IT MEANS FIGHT.

Macklin Assisted by Cudmore and Brady Makes Another Move.

THE ASSISTANT COUNSELOR'S SCHEME TO RATTLE DIRECTOR FISSE.

Call Issued for a Special Meeting for Tuesday Evening, at 6:30 O'Clock, to Head off the Anti-Macklin Movement—What "De Push" Directors are Trying to Accomplish—Squalls Ahead.

Assistant City Counselor Macklin, realizing that he has got to vacate his seat in the School Board, has undertaken what he and his followers believe is a clever coup d'etat that will make Director Fisse and other anti-push members tremble in their official boots. Macklin, Cudmore, Brady and a few other directors held a caucus last evening and decided upon the course which was carried out yesterday. "We must get ahead of those fellows who called the special meeting for next Tuesday night, and I have a plan to do it," was Macklin's announcement. The plan materialized yesterday afternoon, when the subjoined circular was sent out from Secretary Player's office to all the members. It read as follows:

THE CALL.

St. Louis, Nov. 28, 1891, 12 o'clock m.

Dear Sir—You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the Board of President and Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1891, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., to take action on the items of business set forth in the following call for a special meeting on the date and at the hour above given, said call being made in conformity with the provisions of rule 101 of the rules for the government of the Board of Public Schools:

Hon. Richard Bartholdt, President Board of Directors St. Louis Public Schools:

Dear Sir:—Pursuant to the provisions of Rule 101, the undersigned members of the Board of Public Schools request that you call a special meeting of the board to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1891, at the hour of 6:30 p. m., to receive communications concerning a member of the board whose seat is unlawfully held and occupied by another person; to take suitable action thereon; to receive resignations and to fill vacancies occasioned thereby, and to allow members elected to qualify under the law and rules of the board.

William P. Macklin,
Alex Cudmore,
John Brady.

Respectfully, Richard Bartholdt, President.
Attest: James Player, Secretary.

The circular was a surprise to some of the anti-Macklin directors, but it was not to Fisse. He expected some such move from the man who persists in holding two offices that are incompatible with one another, despite the laws of Missouri and the rules for the regulation of the School Board. Macklin threatened at the initial meeting of the new board to hang a nest of hornets around Director Fisse's ears if he dared question his (Macklin's) right to hold his seat in the board. Mr. Macklin also hinted that though Henry L. Rodgers had been removed from the board for non-payment of taxes and another selected in his place, he still had a claim on the seat and that the election for directors at large was illegal, inasmuch as six men were elected to fill five vacancies. Macklin was laughed at at the time, but he has insisted ever since that owing to the legal status of the case, Rodgers could come here at any time from his Chicago home and claim the seat of any one of the six directors chosen at large at the recent election.

AN HOUR EARLIER.

In the request for the special meeting, which it will be seen is fixed for 6:30 o'clock, the plan is clearly outlined. The reference to a member who is illegally holding another's seat unquestionably means Mr. Fisse, who has become an object of the Assistant City Counselor's displeasure. The peculiar feature in connection with the meeting is that the other special meeting is fixed for 7:30 the same evening. Rule 101, under which the call is issued, provides that the President or any three members can call a special meeting by giving three days' notice in writing to all the members. Whether two special meetings can be called for the same evening is a question that Attorney Stark may be called upon to decide. It takes eleven members to hold a meeting and the Macklin contingent expect to get that number present at the 6:30 meeting to transact the business the Assistant City Counselor will have on hand. They count on President Barthold, Macklin, Kelly, Sheehan, O'Connell, Cudmore, Collins, Brady, Troll, Bus and McEntire. It is also claimed that Macklin will have several plans to propose calculated to revolutionize things in the new board.

DIRECTOR FISSE SEEN.

Director Fisse was seen at his office yesterday afternoon and asked whether he would attend the meeting. "On that score," he said, "I am not yet prepared to speak. I will consider the matter carefully and then act." Mr. Fisse declined to discuss the probability of Rodgers' making a claim to a seat in the board. Some of the points in the call, he added, were not clear. What resignation was referred to he did not know or care. Mr. Fisse said in conclusion that he did not care to discuss Macklin's vagaries.

CONJECTURES AS TO ITS MEANING.

At the School Board headquarters several constructions were put on the Macklin-Cudmore-Brady outbreak. One had it that the idea was to insist that Rodgers was entitled to a seat, accept his resignation and then try to oust Mr. Fisse on the ground that he was illegally occupying Rodgers' seat. The same authority said a Macklinite would take Mr. Fisse's place if the plan carried. Another had it that Macklin's game was to forestall the anti-push directors by submitting his resignation.

$20 and $25 Baltimore Merchant Tailor Suits and Overcoats $9.85 and $13.65 a few days longer. Globe, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

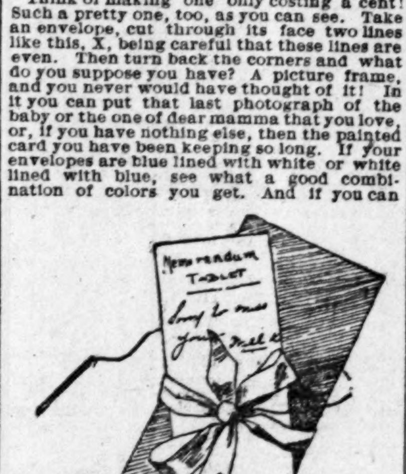
PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

What You Can Make for the Dear Ones at Home.

Written for Sunday Post-Dispatch.

This is the time when every one is wondering what to give every one else for Christmas. And papa, perhaps, has promised each of his children $1 for spending money. And, perhaps, he has only promised 50 cents, and, perhaps, he has not promised any money at all. But no one need imagine that money is going to stand in our way. Not a bit of it! Money never has to, when good thoughts and good wishes are to be put into the gift. And really it is the good thoughts and good wishes that make the best part of everything given at Christmas time. But here, besides good wishes, are directions for making pretty presents out of almost nothing.

Think of making one only costing a cent! Such a pretty one, too, as you can see. Take an envelope, cut through its face two lines like this, X, being careful that these lines are even. Then turn back the corners and what do you suppose you have? A picture frame, and you never would have thought of it! In it you can put that last photograph of the baby or the one of dear mamma that you love, or, if you have nothing else, then the painted card you have been keeping so long. If your envelopes are blue lined with white or white lined with blue, see what a good combination of colors you get. And if you can



draw, see how nicely you can decorate those corners you have turned over. If you cannot draw you can write initials or dates in each corner. You can make this frame stand up by pasting a narrow strip cut from a visiting card on the back and bending it. Or you can hang your frame from the wall with narrow ribbons. If you want to you can, for half a dozen more pennies, paste half a dozen envelopes together, making half a dozen frames in one. They can hold all the family photographs. Tack these frames or paste them on stiff boards to keep them firmly.

And here is something else that will only cost about 6 cents. Get a piece of pink or yellow or green cartridge paper. If your house has been papered lately, you will be sure to find scraps in the house; otherwise, buy it from the paperhanger. I am sure if you tell him what you want, that for a penny you can get enough paper for a dozen presents. Cut this cartridge paper in strips two inches wide and eight inches long. Then cut ordinary writing paper into strips one and a half inches wide and eight inches long. Put the strip of writing paper over the strip of cartridge paper, tying them together round the center with a piece of ribbon matching your cartridge paper. To the knot in the bow of this ribbon fasten securely a piece of long string or a narrow ribbon. At the other end of the string fasten a pencil. Then, if any one wants to leave a name or message at your front door who has forgotten to bring pencil or card, why, there is your memorandum slip all ready lying on the front hall table. The pieces of writing paper can be changed every day, you know.

If you buy ribbon by the piece it is always cheaper. So when you are buying some for the memorandum slip (I hope, though, you have the ribbon in the house) buy a piece if you can. Take what is left and make a bookmark for dear mamma or papa, or, better still, make one for dear grandma, who has more time for reading. Measure her prayer-book, or the Bible she always uses, some day when she is not looking, so as to surprise her

on Christmas. Then cut your ribbon so as to make three different marks for her, one for the Psalms, another for the Gospels, and another for the places she loves best to turn to. Sew these ribbons together with some pretty stitch at the top, if you have no pretty ivory ball in the house. Fringe the ribbon at the other end. Or if you have a box of water colors and know how to use them, then paint some dainty flower above the fringe. You will find that grandma never goes a day without using those markers. The ribbon can be had for 6 cents a yard.

Then there is sister Bessie, who has all a young girl's pride in having her room sweet and dainty. She takes great care of her school books, but there is that pad in which she puts all her notes on history. And every day she has to hide it out of sight, because she thinks it is not pretty to look at. You can buy a new pad for her for 9 cents at any stationer's. And then you can cover it with a bit of cretonne or calico, as you would any book, pasting on the outside a white card with "History" written on it. Some books of poems you buy are bound like that. If you choose you can cover this pad with silk, painting on it with your water-colors this from old Sir Francis Bacon: "Histories Make Men Wise." You can even write this on the white card, and perhaps Bessie would prefer that, especially if you covered it with a bit of one of your summer dresses that she liked to see you in those hot August days when you were together on the hills.

And here is something else you can make out of these pieces if mamma can spare them. If she cannot even give you a bit left over from the new chintz curtains, and Aunt Eliza has nothing to spare, then you can easily buy a piece anywhere. Calico is always cheap, 5 cents only a yard, and it washes. More delicate stuffs are prettier if you have the money in your purse. For a small bag a quarter of a yard will do. Fold it, sew it across the ends and six or seven inches up either side. Take the curtain rings and cover them with the cretonne or silk, and join them with a long ribbon or bit of twisted silk cord. Put the bag through the rings and hang it by sister Bessie's bureau. See what she will use it for. She can keep her fancy work in it, carrying it about, or she may use it for a clothes-bag—her handkerchiefs and collars going in it.

For Susannah, that dear baby who has just begun to scribble and thinks she must have a pencil every minute for letters to everybody—for dear Susannah try this: Get three pencils. You can get them for 10 cents. Sharpen them and tie them together and dress them in tissue paper skirts and sun-bonnets to look like a doll baby, and see what she does when she sets she has some pencils.

One Hundred Dollars Given Away!

FARNER Stove, Furniture and Carpet Co.

GRAND OPENING Dec. 21, 22 and 23, and Drawing for a Fine $100 Bedroom Suit.

A chance free to every purchaser of goods from Nov. 1 to day of drawing, Dec. 23.

Cash or on Time Payments,

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FIFTY MISFIT CARPETS AT COST. All Goods at Old Store at Less Than Cost.

ST. LOUIS' BIG GUNS.

In the Fire Arms Trade This City Leads the Country.

Few people have any idea of the number of firearms sold annually in this country. A slight conception of the magnitude of this trade can be obtained when it is stated that the E. C. Meacham Arms Co. of this city, who are the largest jobbers of guns in America, received last week by mail 4,258 letters, 75 per cent of which contained orders for goods. The credit man of the house averaged over fifty applications a day to the commercial agencies for reports on new customers alone. In the batch of mail were orders from every State in the Union, and Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco, St. Paul, New Orleans and all the large citites of the country were represented by bills for goods. Last week's business was not anything unusual for the E. C. Meacham Arms Co., but is merely a repetition of what occurs every week during the busy season. The shipping-room, in the rear of their large establishment, is packed with goods, and carload after carload of firearms constantly follow each other to the freight depots. Twice every month the firm issues to over forty thousand dealers an illustrated catalogue of fifty-six pages, and its receipts of mail are always enormous. When St. Louisians speak of the city's great commercial houses, they should not forget that the E. C. Meacham Arms Co. is easily the largest concern in that line in America.

Song of the Dagger.

From the Fortnightly Review.

[From Roumanian Folk Songs, collected by Helene Vacaresco, and translated by Carmen Sylva and Alma Strettell.]

"The dagger at my belt it dances
When'er I dance;
But when I drink the foaming wine cup,
Then it grows sad;
For it is thirsty, too, the dagger;
Is thirst for blood!

'Give me drink,' it saith, 'O Master,
For if I wear no stain of crimson,
The sunshine is ashamed to glitter
Upon my blade.

'Then give, that I too may be drunken
With the warm blood that flows from wounds.
The maids will find thy kisses sweeter
When thou hast quenched my thirst,
And I shall dance, when thou art dancing,
More gayly at thy belt.' "

Do not forget Mermod & Jaccard's grand opening to-morrow and Tuesday, Broadway and Locust.

Do not forget to ask for the memorandum booklet, "Seasonable Thoughts."

A GROUP OF "DON'TS."

How to Avoid Incorrect Forms of Expression and Colloquialisms.

Do not say "He speaks bad grammar," but "He uses poor English."

Not "I'm real ill," but "I'm really ill."

Not "I feel bad," but "I feel badly."

Not "Hadn't ought," but "shouldn't have."

Do not begin all remarks with an exclamation such as "Well!" "Say!" "Oh!"

Do not say "I'm not going, I don't believe," but I'm not going, I believe."

Not a "free pass," but a "pass;" not "new beginners," but "beginners;" not "elevated up," but "elevated."

Not "I am through dinner," but "I have finished dinner."

Not "it is too salty," but "it is too salt."

Not "it is tasty," but "it is tasteful."

Not "light complected," but "light complexioned."

Not "he don't come to see me," but "he doesn't come to see me."

Not "who are you going with?" but "whom are you going with?"

Let Us Give Thanks.

From the Music and Drama.

Thanksgiving is coming! So let us be thankful——

That flowers are still cheap.

That children are growing up.

That dudes are going out of style.

That girls no longer wear reeds in their gowns to make men uncomfortable in street cars.

That charity increases with the dropping of temperature.

That the soubrette never grows old.

That turkey is very palatable.

The prudent provider always keeps a ham in the house, and is always ready for emergencies. Buy the best. Whittaker's Star Brand.

MME. MELBA AND THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

DUC D'ORLEANS. MME. MELBA.

The young Duke of Orleans, who has just been cited as co-respondent in the suit of divorce brought by Capt. Armstrong agains his wife, Mme. Melba, the Parisian operatic prima donna, is but following in the footsteps of his cousin, Prince Henri; of his granduncles, the Dukes of Aumale and of Montpelier; of his great grandfather, King Louis Philippe, and of many others of his race, a long line of royal offenders against women and decency. The above are pictures of the disgracing pair of this day. Mrs. Armstrong, or to call her by her stage name, Mme. Melba, is a magnificent creature with charms enough to turn any man's head. She is of Australian birth, and is the daughter of David Mitchell, the wealthy building contractor of Melbourne.

It was in 1883 that Miss Helen Mitchell conferred her hand and her fortune upon a tall young Englishman named Charles N. Armstrong, who had resigned his Captaincy in the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment in order to assume charge of a sugar manufacturing enterprise at Mackay, in Queensland. Unfortunately, Mr. Armstrong's lack of business experience and training led him from one quandary into another, until finally he discovered that he had swamped not only his own fortune but also that of his wife.

It was then she determined to go on the stage, with her husband's consent, but greatly to the dismay of his relatives, and especially to the horror of his eldest brother, the Rev. Sir Frederick Armstrong, Baronet.

The Armstrongs are a family anciently settled upon the Scottish border, and which greatly distinguished itself among the followers of King Charles I. Mrs. Armstrong made a most extraordinarily successful debut at the Grand Opera at *Paris*, and soon afterwards became recognized as one of the foremost prime donne of the lyric stage. It was while in London that the Duke of Orleans became infatuated with Mme. Melba, who was singing at the time at the Drury Lane Opera, and after deliberately jilting his fiancee, Princess Marguerite of Chartres, he suddenly left London and vanished. Nor were any details obtainable of his whereabouts until it was all at once discovered that he was traveling about Europe under the pseudonym of "M. Reville" and in the company of Mme. Melba.

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not let the pain get away
ordinary plaster, because
lasters are not absorbed.
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penetrates (goes through)
nd stops pain.
Plaster is worth taking
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CAPITAL..........$2,000,000
SURPLUS..........350,000

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RUFUS J. LACKLAND, President.
WILLIAM L. HUSE, Pres't Huse & Loomis Ice & Transp. Co.
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, Pres't Bridge & Beach Manuf'g Co.
EDWARD C. SIMMONS, Pres't Simmons Hardware Co.
EDWARD S. WHITAKER, Whitaker & Hodgman.
GEORGE S. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. THOMSON, Cashier.

F. W. MEISTER, President. JOHN WAHL, Vice Pres't. RICHARD HOSPES, Cashier. H. HUNICKE, Ass't Cashier.

German Savings Institution,

Merchants' Exchange Building, Cor. Third and Pine Sts.

ORGANIZED 1853.

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Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

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2. It pays 4 per cent interest, compounded semi-annually.
3. Each dollar, if deposited before the third of any month, begins to draw interest from the first of that month.
4. As United States 4 per cent bonds, which are principally held by the wealthy sell at such a premium that they net the holder only about 2½ per cent interest, the wage earner is enabled through its Savings Department to get larger interest than a person who holds United States bonds.

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Latest Fad in Knickerbockerdom.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—There is a deal of enthusiasm now among the musically inclined in the "smart set" in regard to the new project of subscription opera comique. Among the hundred ladies who are already enrolled on the subscription list are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Austin Corbin, Mrs. James W. Gerard and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. On the list of names of the Advisory Committee, who are to forward the undertaking with their influence and patronage, are those of Wetmore Cryden, Nicholas Fish, Gen. Charles C. Dodge, Robert L. Cutting, Edward R. Jones, James W. Gerard, and Dr. Peck, who is to be the musical director and conductor. Gen. Thomas L. James, will act as honorary treasurer. The season will open early in November, 1892, and the management will be intrusted to Col. Mapleson of London, who is now in town.

Indians Emigrating.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—Another crowd of Indians from lower Mississippi passed through here last night, making a total number of nearly three hundred who are now en route to the Cherokee strip. The redskins were in excellent condition, carrying with them farming implements and household effects. Two hundred more will arrive next week.

Struck a Silver Lead.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—A good find of silver in paying quantities is reported from the southwestern part of Washington County. The discovery has caused no little excitement in that part of the State.

MARKET MATTERS.

A REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS INFLUENCING SPECULATION.

An Uneasy Feeling Among the Wheat Shorts—Corn and Oats Show Strength—Flour and Cotton—Items From the Floor and Street.

The wheat market is now acting very much as it did early last spring, when everybody had it sold up to the [illegible] without regard to the magnificent crop prospects, and without regard for the European situation. Then there were the same small rallies followed by sharp declines that are now seen, making the average trader believe there was no good in the long side of it and that if they did not hasten to get in and get out some short wheat, the price would be down to 75c before they could catch it. Then they were playing it for a possible profit of 10c, as they are now, and the limit above them was the ceiling against which these sanguine shorts finally went, bump. It is the heavy supplies in sight the shorts are now banking upon to break the market. The Russian ukase prohibiting wheat exports from that country not having had the bullish effect, either upon foreign or reactively upon domestic markets, that the trade had been led to look for, the result is the European situation is no more regarded now than it was early in the year. These foreign markets have been a sore disappointment to the longs, their dullness and weakness being exactly the opposite of what had been expected. The foreigners continue to take American wheat, but not in such volume as to afford any encouragement, and though the export clearances continue large, Bradstreet's figures for past six days were equivalent to 4,080,000 bu in wheat and flour; these are mainly on past purchases. Yet foreign markets are generally and considerably, too, above a parity with the price in this country and wheat bought in St. Louis or Chicago could be laid down in Liverpool or elsewhere without loss and even with a profit. The lack of transportation, however, is against sales abroad. Not enough rolling stock or vessel room can be obtained to carry the wheat to the seaboard and not enough ocean tonnage can be chartered there to carry it to foreign markets. This is causing supplies on this side to pile up rapidly. A great deal will depend upon how these supplies are taken care of on Dec. 1. If they are taken in and paid for without coming upon the market for sale when the Dec. deliveries are made these large stocks will at once cease to be the depressing influence they now are, but if they do come upon the market for re-sale the effect is expected to be disastrous. That the shorts are not altogether easy in their minds over the situation was seen in the home market last Monday. The rising river then led to the report that half at least of the stock in store was to be loaded out for export. The result was a wild rush to cover, that shot Dec. up to 95¾c and May to $1.02. After the scare subsided the market slipped back again, and May went lower than ever, selling Wednesday at 98⅞c, Dec. going off to 92½c. The latest figures on yesterday's curb were 93⅜c for Dec. and sellers of May at 99⅜c, declines from the Saturday preceding of ⅜c for Dec. and 1⅝c for May. It is asserted that in the home market the entire stock of No. 2 red is not controlled by carriers, and that, instead of the United Elevator Co. owning the stock, it really belongs to J. B. M. Kehlor, the miller, and Orthwein Bros. and H. C. Haarstick, the exporters, the larger part by far controlled by Mr. Kehlor, who is also popularly supposed to own large lines of Dec. and May. Now, if there is any one man the local trade is afraid to buck against in this market it is J. B. M. Kehlor, and that is the reason they view with apprehension a manipulated market, with his hand on the helm. While the shortage in the market is not near what it was last spring, it is large enough to cause a sharp and rapid upturn in prices, if the shorts are scared into covering all at once. It would not take much of an advance or a very bullish influence to bring this about, either, as the bears have neither the money, nerve or the courage of their convictions that they had early in the year. Some uneasiness is felt, too, over the present condition of the fall sown wheat crop. The prolonged drouth it passed through, followed by the nipping frost, are showing their effects now. Advices from the fields are growing worse instead of better, notwithstanding the good rains that have fallen. Kansas reports a decreased acreage, and the condition of the crop in the eastern and central districts as very poor, especially in the former. Missouri advices are unfavorable, as are those from Southern Illinois and further south. It is the consensus of opinion, too, that a hard and early winter will be nearly disastrous, as the plant is in no shape to resist severe cold weather. A further decrease in receipts and supplies has taken place. The past week's receipts were 491,450 bu, a falling off of 42,000 bu from the week before, and the stock in store of 2,940,000 bu (2,084,000 bu is No. 2 red) is 237,000 bu smaller than a week ago. Nothing new has developed in the cash market, so far as the demand, the greater part that sold daily going to store to be held. Yesterday's rates were: No. 2 red, 93¾@93½c; No. 3 red, 89½@89¼c; No. 4 winter, 84c; No. 2 hard winter, 85¼@85½c; No. 3 do, 83@83½c.

* * *

Corn continues strong and has many friends who stand ready to buy on all breaks. The manipulation in Nov. corn at Chicago, which put the price to 80c, only intensified the bullish feeling, as it was felt the same manipulation could be as successfully worked there in the year and probably the Jan. options as in the present month. Unfavorable weather for grading the new corn, as well as for moving it, and the fact that the country was not letting loose as freely as was expected and not enough to supply the requirements at accumulative centers, operated toward holding prices up, also. So the trade has not been inclined to sell unless they had the corn already bought, and there were plenty who eagerly laid long lines on all soft spots. The near options felt the effect of this more than did the more deferred options, and the former showed relatively most strength. The course taken by wheat has had a certain amount of influence. Last Monday, during the Dec. wheat scare, year corn sold up to 41⅝c, Jan. to 40¾c, and May to 41⅛c. Yesterday, however, the cold weather and prospects for a freeze knocked all the strength out, and year dropped to 39⅝c, Jan. to 38⅞@39c and May to 40⅛c. On the curb the year was offered at 39⅞c. Not enough corn has arrived in the home market to supply the current requirements, though the week's receipts of 602,050 were 232,400 bu larger than the week before. The stock has increased only 15,000 bu to 88,000, bu, of which 52,500 bu was No. 2, the increase mainly in latter. This was largely due to the buying for speculative account, as there was some shortage in Nov. here that had to be filled. Outside of that, the buying by local manufacturers—distillers, glucose makers and corn meal millers—and the Southern order trade kept the market cleared up daily pretty well. No. 2 sold Friday at 43⅛c this and 43¾c East side. No. 3 at 42¼@42½c, No. 2 white at 44c and No. 3 do at 43c. Yesterday's drop in futures and the change in the weather depressed cash badly, No. 2 selling at 42¼c this and 42½c East side and No. 3 at 42c East side.

* * *

Manipulation has lately been dallying with that modest maiden, Miss Oats. Something of a shortage—and that was something no one save those directly interested in, dreamed of—has developed in November, and the price of the contract grade has been popped up daily of late, until Friday as high as 33¾c was reached—this 3¼c above the preceding Saturday's figures. This screwing up the price of No. 2 had a beneficial effect upon the whole cash market, though the white and color grades did not improve in value relatively as much as the mixed, as the demand for them was almost entirely local and easily supplied. Receipts of 206,685 bu were disappointing to buyers and caused the stock to be drawn upon, so that yesterday's 62,700 bu on hand was 31,000 bu smaller than a week ago, and only 6,600 bu No. 2 is in store. Besides the demand for No. 2 that came from shorts, there was an excellent shipping inquiry for both No. 2 and No. 3 and the latter sold up to 32c. The present cold snap caused a practical cessation of river navigation, the barges and boats refusing to receive for next week with the prospect for a river full of ice then. This shut off the shippers and yesterday No. 2 dropped to 32¼c and No. 3 could not be sold at over 30c. In the May option there was some little trading and it ranged from 33⅛c to 32½c.

* * *

Receipts of flour for the week were 24,700 bbls, against 31,545 the week before, and shipments 50,250 bbls, against 54,627 the week before. The output of the local mills the past week was 64,700 bbls, against 69,000 the preceding week. The falling off in receipts and shipments, as well as the output of the local mills, indicates clearly a quiet market all through the week. Southern buyers have seen no improvement in the price of cotton, hence the financial condition of the consumers was no better, and they continue to cut down the consumption to the smallest amount possible. The East also has bought but little in this market this week, as they were generally supplied from other manufacturing centers. For export in the early part of the week, owing to the ukase there was an increased inquiry, and about 50,000 sacks was placed at favorable prices, but later the inquiry slackened, and in the latter part of the week there was a very tame inquiry, with buyers away below those of the seller in their views.

* * *

Cotton began to show some signs of strength in the early part of the week and a small advance was established. The highest prices were reached on Wednesday. But the advance did not hold and futures in New York closed 9 points lower than last Saturday, for the January option, and 26 points lower than the closing prices of Wednesday. Local spots had an improvement during the week, but it was all lost in the last two days. Local stocks are now 84,420 bales against 51,655 one year ago. The net receipts at all the United States ports for the week were 328,661 bales, against 248,476 last year. Exports, 255,688 bales, against 170,708 last year. Stocks at all the United States ports, 1,205,785 bales, against 660,264 last year. It will be seen that while the receipts have been large, the exports have kept well up with the increase. American spinners have also been good buyers. But the accumulation of stocks, already large, has prevented any advance.

Chat From 'Change.

Is it possible the "Bogie Man" is J. B. M. Kehlor? The wheat shorts are beginning to think so.

* * *

"Not until this hall is stripped of its furniture and the bare floor stretches out before you, has one an idea of the real immensity of the Exchange room," remarked a member.

"Yes," said Mac with a sigh, "there's plenty of room for walking."

* * *

"I had a dream the other night," said Col. Tom Barns, "and, though I'm not a believer in dreams or premonitions, this one impressed me greatly. In my dream I saw wheat go up to 98c, then drop a cent at a jump and on the wall I plainly saw written '$1.00.'"

* * *

Ocean grain freights continue very dull on the Pacific Coast. The San Francisco Commercial of the 19th inst. says: [illegible] Both vessels were from Oregon.

* * *

The boys on 'Change are getting ready to give Bob Young of the Funsten Commission Co. a royal send-off on the occasion of his approaching marriage to a charming young widow which takes place next Thursday. Bob is a favorite with everybody he comes in contact with and has the best wishes of all.

* * *

English farmers are doing decidedly better than their American cousins in the matter of prices paid them for their wheat. One month ago English wheat averaged 35s 11d, and now the average price is 39s 11d, an advance equal to 9½c ⅌ bu. The price of wheat in this country is about the same as it was one month ago, with prices in several cents lower for future delivery.

* * *

Secretary Rusk has been officially notified by the State Department that American pork must be accompanied by the official stamp of the Agricultural Department or certificate of inspection to be received in the German ports. Several lots have been rejected, shippers having failed to comply with the last letter of the law.

* * *

Interest is steadily growing in the approaching Exchange election, and the almost assured fact that two tickets will be in the field gives promise that the 1892 election will be the interest of a contest, and not the one-sidedness that has marked the late elections. Geo. M. Plant is working like a beaver for the presidency, and has made a good showing on the floor and is welding together all the interests on the floor. It is possible to make his election a certainty. It is about assured that Councilman W. T. Anderson will be a candidate for Vice-President on the Plant ticket, and as a representative grain commission merchant and active pit trader Mr. Anderson will have a strong following, not to speak of the personal popularity he enjoys on the floor. The name of Conrad Fath, the flour merchant, has also been brought forward as a candidate and meets with stalwart support. Capt. Mason's candidacy continues to be strongly pressed by his friends and a great deal of quiet, but much effective work, in his behalf is being done. For the Board of Directors, besides the names of Will G. Boyd, Fred Hattersley, John Mullally, Henry Kracke and others, a popular move has been made in pressing the claims of Jack Funsten of the Funsten Commission Co. Mr. Funsten, though comparatively a young man, has made a splendid record in building up a business from absolutely nothing to its present large proportions, and besides his well-known ability in business lines he has a personal popularity that puts him in the front rank as a candidate for the directory.

* * *

A London cable, speaking of the Russian ukase, says: The English millers are suffering severely by the Russian prohibition of the export of wheat. They have always regarded Russian wheat as a peculiar necessity in their mixture for the making of flour, on the ground of both strength and color. American spring wheat has been largely tried as a substitute for the Russian product, but has been found to be deficient in these qualities, and therefore not suitable as an addition to wheat of English growth. For the past three years about one hundred thousand quarters of Russian wheat have been imported annually in the United Kingdom. This quantity will now be supplied by America. No hope is entertained here that the embargo in Russia will be raised before next August at the earliest, and not only this country, but Europe in general, will be obliged to draw upon America. It is estimated that Europe will need 650,000 quarters of wheat from America every week during the coming four or five months. The effect of the prohibition had already been discounted here, therefore prices have simply remained firm and no extraordinary rise has occurred. The Government of Persia has also prohibited the export of wheat, but this does not affect the English market, as millers there do not look to Persia for any supply.

* * *

The National Provisioner says: In view of the fact that foreign objectors to American pork have never worried of the cry "Trichinosis! Trichinosis!" it is interesting to note the views of Prof. Pettenkofer of Munich on this important subject. The professor is one of the most noted hygienists in Germany, and his remarks on the American hog, published in the Frankfurter Zeitung, have attracted wide attention.

"It is the duty of the public press," he says, "to inform the people that trichina Americana is not dangerous to life after the pork has arrived in Europe. The parasites are killed in a very short time in consequence of the strong smoking and pickling which the meat undergoes, so that not a single case of trichinosis has been known among us after the eating of such pork, nor has any case of illness after the consumption of American pork become known in the countries where its importation has never been prohibited."

This is a strong statement, but what follows is still stronger. "German trichina," continues the professor, "is dangerous; American is not. In hogs killed here the trichina are fresh, the meat not being in anyway prepared, and compulsory inspection is not always able to detect the parasites."

A few more deadly blows of this kind and we shall have heard the last of American trichinosis.

From the Street.

The snow was falling gently on the various piles of baskets of grapes in front of the fruit houses yesterday. The dust has been falling on them for week past and the snow proved something of a novelty and will help to consume the dust. The dealers are anxiously looking for somebody to consume the grapes, and would be willing to part with them at considerable less than cost. A disgusted investor said yesterday that he was tired of looking at them.

* * *

A produce dealer: "I don't understand the indifference of all concerned, especially when tomb stones were knocked down recently at a local auctioneer's room for the insignificant sum of 25 to 35 cents each, why some members of the Produce Dealers' Association did not come to the front and secure one, as no one can deny it would be appropriate in marking the final resting place of the organization, which unfortunately was so short lived. Now the question arises what killed it, or why did it die?"

* * *

The produce quarters have been surprised the past two weeks by the offerings of green peas and string beans. They were bright, fresh and inviting looking and were from New Orleans. They were late plantings or fall crops, and coming in at this time find but little favor with dealers, being out of season. About Feb. or March consumers will look for the new supply and pay a good price for it.

* * *

This appears to be a very good year for the "all wool and a yard wide" commission houses. No trouble at all now for the leading concerns to get all the oranges they want from Florida on commission. The Californians, too, are evidently ripe for a change, and a man on the ground says the commission houses whose reputations are O. K. can have the fruit for the asking. There is no denying that in a number of instances the commission merchants' returns have shown up much better than the auction sales for some time past.

* * *

The very hard freeze or blizzard in Minnesota two weeks ago caught quite a lot of the potatoes, so badly exposed that they were ruined. Considerable were still in the field not dug; some were in cellars, pits and other more or less exposed places. The farmers were very busy with other work and were not exercised over the potatoes. They did not, in fact, look for such a hard freeze so early in the season. Then as the spuds were netting only 10 to 12 cents a bushel in the various markets they did not regard it any great loss. It will help to advance the price of those remaining.

* * *

Thanksgiving trade was not as large or active as a good many looked for. The receipts of dressed poultry, especially turkey, fell far short of the requirements of the trade, and many outside orders went unfilled for want of stock. The receipts of live poultry rather exceeded the demand for them. The purchase of fruits were not as large or as fine as many of the operators anticipated. Neither oranges, apples, grapes or pears went off as receivers had a right to expect, yet the average trade was large in volume, but a variety of goods, large offerings and low prices, brought about results that did not quite meet expectations.

* * *

The orange market here, as elsewhere, is crowded to death, the receipts being far in excess of the demand. Russets are going at $1.75 and brights at $2 per box, and while these figures look very low they are above the average prices ruling in a majority of the markets, east and west. Apples are still very abundant and cheap and evidently affect the value and movement of oranges.

* * *

A fruit peddler: "I was up at one of those North St. Louis balls some time ago. It was given by a lot of fellows who called themselves the 'Nightblooming Seizers' or something of the kind, although I believe one man ran the whole business, but it would sound better coming from a club. The fellow had dodgers scattered broadcast stating that the most unique and original souvenirs ever given at a ball would be presented to the young ladies on this occasion. The women were wild and guessed all sorts of things from shoestrings to sealskin sacques. There was a regular mob on hand before the opening time, and fifteen minutes before the doors were open the vestibule was so crowded their feet stuck out through the transom. When the anxious female extended her hand for the souvenir after entering a live frog was dropped into her fist."

* * *

The meeting of the Arkansas and Southwest Missouri Growers and Shippers of Fruit which met here last Tuesday to consider the best methods for the distribution of their products, overlooked a matter of vital interest to such a meeting. Tennessee was shipping by carloads at the same time they were, and it appears mainly to the same markets, each the other's principal rival in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Cleveland and other points, the Arkansas people were bent on reaching. Unintentionally they broke those markets on each other because of want of concert of action, each are ignoring the other. The Arkansas and Tennessee shippers should certainly have some understanding; should divide the territory or, at least avoid shipping the same day to the same markets. There was, strangely enough, nobody from Tennessee at that meeting. It is true the A. R. T. Co.'s cars do not penetrate that section, but the Arkansas delegates, who were less interested, should not have overlooked their principal rivals in business, the Tennesseeans, who ship more than double the quantity that leaves Arkansas every season.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise stated. Orders are filled with choice goods and are charged higher.]

Fruits.

Apples—Received, 1,713 bbls; shipped, 755 bbls. The market continues depressed under pressure of liberal arrivals. There was a light inquiry for choice large fruit, while small, inferior and slack-packed fruit was as plentiful and as dull as ever. Geniting range at 90c@$1.10 per bbl for small and poor, $1.15@1.25 for fair and at $1.35 for choice; Ben Davis at $1.40@1.60 for poor to $2.00@2.10 for fancy; winesap at $1.40@1.80; other Western varieties at $1.25@1.50 for good to $1.75@2 for fancy. Eastern Greening at $1.75@1.90, Baldwin and other choice varieties at $2@2.10. Sales: 70 bbls Geniting at $1.35, 1 car Eastern Baldwins at $2.

Grapes—The demand was only fair, the light offerings being fully ample for all requirements. Concords sold at 16@22c; Catawbas, 18@22c, with an occasional small lot of Ives and Isabellas at 16c ⅌ 9-℔ basket.

Quinces—Very little demand, with the offerings fully equal. Sales were made in a small way at $1@1.25 ⅌ bu in bulk. In shipping order higher prices were charged.

California Fruits—Offerings were not excessive, but fully equal to the demand.

Winter Nellis..........$2 75@3 00
Vicar, 40-℔ boxes..........2 00@2 25
Emperors 40-℔ boxes..........3 50@4 00
Vardell, ⅌ 40-℔ boxes..........3 00@3 50
Tokay, 40-℔ boxes..........4 50@5 00
Alemiria, per bbl, medium..........6 00@7 00
Alemiria, per bbl, choice..........7 00@8 00
Alemiria, per bbl, fancy..........8 00@12 00

Grape Fruit—Large offerings, while the demand was light, sales ranging from $3@3.50 per box.

Oranges—The movement shows considerable improvement, and at the present reasonable prices all dealers are looking for a steady increase. Dealers are holding the well-known marks very firm at 50@75c per box above the unknown, nameless sorts liable to show irregular packing which are liable to show decay. We quote:

Mexican..........$2 75@3 00
Louisiana, ⅌ bbl..........4 00@4 50
Louisiana, ⅌ box..........2 00@2 25
Florida, fancy bright as to size, ⅌ box..........1 75@2 10
Florida, russets, as to size, ⅌ box..........1 60@1 80

Lemons—New Messinas are now in the market. Demand while not urgent was good. We quote:

Messina and Palermo, good, ⅌ box..........$4 00@4 50
Choice to fancy, ⅌ box..........4 50@5 50

Bananas—Fancy bunches are billed out on orders at $2@2.25 and choice at $1.50@1.75.

Cocoanuts—On orders, $3.75 ⅌ 100.

Dates—Persian, Hallowe'en in boxes sell at 6c; Siar at 4½c ⅌ ℔; Fard, 60-℔ boxes, 6½c; 10-℔ boxes, 9c.

Cranberries—Cape Cod sell at $8.50@9 per bbl and at $2.75@3 per box for choice, and at $7.50@8 per bbl for common; New Jersey at $2.50@2.75 per box. In a small way from store and on orders 50c per bbl higher.

Dried Fruit—A weak feeling prevails and the demand was not so urgent as of late. Apples hold about steady, while peaches were decidedly dull.

Apples, sun-dried quarters..........3¾@ 4⅛
Apples, evaporated rings..........4½@ 6
Apples, evaporated quarters and sliced..........4¼@ 4¾
Apples, chopped..........1½@ 1¾
Apples, peelings and cores..........¾
Peaches, sun-dried..........2¼@ 2⅝
Peaches, unpeeled evaporated..........3½@ 5
Peaches, peeled evaporated..........10 @12
Raspberries..........16

Nuts.

Pecans—Buyers are going slow as arrivals keep increasing and the feeling was weak, with a downward tendency. Western and Territory range at 7@7½c ⅌ ℔; Texas at 8@9c.

Peanuts—Firm. The range is from 2¼@2¾c for common, 3@3½c for choice and 3¾@4c for fancy.

Hickorynuts—Shelbark, 85@90c ⅌ bu; large, 35@40c.

Walnuts—Quotable at 35@40c ⅌ bu.

Hazelnuts—Quotable at 2@2½c ⅌ ℔.

Chestnuts—Choice, 10c ⅌ ℔; wormy and woolly, 5@8c.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Received, 6,792 bu; shipped, 3,108 bu. Movement very light, both offerings and demand being limited. Dealers have ample stocks on hand, while business is confined to the wants of the local trade. Considerable stock now coming in is touched with frost. Fair quotable at 25@27c per bu, choice at 30@32c and fancy at 35@37c; frosted, worm eaten and small stock less. Light sales of new from Florida were at $2.50 per bu box. Sales: 1 car rose at 30c ⅌ bu on track, 1 car burbank at 35c on track.

Onions—Received 4,399 bu, shipped 912 bu. Firm, with a light movement. Fair red quotable at 65@70c and choice at 72½@75c per bu and at $1.75@1.85 per bbl, yellow at 65@70c per bu, small, soft and inferior stock at 50@60c. Spanish sell in a small way at $1.60@1.75 per crate.

Cabbage—There was more offering. Considerable of the receipts, however, was frosted, and had to be sold at a large discount. Choice to fancy was salable at $10@11 per ton, while frosted sold at a discount, according to condition. On orders $1.25 per crate was the billing price.

Turnips—Home-grown salable on orders at 75c per bbl. Very little consigned offering.

Celery—There was a good, active and unsupplied demand for home-grown, which caused the northern poor to move more readily at slightly advanced prices. We quote: Fancy home-grown 75c@$1.25, medium 40@50c, northern at 25@50c per doz.

Cauliflower—The condition of the offerings was generally poor. For choice and fancy offerings there was a fair demand at $2@2.50 per doz., while frosted or otherwise undesirable was almost unsalable.

New Beans—Fair offerings of new, which were salable at $2.50 per case.

Lettuce—Fair offerings and demand at $1.25 for Southern and $1 for home-grown ⅌ box on orders.

Rutabagas—Dull at 20c ⅌ bu bulk and del. On orders, $1.25 ⅌ bbl. Sale, 1 car in bulk at 20c.

Horseradish—For select stock there was a good active demand at $4.50@5.00 ⅌ bbl of 100 lbs net weight.

Hubbard Squash—Salable at $5@6 ⅌ 100 on orders in shipping condition; $1 ⅌ doz.

Parsnips—Fair demand at $2.25@2.50 ⅌ bbl on orders.

New Peas—Light offering and demand. Sales were made at $2.50 ⅌ crate.

Squash—White summer salable at 40@50c ⅌ doz.

Sauerkraut—On orders; new city make at $3 ⅌ bbl and $1.75 ⅌ half bbl. Extra brands of hand made 50c ⅌ bbl higher.

Beets—Fair demand at $1.50 ⅌ bbl, with offerings fairly ample.

Tomatoes—Slow demand at 75@90c per bu on shipping order.

Sweet Potatoes—Fair offerings, while the demand was only moderate. On orders—Choice home-grown yellow and red Nansemond was salable at $2.25@2.50 for yellow and $2.50@2.75 for red.

Eggs.

Received, 854 cases; shipped, 104 cases. There was a steady, fair inquiry for fresh gathered stock at 22c ⅌ dozen, with the offerings not large of such. There is, however, a great deal of ice-house and otherwise held stock on sale, which ranges 2@5c ⅌ dozen lower, according to quality.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—Received, 37,804 ℔s. Arrivals light and demand light. Trade always does slacken up toward end of the month. There is no surplus of any description save Elgin creamery. Sales ranged:

Creamery, fancy near-by, Neb., Iowa and Wis..........28
Creamery, firsts..........26@27
Creamery, seconds or gathered cream stock..........24@25
Dairy, fancy..........25
Dairy, firsts..........23@24
Dairy, seconds..........18@20
Ladle packed, choice to fancy..........20@22
Ladle packed, common..........15@18
Roll, choice Northern..........17@18
Roll, near-by country stock..........12@15
Country stock in pails, choice fresh..........12@13
Country stock in pails, common..........8@10
Very poor (grease stock)..........3@ 5

Cheese—Unchanged, with a light movement. Wisconsin full cream—Twins, 12c; singles, 12¼c; Young America, 13¼c; Southern Wisconsin and Western, 11@11¼c; skims and near-by make, 7½@8½c; centrifugal, 3@5c. Brick, 12½@13c. Limberger, 11½@12c. Swiss—Choice, 13@14c; No. 2, 10@11c; low grade, 6@8c.

Poultry and Game.

Dressed Poultry—A steadier feeling manifest, though demand was only fair. The offerings were not large of choice, fresh stock, which sold off fairly well, but there was still some rough inferior held stock on sale that was not wanted even at low prices. We quote choice stock:

Turkeys..........10 @11
Chickens, choice..........8
Chickens, large and rough..........6 @ 7
Ducks..........9 @10
Geese, choice fat..........7 @ 7½
Geese, red and poor..........5 @ 6

Live Poultry—Dull and weak. Supply generally in excess of the wants. Prices about the same, though chickens were ruling very dull.

Chickens, mixed old and young..........6½@ 7
Chickens, old roosters..........4
Turkeys..........7½@ 8
Ducks..........6½@ 7
Geese..........4½@ 5

Game—Receipts of all kinds, particularly rabbits and venison, were large. The market was in an overstocked condition on the former. Undrawn quail was in fair request at unchanged prices, but drawn was dragging. All others, while not moving brisk were in fair request. The condition of arrivals was generally good. Choice, sweet stock we quote:

Quail, undrawn, ⅌ doz..........$1 25
Quail, drawn..........75
Prairie chickens, Western, ⅌ doz..........5 50
Prairie chickens, Nebraska..........5 00
Pheasants..........6 00
Snipe..........1 25
Mallard ducks, undrawn..........2 50
Mallard ducks, drawn..........1 75@2 00
Teal ducks..........1 50
Mixed ducks..........1 25
Wild turkeys, toms, ⅌ ℔..........7
Wild turkeys, hens, ⅌ ℔..........6
Woodcock..........5 00
Frog legs..........50
Live pigeons and squabs..........75
Plover..........75
Common rabbits, ⅌ doz..........80@1 00
Jack rabbits, ⅌ doz..........2 00
Squirrels, ⅌ doz..........60
Venison, saddles, ⅌ ℔..........10@11
Venison, carcasses, ⅌ ℔..........7
Opossum, each..........5@ 15

Live Veals—Offerings not large, but fully equal to the demand. Choice small fat was selling slowly at 5c; medium, 4½c; heretics rough and thin, 2½@3c per ℔.

Dressed Veals—Light offerings and demand at 6c per ℔.

Sheep—Salable at 3@3½c and lambs at 4½@5c ⅌ ℔.

Roasting Pigs—Considerable offering for which there was a fair demand at 75c@$1.25 each.

Dressed Hogs—Fair offerings, while the demand was limited; medium-sized were salable in a small way at 4@4½c ⅌ ℔.

Seeds and Castor Beans.

[Flaxseed and castor beans are sold subject to inspection and inspector's weight.]

Grass Seeds—Firm. Demand fair, but offerings light and little doing. Clover ranges at $3.90@4.10 for trashy and weedy to $4.35@4.45 for good; timothy at 90c@$1 for inferior, $1.05@1.10 for fair, and $1.12@1.15 for good bright seed; German millet at 50@55c; Hungarian at 35@40c; red top at 25@30c. Sale: 13 sks timothy at $1.11½.

Flaxseed—Nothing doing. Salable at 89c this side and 90c East side.

Hempseed—Steady, but quiet at $1.35, pure test.

Castor Beans—Quiet and unchanged at $1.77 for prime.

Furs.

More doing with prices ruling steady. Arrivals increasing and the quality improving.

	No. 1 Large.	No. 1 Med.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Raccoon	50	40	30	20	10
Mink	70	55	35	20	10
Fox, red	1 00	80	60	30	15
Fox, gray	50	40	30	20	10
Otter	7 00	5 50	4 00	2 50	75
Beaver	8 00	6 00	4 00	2 50	75
Bear	10 00	7 50	5 00	2 50	75
Wolf, prairie	75	60	40	20	10
Wolf, timber	2 00	1 25	75	40	15
Badger	75	60	40	20	10

Skunk, black, prime	75	Civet cat	5@15
Short stripe, prime	55	Opossum	5@10
Narrow stripe, pr'e.	30	Muskrat	5@15
Broad stripe&white	10	Wildcat	10@30
Territory round	25@35	House cat	10

Northern range 10@15 per cent higher and extreme Southern 15@25 per cent lower. For open mink, fox, otter, skunk, civet cat, opossum and muskrat 10@15 per cent is deducted; others are preferred open; all scabs are worthless, as are also ground hog, rabbit and squirrel skins.

Hides, Feathers, Pelts, Etc.

Hides—Steady under local competition.

Green salted, No. 1 cured..........4¾
Green salted, No. 2 and bulls..........3¾
Uncured and part cured ½@¾c less.
Dry flint, No. 1..........9¼
Dry flint, No. 2 and skins..........7
Dry flint, bulls..........6½
Dry salted, No. 1..........6½
Dry salted, No. 2 and skins..........5
Glue stock, green and dry..........2 @4
Round, green salted, Southern, Tex. and Ark..........3¾ @4¼
Round, green salted, Missouri & similar stock..........4½
Partly selected, dry flint, 10 ℔s and upward..........8 @8½
Partly selected, dry flint, skins and bulls..........6½ @7
Partly selected, dry culls and glue stock..........4

Feathers—Strong and in demand. We quote: Prime live geese—In large sacks at 41c; in small sacks at 42c; quilly, damp and unripe, 35@39c; prime gray, 37c. Old XXX, 18@20c; XX, 27@29c; X, 35@37c; duck, dark, 25c; white, 35c; chicken, dry picked, 4c; turkey, body, 2c, wing, 13c; tail, 18c; wing and tail, mixed, 15c; tare, 3@10c per cent.

Sheep Pelts—Unchanged. Green—Shearlings, 30@50c; long-wooled do and lambs, 65@75c; choice long-wooled, medium-sized, 75c@$1; large, nominal at $1.25@1.35; dry, 10@20c less; dry fallen skins, 11@12c.

Deerskins—Firm. Prime flint, 29@30c; damaged, meaty, green, etc., half price; antelope, 17c; goat, 15@25c.

Tallow—Prime country, 4¼c; choice cake, 4⅜c; No. 2, 3½@3¾c.

Grease—Brown, 2½@3c; yellow, 3¼@3⅝c; white, 3¾@4½c. These prices are for small country lots in irregular packages.

Beeswax—Prime, 24c; adulterated and burnt, half price and less.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.50@2.65, choice large worth more; seneca, 25@26c; snake, 15c; golden seal, 15@17c; mayapple, 1½@2c; blue flag, 5c; pink, 15c; blood, 2c; bitter sweet bark, 5@6c; golden thread, 16c; lady slipper, 7c; black, 5c; angelica, 5@6c; wahoo, bark of tree, 5c; bark of root, 10@11c.

Wool.

Received to-day 136,978 lbs, during the week 245,631 lbs; shipped to-day 19,545 lbs, during the week, 516,968 lbs. There is an increased movement noticeable in all the principal markets of the country, which, however, is mainly due to concessions in prices, and is therefore an evidence rather of weakness than strength. A sale in the East of 500,000 lbs Montana fine medium wool at a price equivalent to less than 18c net cash in St. Louis is an evidence that holders have decided to accept best offers obtainable. The London sales opened with a decline of 5 per cent on inferior stock, though the better grades were fairly well sustained.

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bright medium	Braid to coarse	Low sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc	22	19@20	16@17
Kansas and Nebraska	19 @20	15@16	11@13
Texas and Indian Ter... 8 to 12 mo	22 @22½	18@19	15@16
Texas and Indian Ter... 4 to 6 mo.	19 @20	14@15	11@12
Colo., Utah, N. Mex., etc	19 @20	16@17	13@15
Montana, Wyoming, etc.	20 @21	17@18	15@16

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FINE. Light.	FINE. Heavy.
Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, etc	19 @20	12 @13
Kansas and Nebraska	16 @17	12 @13
Texas and Indian Territory 8 to 12 mo.	19 @20	14 @15
Texas and Indian Territory 4 to 6 mo.	17 @18	16 @17
Colorado, Utah, New Mex., etc	17 @18	13 @14
Montana, Wyoming, etc.	18 @19	15 @17

Tub—Choice, 31@31½c; inferior, 25@30c; black, 3@5c off. Sacks—Texas, 3-℔s tare, 10c; regular long sks 3½-℔s, 15c. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 4@5c off. Hard, burry, etc.—12½c ⅌ ℔ for Southern to 14½c for Missouri.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Broom Corn—There is no doubt that there is a great shortage in the supply, as the stock is virtually all out of the country. Manufacturers more disposed to concede to the demands of holders. Common ranges at 3@3½c, prime at 4@4½c, choice at 5@5½c; fancy hurl and dwarf higher, while damaged and crooked sells for half price. Sales: 1 car common and trashy at 3c, 1 car crooked hurl mixed at 3½c, 1 car pale green self-working at 4.37c, 1 car self-working at 4¼c, 1 car do at 4⅜c, 1 c[illegible] at 4½c, 1 car covers and hurl at 5c.

Popcorn—New, [illegible] ⅌ ℔; old, 1@1½c for mixed to 1½@2c for white [illegible] 2½@3c.

Moss—Choice [illegible] @4c; brown, 3@3½c; gray and brown mixed [illegible] @3c; gray, 2@2½c; country machine picked—XXXX, 6c; XXX, 5½c; XX, 4½c; X, 4@4½c.

Scrap Iron and Metals—Wrought, 70c; heavy cast, trimmings, plow and steel, 40c; stove plate, 30c; malleable and burnt, 20c. Brass—Heavy, 8c; light, 3¾c; copper, 8½c; lead, 3¼c; zinc, 2¾c; pewter, 9c.

Hemp—Missouri undressed nominal at $80@85 ⅌ ton.

Balingstuff—Bagging, 1½-℔, 5¾c; 1¾-℔, 6¼c; 2-℔, 6¾c; 2¼-℔, 7¼c. Hemp twine, 10c; iron cotton ties, $1.35@1.40.

White Beans—Country lots are meeting with slow sale as most of the arrivals are weevily and poor. The range is from 75c@$1 ⅌ bu for very poor to $1.25@1.50 for fair to choice. Eastern hand-picked [illegible] beans job from store at $1.85@1.90.

Dried Green Peas—Jobbing at $1.00. Scotch at $1.10.

Rags, etc.—Country mixed rags, 75c; old rubber, 2c; old rope, $1.75 for No. 1 and 75c for No. 2.

Bones—Half green slaughter-house, $8@10; junk bones, $11@12; mixed, skinny and partially bleached, $12@13; half bleached, clean and dry, $15@16; bleached and dry, $17 per ton.

Honey—Dark to fair near-by sells at 10@14c, inferior and broken at 6@9c, choice Northern white clover at 16@18c. Extracted and strained at 5@6c in barrels and 7@8c in cans.

Cider—New York sells at $5.50 ⅌ bbl, $3.25 ⅌ ½-bbl and 20c ⅌ gallon casks. Western at $4@4.50 ⅌ bbl.

Sorghum—Quotable at 25@28c ⅌ gal.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 6c; 2½-bu, 6¾c; 2¾-bu, 7c; 3-bu, 7½c; 4-bu, 8¼c; 5-bu, 9c; 6-bu, [illegible]c; 7-bu, 9½c. Cotton seamless, 13@21c; flour, 98-℔, 6¾c; 200-℔, 14@23c; wool at 20@30c; Texas 6-ft bags, 24½c.

Oil—Linseed oil, raw, 35c; boiled, 38c. Castor oil, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c. Cotton seed oil, summer yellow, 35c; white, 36c; winter yellow, 39c; white, 40c. Turpentine, 42c.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 85c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; black oil, 50c; vinegar, 60c; molasses, 30c; whisky, iron hoop, 65c; wood hoop, 40c.; half barrels, iron hoop, 35c.

Salt—Domestic, 95c ⅌ bbl this side and 90c east side. Small lots 5c higher.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops, hoosier flour bbls, $3.50@4; cooper flour bbls, $4.50@5.00; flour half-bbls, $2.50@3. Pork bbls—Oak, $6@8; hickory, $8@10. Lard—tierces—Oak, $8; hickory, $10. Staves—Flour bbl, $6.50; culls or seconds, $4@4.50; beer kegs, $16@18; lard, tcs, $22; pork bbls, $16. Heading—Flour bbls, 4¼c ⅌ set.

Shaved Hoops—Sales: 1 car Hoosier-shaved flour bbls at $3.50, 1 car No. 2 cooper-shaved flour bbls at $4.50, 1 car No. 1 cooper-shaved flour bbls at $5 on East trk.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, round hoops, 32c; flat hoops, 28c; half-bbls, 22½c; produce bbls, 23c; meal bbls, 25c; pork bbls, 87½c; half-bbls, 65c; lard tcs, $1.05; half-tcs, 70c; kegs, 25c.

ST. LOUIS GROCERY MARKET.

Reported by the Greeley-Burnham Grocer Co.

Established 1838.

Trade is holding up remarkably and the demand for groceries continues to be very brisk. The advance in sugar, consequent upon the reduction of estimates of the European beet crop and of the West Indian cane crop, seems to have reached its climax, and for the last few days the feeling is somewhat easier, resulting in a decline of ⅛c on granulated. We now quote at 4⅜c. The previous estimates of this year's production of sugar have been exceedingly large, but with the heavy reduction now reported by statisticians, extremely low prices are not probable. For the present the market is likely to be a steady one.

With the re-establishment of order in Brazil the excitement in coffee has somewhat abated and the advance has stopped. The feeling is somewhat easier, but there has been no decline in quotations established. The demand for coffee is unusually large.

For dried fruits and all seasonable and holiday goods there is active request and prices are well maintained.

Canned goods continue to move out freely and at firm prices.

[Owing to lack of space this price list will be divided into two parts, which will appear on alternate days, the entire price list appearing in Sunday's issue.]

We solicit the orders of merchants only, and can entertain no orders from consumers. Correspondence with country dealers invited.

Our 28-page complete price list of groceries, woodenware, wagons, buggies, sewing machines, etc., will be sent gratuitously to merchants on application.

Sugar—Granulated, 4⅜c; powdered, 5c; fine powdered, 5¼c; cut loaf, 5c; yellow, 3¾@4 3-16c.

Coffee—Green—O. G. Java, 27@30c; Mocha, 29c; peaberry, 22c; fancy dark Rio, 19½c; choice, 18½c; prime, 18c; good, 17c; fair, 16½c; common, 15½c.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle, Lion and "1838," 1-℔ pkgs, 20 40-100c; Buffalo, 130-℔ bags, 21½c; Sultan, 130-℔ bags, 20½c; Phoenix, 130-℔ bags, 20c; Challenge, 130-℔ bags, 19½c; No. 99, 130-℔ bags, 18½c; No. 18, 130-℔ bags, 17½c; D. H. & Co., Java and Mocha, 50-℔ and 3-℔ tins, 32c.

Molasses—St. James—Fancy, new crop, 41c; H. B., fancy, 37c; St. George, choice, 35c; Eliza, prime, 33c; A. H. G., good, 31c; E. A. W., fair, 26c.

Syrup—Sugar—Buffalo, fancy, 45c; brilliant, choice, 38c; diamond drips, prime, 35c; crown, good, 30c; corn, 22c; sorghum, 31@35c.

Rice—Fancy, 6¼c; choice, 6c; prime, 5½c; good, 5¼c.

Coal Oil—150 deg., 8¼c; Buffalo, 9c; Elaine, 17½c; gasoline, 8½c.

Canned Fruits—Apples, 3s, 85c; gal., $2.75; blackberries, 2s, 77½c; cherries, 2s, 85c; gooseberries, 2s, $1.02½; peaches, 2s, seds, 90c; 3s, seds, $1.20; 3s, stds, white, $1.50; yellow, $1.60; 3s, pie, 90c; pineapple, std, 2s, $1.30; Buffalo, 2s, $2.20; grated, 2s, $2.50; raspberries, 2s, $1.25; strawberries, 2s, $1.20.

California Fruit—Apricots, $1.80@1.85; blackberries, $2.50; cherries, white, $2.65; black, $2.45; egg plums, $1.80; green gages, $1.80; Crawford peaches, $2.15; pears, $2.30; raspberries, $3.

Canned Vegetables—Asparagus, $2.50; baked beans, $1.30@1.50; lima beans, 90c; string beans, 70c; corn, Western, 90c@$1; Maine corn, $1.20@1.50; peas, mft., 90c; early June, $1.15; ext. sft., $1.85; pumpkin, 3s, 70c; sucotash, $1; tomatoes, 2s, 75c; 3s, 90c; Buffalo, 3s, 95c.

Canned Fish—Clams, $1; codfish balls, 2s, $2.00; crabs, 1s, $2.25; 2s, $3.25; lobsters, 1s, $2.10; mackerel, 1s, 90c; genuine, $1.22½; oysters, 1s, 97½c; 2s, $1.85@1.97½; shrimps, 1½s, $2.40; salmon, Alaska, $1.05@1.25; Columbia River, $1.30@1.65; whitefish, 1s, $1.25; 2s, $2.40; sardines, American, ¼s, $4; mustard, ¾s, $3.30; imported, $9.50@15.

Canned Meats—Chipped beef, 1s, $2; corned beef, 1s, $1; 2s, $1.75; chicken, 2s, $1.50; 10-oz, potted, $2.85; chilliconcarnes, 2s, $2.25; duck, 10-oz, $3; ham, 5-oz, 65c; 10-oz, $1.20; pigs' feet, 1½s, $1.25; sausage, 1s, ham, $2.70; 1s, Vienna, $1.95; tongue, 5-oz, 65c; 10-oz, $1.20; turkey, 10-oz, $2.90.

Preserves—30-℔ pails, 8c; 5-℔ pails, ⅌ doz, $6.50.

Condensed Milk—Eagle, $7.35; Crown, $6.10; Dime, $3.35.

Ammunition—Powder, 25-℔ kegs, $5.50; shot, patent, 25-℔ bags, $1.50; Ely Caps, ⅌ M, 60c; U. M. C. ⅌ M, 50c; G. D., ⅌ M, 34c.

Baking Powder—Price's 1-℔s, $4.75; ½-℔s, $2.50; ¼-℔s, $1.35; Royal, 1-℔s $4.90; ½-℔s $2.50; ¼-℔s, $1.75; Buffalo, 1-℔s, 2.60; ½-℔s, $1.50; ¼-℔s, 80c; Town Talk, 1-℔s, $1.25; U. S. A., 1-℔s, $3.50; 12-oz., $2.75; ½-℔s, $1.90; 6-oz., $1.45; ¼-℔s, $1; 3-oz., 80c.

Beans—Navy, $2.00; medium, $1.95; lima, ⅌ ℔, 4¾c.

Flour—G. B. G. Co.'s "Best" roller patents, $5.25; extra fancy, $4.75; fancy, $4.30; choice family, $3.90. Rye, $5.30; K. D. meal, $2.75; hominy, $3.25; grits, $3.25. Buckwheat, pure, $6.15; patent, $5.00.

Candles—Star, 9½c; hotel, 11c; paraffine, 11@13c.

Chocolate—Baker's premium, 34c; sweet, 23c.

Cocoa—Van Houten's, 1-℔, 72c; ½-℔s, 80c; ¼-℔s, 80c; ⅛-℔s, 96c; Epps', ¼-℔s, 37c.

Candies—Stick, 6¾c; mixed, 7@12c.

Cider—$6@7.50 ⅌ bbl.

Cheese—Young American, 14¾c; Wisconsin full-cream, 13½c; New York factory, 9c; imported Swiss, 28@29c; Edam $11 ⅌ doz.

Cocoanut—Perfection, 15-℔ box, ½-℔ and 1-℔ assorted, 25c; 20-℔ pails, 15c.

Crackers—Soda, 6½c; gingersnaps, 8½c; cream, 8½c; sugar, 8½c; cakes and jumbles, 12½c.

Extracts—Buffalo, 2-oz lemon, $1.15; 2-oz vanilla, $1.75; Oriental, 2-oz lemon, 65c; 2-oz vanilla, 90c.

Farinaceous Goods—Barley, 4½c; cracked wheat, bbls, $7; cases, $3.75; oatmeal, Buffalo, bbls, $5.50; cases, $3; pears, green, per bu. $1.20; rolled oats, Buffalo, bbls, $5.50; cases, $3; tapioca, 6½c.

Dried Fruits, Domestic—Apples, 4½@4¾c; evaporated, 8c; peaches, ½s, 3½c; blackberries, 4⅝c; raspberries, 18¾c; pitted cherries, 10½c; California evaporated peaches, 9c; apricots, 10½c; prunes, 7½@9c.

Dried Fruits, Foreign—Currants, casks, 5c; cases, 7c; citron, 23c; dates, Fard, 12-lb boxes, 9c; 65-lb boxes, 7c; Persian, 7c; figs, 14@16c; grapes, 5¼c; lemon peel, 11c; prunes, Turkish, bbls, 6c; Sultana, 11@15c; California raisins, muscatel, $1.80@2.30; L. L., $2.00@2.50.

Jelly—30-lb pails, 3c; 5-lb pails, ⅌ doz, $3.50; tumblers, 55c; ½ wine glass, 55c; schooner, $2; 3-lb tins, $1.60.

Lye—Greenwich, $3.25; saponifier, $3.25; Buffalo, $2.90; Imperial, $2.25; Star, $1.65.

Potash—Babbitt's, $2; Buffalo, $1.50; Crescent, $1.20.

Macaroni—Domestic—20 lbs, $1.15; 10 lbs, 60c. Imported Marcellini, French, 12c.

Vermicelli—Domestic—20 lbs, $1.15; 10 lbs, 60c. Imported Marcellini, 12½c.

Matches—No. 1, 95c; No. 2, $1.30; parlor No. 2, $1.60.

Nails—Steel, $1.85 rate; wire, $2.25 rate.

Nuts—Tarragona almonds, 16c; Brazil, 6½c; filberts, 10¾c; walnuts, 13c; pecans, extra large, 18½c; large, 14½c; medium, 11½c; peanuts, fancy Virginia, 5½c.

Olives—10-oz, per doz, $2.50; 10-oz, $3.25; 27-oz, $4.25.

Olive Oil—Mottet, pts, per case, $9; qts, per case, $8.

Pickles—Pts, 65c; qts, $1.25; ½-gal, $1.65; gal, $2.85; bbls, medium, $4; small, $5; gherkins, $6.

Sauces and Condiments—Wooster, 85c; Lee & Perrin, ½-pts, $2.65; pts, $4.75; qts, $8.50; ½-pts, Red Ring, 60c; pts, $1.35; Durkee's salad dressing, small, $5.30; large, $4.55. Tomato catsup, high grade, ½-pts, $1.25; pts, $2.10; qts, $3.25.

Teas—Gunpowder, 28@65c; Young Hyson, 20c; English Breakfast, 18@45c; Oolong, 17@60c; Imperial, 25@45c; Japan, 10@40c; Royal Mixture, 35c; Hoonan, 35c; He-no, 50c. Write for samples, stating about the price of goods desired.

Vinegar—Extra family, 14c; imperial, 11c.

Washblue—Dry No. 1, $1.75; No. 2, $2.50; liquid, 2-oz Buffalo, $3; 4-oz, $4.50; 8-oz, $7; 16-oz, $11.50.

Washing Powder—Babbitt's 1776, $3.75; pearline, $3.75; soapine, $3.74.

Yeast Cake—Magic, $1.75; yeast, $1.08.

Axle Grease—Frazier's, $3; Diamond, $1.50.

Barrel Covers—21-in., $1.75; 19-in., $1.50.

Baskets—Elm market, 35c; open willow market, nested, $3.25. Clothes—14-in., $6; 16-in., $7; 18-in., $8.25. Bamboo delivery—No. 2, $4.50; No. 3, $5.25. Lunch—Qt., 55c; 2 qts., 60c; 3 qts., 70c. Fancy, $2.50@4.50.

Blacking—Bixby's No. 1, 23c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 45c. Genuine T. M., small, 50c; med., 95c; large, $1.15. Shoe polish, 90c.

Brooms—Parlor, $3.25; No. 1, $2.70; No. 2, $2.35; No. 3, $2.05; No. 4, $1.65.

Cordage—Sisel rope, 7¾c; cotton twine, 17@22c; No. 1 lampwick, 35c; No. 2, 50c; candlewick, 22c.

Woodenware—Butter trays—No. 1, $1.35; No. 2, $1.55. Butter prints, 75c. Can-openers—Sensible, ⅌ doz, $1; Wheeler's patent, each 35c. Playing cards, No. 999, 60c. Cheese safes—Round, $1.75; squares, two-story, $3.25. Chopping trays, 18-inch, $2.50. Clothes pins, 5 gross, 50c. Coffee-mills—Wilson's $2; box, $3.25@7. Feather dusters, —10-inch to 16-inch, 25@60c. Cedar faucets, 55c. Mollasses gates, 1¼-inch bore, $2.50; self-measuring, $2.25. Candy jars—½-gal, $1.60; 1-gal, $3. Step-ladders, $1.25@2.25. Sugar buckets—Small, $3; medium, $3.50; large, $4; paper pails, $2.25; star fiber, $4.05; 2-hoop, $1.35; 3-hoop, $1.60; cedar, $4.25@5.75. Measures—½-bu, $2.25; peck, $2. Oil cans—1-gal, each, 25c; 5-gal, each, 44c; 10-gal, each, 72c. Oil tanks—Crescent, 60-gal, $6 No. 1, Ereeman's scoops, $1.80; No. 2, $2.20; No. 3, $3. Fourley's patent sugar scoops, No. 4, each, 30c. Shot cases, eight compartments each, $3.50. Stove polish—Buffalo, large, $4.50 ⅌ gross, small, $3.60. Sieves—14 and 16 inchos, 90c; Hunter's $2. Twine-holders—Hanging, 35c; bee-hives, 50c. Well buckets, wrought ear, $2.75. Wash boards—Pioneer, single, $1.30; Buffalo, single, $1.85; double, $2.50; North Star, double, $3.25; cash drawer, $2; bunghole borers, $1.75; cotton mops, $2.50; funnels, tin, sets of five, 50c; fruit augers, $1.25; liquid measure, per set, 80c; mop handles, 90c; mousetraps, 15 per doz holes, rolling pins, 90c; tobacco cutters, 75@$1.25; toothpicks, per box, 3½c.

Cigars—Imported, $90@130; Domestic, Powell Smith & Co.'s Perfectos, $70; P. S. & Co.'s Conchas, $60; Smokettes, $35; Grand Republic Cigarros, $35; Mystic Twist, $30; Bonita, $25; Eagle Rock, $25; Gilt Edge, $25; Ocean Palace, $20; American Beauties, $16; Best of All, $12; Bengal Cheroots, $15; Virginia Swells Cheroots, $13.50.

Tobacco—Golden Thread, fine cut, 64c; "1838," 3c; Piper Heidsieck, 58c; Forest Rose Natural Leaf, 42c; Climax, 41c; Star, 41c; Horseshoe, 38c; Something Good, 38c; Peach Pie, 25c; Quality and Quantity, 24c; Little Perk Twist, 24c; Loan Jack, $1.20; Old Judge, 90c; Greenback, 30c; G— Whiz Durham, ⅛-℔, 25c; Duke's Mixture, ⅛ and ¼-℔, 30c; Orphan Boy, 28½c; Meerschaum, 28c; Old Style, 20c.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO Nov. 28.—Trade light to-day, and market quiet; in fact dull most of the session. The opening was strong and the market soon developed weakness and prices ruled lower. There was no outside support, speculation seemed lacking and with shorts apparently pretty well covered the market acted heavy. There was a lack of news and nothing special to give life to the market either one way, or the other. There was more or less changing over included in the day's business.

Corn—There was a fair trade at lower prices, a weaker feeling prevailing, due largely to the clear, colder weather and liberal receipts. Operators appeared a little more disposed to sell, while the demand was hardly as urgent as lately noted.

Oats—Weaker and lower with fair trading and market closed tame at about inside figures. The decline was in sympathy with corn and the slight increase in the offerings.

Hog products—Rather more life manifested in the market for hog products, but the feeling was weaker and the prices ruled lower on all the leading articles. The receipts of hogs was liberal for the closing day of the week, with prospects favoring a good supply next week, and this encouraged rather more selling for future delivery largely by manufacturers. Hogs were selling at lower prices, and this was a weak feature. Shorts accepted fair quantities of products at the decline of prices, especially of the near deliveries. Trading was largely on local account. Outside orders rather light. The receipts of products are gradually increasing, interior packers making preparations for their deliveries on Dec. contracts. The shipments of all kinds of products were fairly liberal, but hardly up to the average of the previous days of the week. Eastern markets were dull and weak, but foreign reports indicated considerable steadiness. The speculative market closed rather tame at nearly inside prices. The shipping demand was fair and offerings moderately free. Trading was rather light, buyers and sellers being somewhat apart in views. Sales reflected no particular change in prices.

The opening, range and closing prices were as follows:

	Opening.	Range.	Closing.
WHEAT.			
Nov.	92½	92⅝@91¼	91¾
Dec.	93	93⅛@92¼	92⅜
May	100	100⅛@ 99⅛	99¼
CORN.			
Nov	70	70 @66	68
Year	47⅜	47⅜@46½	46⅞
May	43⅛	43⅛@42⅞	42⅞
OATS.			
Nov	..	33½@33¼	33¼
Dec.	32	32 @31⅞	31⅞
May	32¾	32⅝@32⅜	32⅜
PORK.			
Dec.	8.50	8.50 @ 8.25	8.27½
Jan	11.30	11.30@11.12½	11.15
May	11.67½	11.52½	....
LARD.			
Dec.	6.15	6.15 @ 6.05	6.05
Jan.	6.27½	6.27½@ 6.17½	6.20
May	6.55	6.57½@ 6.47½	6.50
RIBS.			
Dec.	5.65	5.65 @ 5.55	5.55
Jan	5.72½	5.72½@ 5.60	5.60
May	6.00	6.00 @ 5.90	5.90

Estimated receipts for the day 25,000, quality fair.

left over about 8,000, market rather active on packing and shipping account. Sales ranged $2.40@2.50, pigs $3.35@3.70, light $2.65@3.80, rough packing $3.60@4.00, mixed $3.85@4.15, heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 1,400 head; quality fair, market rather quiet on local and shipping account; prices unchanged. Quotations ranged at $5.80@6.20; extra shipping steers, $5.10@5.75; good to choice do, $4.10@4.90; fair to good, $3@4; common to medium do, $3.40@4.35; butcher steers, $1.80@2.60; stockers, $2@3; Texans, $3.00@4.25; rangers, $2.25@3.40; feeders, $3.50@5.25; cows, $1.75@2.75; bulls, etc., $2.25@5.25; veal calves, $5.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day 1,500; quality rather good; market quiet; quotations ranged at $3.50@4.75, $3.50@5 Westerns, and $3.50@5.25 lambs. Other meats dealing only fairly active; offerings moderately large and demand fair; green meats in moderate request and prices rather steady; pickled meats called for moderately, and prices fairly well supported; dry salt meats in demand chiefly in the way of filling export orders. Prices rather favored buyers. Smoked meats in rather light demand and prices comparatively steady.

Flour—There was very little call from either the local trade or shippers. Sales limited and market rather dull. Prices rather steady.

SHOES for everybody. Naylor's Rochester best $5 hand-turned shoes for ladies $3.50. Cheaper grades, as low as $1. Children's Shoes, 25 cents to the best.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

THE MULLANPHY INVESTIGATION.

Some Sharp Dialogue Between Chairman Cole and Secretary Finney.

The Mullanphy investigation so far has shown nothing more startling than the vogue of a very careless system of book-keeping in the office of the board for years past. This does not satisfy Councilman Nelson Cole, who is the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, and seems either to be disappointed that he has not discovered something positively dishonest or else he is unreasonably vexed at the difficulties the committee is meeting on account of the loss of records. He came to the meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon in a very bad humor, fifteen minutes late. He snapped at an inoffensive German reporter who rallied him upon his tardiness, and when President John McFall ventured a jocular address to him returned the coldest of stares through his gold-rimmed eye-glasses. "We've got a list of the property Bryan Mullanphy gave the city, Mr. McFall," said he stiffly, "and what we want to know from you is what you've got now. If you've got away with any of it we want to know what authority you had for it."

Chairman Cole then went into the committee room, where he was soon joined by Councilman W. T. Anderson. Secretary John D. Finney sat in a corner smoking cigars and smiling during the whole session. He had been made a grandfather that morning, and he wanted to be on good terms with everybody. Had he been in a less beatific frame of mind Chairman Cole's manner towards him which was always rude and often even insulting, would have led to some sharp language. Once he took cigars from his pocket and laid them on the table before Chairman Cole and Councilman Anderson. Councilman Anderson took his and lit it. Chairman Cole tossed his off to one side. "I got an anonymous communication last night asking me to investigate this very matter," said he.

Again, the question of the board's leases to tenants was up, and Secretary Finney said that the improvements on leased property, according to leases, reverted to the fund when the leases expired unless the board allowed the owners to sell them to those who succeeded them.

Chairman Cole said this amounted to a continuous lease and irritated the Secretary out of his placidity. "The fact is," said he, "the board used its judgment and did in this matter about as it pleased."

"That's just what I supposed," said Chairman Cole.

The investigation lasted two hours. Assistant Secretary Peter J. Wegman took his books and accounted for all the lots on Chairman Cole's line that couldn't be found on record at the last meeting. Most of them had been sold. Chairman Cole wanted to know the number of the ordinance under which the board had disposed of them, and got angry when Secretary Finney told him the board didn't keep the numbers on its books. He was displeased, too, when Assistant Secretary Wegman told him he was not able to give the prices paid for the property, and told him with much asperity that the books showing these figures must be brought up at the next meeting.

The investigation will be resumed next Saturday.

A SHOE CHRISTMAS.

A Plan for a Big Christmas for Poor Children This Year.

The Sunday-school Union at its last meeting, acting upon the suggestion of its President, Mr. W. H. McClain, appointed a committee of five to take under consideration the giving of a Christmas entertainment at the Exposition Music Hall on Christmas day for the benefit of the poor children.

The following were appointed as members of the committee: Lewis F. Lindsay, P. M. Hanson, John Q. McCanne, Elmer E. Lacey and A. C. Stewart. At the meeting of the committee held last evening it was decided to provide a good practical Christmas entertainment, and present some gift to the children that would be of actual benefit to them and not be a waste of money for candy, pop corn and such things.

The following plan was proposed, to be brought before the Superintendents' Union on Monday evening next for its consideration:

1. An entertainment of a Christian character at Music Hall, at 2 o'clock on Christmas, for poor children only—boys and girls from 5 to 12 years. Tickets for the hall admitting such children will be distributed through the various missions and House-to-house Visitation Committee. The entertainment to consist of songs by a section of the Sunday-school chorus, with solos and recitations and songs by the poor children in concert.

At the close of the entertainment each child will be presented with a ticket that will entitle it to a pair of "Christmas shoes." It is expected that a small army of shoe salesmen will volunteer their services for the afternoon, and each of the children will be fitted before they leave the building, with a pair of good, serviceable shoes, which they will be expected to wear home, taking their old shoes in their hand; this will prevent the loss of the shoes by theft or otherwise; with the shoes they will receive a small gift of some kind. It is not generally known that poor children between 5 and 12 years of age are the real sufferers in the winter season; all over 12 years of age get what they need, because most of them can earn wages then, but the little ones have to remain at home.

On the evening of Christmas Day an entertainment on a larger scale will be given to the general public, to which an admission fee will be charged. This fee will defray the expenses of the hall, band, printing, etc., the shoe fund being kept entirely separate. Every donation of $1 to this fund will provide some poor child with a pair of shoes. Churches, Sunday-schools, Sunday-school classes, Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth League branches and in fact all church societies as well as individuals will make Christmas gifts for this purpose to this fund, from $1 to $100 or more, and every dollar so raised will furnish a pair of shoes.

The question is asked: "How many pairs of shoes will each society pay for?" This will not stop here, but the same plan will be pursued with business houses, salesmen and employes, as well as individuals.

As a fitting climax to all of this, all those who attend the evening entertainment will be expected to bring with them a donation of food, clothing, etc., from a potato to a ton of coal, a sack of flour, or an overcoat or cloak, for some poor boy or girl.

The general plan for all this work will be broad and take into its working force a small army of earnest Christian workers from all sections of the city. Should this plan be adopted by the union and meet with the hearty indorsement it deserves, the committee feel confident it will be sustained by the general public as one of the many blessings resulting from the work of the Sunday-school Union.

Do not forget Mermod & Jaccard's grand opening to-morrow and Tuesday, Broadway and Locust.

Do not forget to ask for the memorandum booklet, "Seasonable Thoughts."

Incorporated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—The B. F. Pratt Cooperage Co. of Covington, Ky., was incorporated under the laws of Arkansas to-day. The capital stock is $50,000. B. F. Pratt, A. Block and A. G. Simrall are directors.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is the family benefactor. 25c a bottle.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

UPS AND DOWNS OF WALL STREET FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Coal Stocks Cut a Figure—Rock Island's New Securities—Easy Money and Large Business Looked for in the Early New Year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Everything in the stock market early in the week hinged upon the deliberations of the coal sales agents. The bears had talked so confidently about a smash-up of the anthracite coal combine that many operators looked upon their sayings as gospel and acted accordingly. The result was a considerable addition to the outstanding short interest in Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson and Reading. Had the market been at all active the bears would have "cornered" themselves, but as it was the oversold condition of the shares simply brought about a smart rally. The coal men met on Tuesday and without any ado agreed upon a reduced output for December. The condition of the trade was such that unlimited production might have proved fatal to the maintenance of peace. The representatives of the various companies, fortunately for themselves, accepted the situation and curtailed production to 3,250,000 tons, including the output of the Pennsylvania and Ontario & Western, which amounts to about 500,000 tons a month. The reduction, agreed to as it was without friction, showed pretty conclusively that the managers looked upon a continuance of harmonious relations as the one great consideration, and were guided entirely by this view. The favorable turn of affairs in the coal trade was followed by the suspension of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co. This trouble was apparently known to certain bull operators who held back pending developments. On Friday morning there was some pressure to sell and prices yielded slightly all around, but a rally quickly ensued, and speculation showed a stubborn front, because favorable outside conditions outweigh all minor considerations.

The Washington building party have been foremost in attempting to check the efforts to advance prices for stocks, and their retirement means the withdrawal of a contingent which has been operating on the bear side to an extent out of all proportion to its means and prestige. Before the public comes in the professionals will surely make an effort to get prices on a higher range. They rarely fail to discount events, whether they be favorable to the bull or bear side of the account. At present there is an abundance of money, the banks are in good condition and gold continues to flow this way from Europe. Poor railroad earnings are the exception, while some of the leading systems report gains on the receipts of 1890, which surprise their most sanguine friends. The approaching December interest and dividend payments ought to stimulate the demand for bonds, which have been remarkably firm of late. Some have already appreciated materially, and brokers are picking up the better grade in anticipation of the inquiry which is expected to follow in the wake of the still heavier disbursements in January.

The Rock Island new 5 per cent debentures, $2,000,000 of which were listed on Wednesday, were traded in for the first time yesterday at 95. It is known that certain firms stood ready to take $3,000,000, but the company declined to sell, on the ground that it is in easy financial position, and that it is assured of all the traffic it can handle for eighteen months to come. Five per cent bonds of representative railroads are not secured easily below par, and hence there was a good deal of competition among the bankers for the debentures issued by the Rock Island company.

Very easy money and a big bond market are looked for early in the new year. So far as speculation in stocks is concerned, the preponderance of sentiment is bullish unless fresh troubles follow in the wake of the Field-Lindley failure there seems to be nothing in the way of a gradual hardening of prices, even though business should not pick up materially.

There is no pressure of long stock on the market, and it will take something out of the ordinary to frighten holders so long as they feel assured that there is a reasonable prospect of increased dividends. Money on call was nominally 3 per cent. Domestic exchange on New York is quoted at 10@17 cents premium in Boston and 25 cents premium in Chicago and St. Louis. The sub-Treasury was $578,476 debtor at the Clearing-house. The national banks hold $19,186,848 Government funds. On Friday it gained $185,000 and shipped $205,800. Its available balance is $136,260,780. Warrants for $900,000 for the payment of pensions.

The bank statement was favorable, showing an increase in reserve of $1,559,600, which brings the surplus up to $14,882,350 in excess of the 25 per cent required by law. The gain in cash was $2,807,400, of which $2,188,300 was in legal tender. Loans were expanded $3,848,400 and the deposit line increased $4,991,200.

THE LIST.

Following are the fluctuations in the leading stocks:

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American Cotton Oil Trust	29½	29⅜	29⅝
Chicago Gas Trust	60⅞	59	59⅛
American Sugar Refinery			
Lead Trust	16⅝	16½	16⅝
Atchison	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100½	101⅛	101⅛
Northwestern, common	117⅝	117¼	117¼
Northwestern, preferred			
Rock Island	84	84	84
St. Paul, common	76⅝	76¼	76½
Silver Bullion	94½	94¾	94¾
Missouri Pacific	60½	60½	60½
Union Pacific	42¼	41½	41⅝
Western Union	82¼	82⅛	82⅛
North American Co.	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
Jersey Central			
C., C., C. & St. Louis	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅛	24	24
Louisville & Nashville	78⅜	78	78¼
Erie	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
Erie, preferred			
Canada Southern	60⅝	60½	60½
Lake Shore	124¾	124¼	124¾
New York Central	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
New York & New England	39	38⅜	38¾
Manhattan			
Northern Pacific, common	26	25½	26
Northern Pacific, preferred	71½	71	71¼
Richmond & West Point Terminal	11	10⅞	10⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	137⅞	137½	137⅞
Reading	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39	38¾	38¾

STOCKS AND BONDS.

United States 4s reg	117
United States 4s coupon	117
United States 4½s, reg	100½
Pacific 6s of 95	111
Louisiana stamped 4s	87
Tennessee, new set, 6s	104
Tennessee, new set, 5s	97
M., K. & T. gen. 5s	45
M. Union 6s	104
N. J. C. Int. Cert.	119¾
Northern Pacific 1s	116½
Northern Pacific 2s	111
N. W. consols	135⅝
N. W. Deb., 5s	106

COTTON CIRCULAR.

Hubbard & Price's cotton circular says:

"Our usual Saturday statement of the statistical position will be found in more compact form. It shows an excess crop in sight, compared with last year, of 445,000 bales. The visible supply shows an excess of nearly 1,100,000 bales as compared with 1890, and the plantation deliveries are 64,000 larger. These figures are generally regarded as a severe blow to the hopes and prophesies of the bulls and Liverpool plainly so regarded it, declining by the close of its short session some 5.64 as compared with last evening.

"The effect here was an opening decline of 10 points followed by a session of weakness and a further decline, final figures being the lowest of the day and 14 points under yesterday; just before the close considerable pressure to sell developed upon the receipt of advices from New Orleans that 50,000 bales cotton would arrive there on Monday and the feeling was one of demoralization almost."

Bar silver in London, 43 9-16d. New York dealers' price, 94⅛c.

Consols, 95⅛ for both.

Paris—Rentes, 95.37½.

The market for sterling was weak in the forenoon on account of supply of bills and want of inquiry, and the posted rates were reduced to 481@484½. The rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, 480½; demand, 483¼@483¾; cables, 484@484¼. Commercial bills were 479@479¼. The supply of cotton bills was good.

THE "POST."

The Post's financial article says: The October report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road is pretty much what was expected after the earlier achievements of the company this season. The grrat increase in gross earnings over last year's record is emphasized by a further reduction in the percentage of operating expenses, notwithstanding the great economy in this direction increased in October, 1890. But the actual increase in earnings is after all the most significant feature. Net earnings for example were $250,000 more in October of this year than in the preceding month, and of the total gain of $665,577 net for the four reported months of this fiscal year nearly 40 per cent was contributed by the October increase. Such computations are getting to be a familiar story—too familiar perhaps to inspire the speculative operators—but they must influence the investing community at large, especially when it is considered what would result from a continuation of this traffic through an entire year.

Money on call offered at 3 per cent; no loans. Time money dull; some contracts made to be carried out Monday. Rates, 6 per cent for 60 to 90 days, 3 per cent for 90 days to four months. Mercantile paper demand good and supply fair. Rates, 5 per cent for 30 to 90 days. Indorsed bills receivable at 5½@6½ per cent for other grades and maturities.

Olives' Street's Heavy Failure.

For the past four days the great bankrupt assignee's sale of fine clothing that is now going on at 908 Olive street, between Ninth and Tenth, opposite Pope's Theatre, has sold more clothing than all the stores in St. Louis combined, and it is no wonder; everything in the way of clothing for men and boys is being sold at 50 per cent less than their actual cost of manufacture; this is a bona fide assignee's stock of clothing and must be sold in the next six days; fine suits that have been selling at $3.69 go this week for $2.98; fine overcoats $1.98, worth $9.50; pants 98c; boys overcoats $1, worth $4.50; boys suits $1.08, worth $5; hats, socks, underwear and 10,000 different articles we have not space to mention here; don't delay, don't put it off, but come early, avoid the rush, get the choice of the remainder of this great stock of fine tailor made clothing. Remember the number, 908 Olive street, between Ninth and Tenth, opposite Pope's Theatre.

A JOKE ON JONES.

The Predicament in Which the Attorney Found Himself at the Capital.

A good story was told in the Circuit Clerk's office yesterday at the expense of Silas Jones, the attorney. Mr. Jones was at Jefferson City recently, conducting a case before the Supreme Court. He put up at the same hotel with Smith P. Gault, who also had business before the Supreme Court. In the morning Mr. Jones discovered that his pantaloons had become ripped to such an extent that he could not appear in court with them. The time was 8:15 a. m. and the court met at 9 o'clock. In great haste Mr. Jones rang for the porter and gave his pants to that individual, with instructions to take them out and have them mended.

The porter took the pants and stated he would return with them at 8:45. Mr. Jones did not catch the reply and called to Mr. Smith and asked him when the porter said he would have them back.

"At 11 o'clock," said Mr. Smith.

"Eleven o'clock?" exclaimed Mr. Jones, springing out of bed, "I have got to be in court at 9 o'clock."

He rushed to the door to call the porter back, but that individual was out of hearing. The attorney was in despair, and appealed to Mr. Smith to loan him his pants.

"I can't do that," said Mr. Smith, "I need them myself to go to court with. But I will try and get you a pair."

He proceeded to the room of George D. Castleman, who also had a case before the Supreme Court. Entering the room Mr. Smith addressed Mr. Castleman, who was in bed, and informing him of the situation of Mr. Jones, remarked: "I will just borrow your pants for him, Mr. Castleman," and picking up the garment from a chair the started to leave the room.

"Hold on!" cried Mr. Castleman springing out of bed and intercepting Mr. Gault. "I have to be in the court myself at 9 o'clock. And he hastily donned his attire.

Mr. Gault then went back to Mr. Jones' room and seeing the distress of that gentleman, explained the joke. The pants were returned promptly on time, skillfully mended, and the three attorneys met in the court-room and gravely argued their different cases.

WHITTAKER'S Star Hams and Breakfast Bacon taken out of smoke daily. They are delicious, see that the Star Brand is burnt on the skin side of every piece.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Creosote Successfully Used by Sommerbrodt in Thousands of Cases.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The universal stir which was caused by the announcement that the Koch lymph would cure consumption, has passed away, but quiet tests and experiments are being constantly made with the fruits of the great scientist's researches, which in the end will redound to the benefit of mankind.

In the meantime an almost forgotten remedy for the combatment of this arch foe of the human race has been resurrected, and reestablished as one of the most powerful agents in the warfare againt phthisis. This agent is the creosote. It was first obtained about fifty years ago by the Baron Von Reichenbach from the pyrolegneous acid and the tarry matter of the wood of the beech-tree. The celebrated chemist Gorup-Besanez, who died several years ago at Erlangen, made the chemical analysis.

In its pure state it is an almost colorless liquid, perhaps a trifle yellowish. It has a smoky odor, and is oily in character. Its name is derived from two Greek words, meaning "flesh," and "to preserve" in English, because the substance possesses the quality of conserving meat and protecting it against putrefaction without altering its character as a nourishment. This explains the smoking of meat, for cresote is a constituent part of smoke. It is distilled from the tar of the beech wood in the came manner that carbolic acid is procured from coal-tar, and is based on the whole upon a fractional distillation of that tar, a rectification of the oil, and a treatment of the same with alkali. After this comes the final separation of the creosote through sulphuric acid.

Although the French physicians, Bouchard, Gimbert and Reuss, have advocated the use of creosote in cases of phthisis several years ago, it has been left to a German scientist, Prof. Julius Sommerbrodt of Breslau, to introduce the treatment with it more generally, and his creosote capsules have found a place in every drug store.

Within the space of the last ten years Sommerbrodt has treated thousands upon thousands of cases, all of which he has observed closely, and just now again appeals to his brother physicians to pursue the creosote treatment in cases of the dread tuberculosis, for which he has established the dogma: The more creosote a patient will be able to take per day the more assured is the effect. The maximum dose which Sommerbrodt prescribed is 1.5 gram per day, while the German pharmacopœia designates ½ gram per day as the maximum to be taken.

Three points must be borne in mind herewith: That creosote is by no means an absolutely harmless substance; that only creosote distilled from beechwood tar must be used, and that a successive treatment is neccessary, and that time and doses must be prescribed by a physician.

The healing or curative influence of the creosote is this: Being a first-class antiseptic, it changes the nutritive soil of the tuberculosis bacillae; it interrupts the progress of the microbe organism, destroying the bacillas colonies entirely, when a sufficient quantity of creosote is introduced. This is equivalent, of course, to a cure.

The Breslau specialist, who is one of the most prominent of his class, recommends therefore the treatment of phthisis with creosote, based upon years of experiments made by himself and subjected to the closest scrutiny, and the public at large may at last take hope that tuberculosis is no longer a hopelessly incurable disease. This is of particular significance for the poor, whose means do not permit them to seek climatic health resorts, or who cannot arrange their mode of life to conform with the precarious state of their health and physical condition.

A Man With a Pair of Pants.

You can buy good Cassimere Pants at $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3. Finest Baltimore Tailor Pants $4 to $7.50.
GLOBE, 703-713 Franklin avenue.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Heavy Ore Shipments From the Emmett—Drilling Resumed on the Pyrenees—The Continental Chief Mill—Shipments—Local Mining Gossip.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 28.—The Emmet Mining Co., of which the larger proportion o the stock is held in the vicinity of St. Louis, is now being well developed, and is shipping from three different places. The Keno, Ben Bush and Hawkes shafts are doing the best work, some very fine ore coming out of them. It is more than probable that tne ore chutes from Iron Hill will be found to cross here, and the presence of the Iron, California and Emmet faults ought to have a tendency to cause a deposition of ore there.

The Pyrenees people gave up the drilling in their shaft after getting down 1,004 feet, but shortly afterwards a new lease was given to other parties and the drilling was resumed. This has been continued to a point 1,104 feet from the suface, and the drill went out of white porphyry into white limestone. This indicates that the Mikado fault preserves its regular dip of 60 degs. down to that shaft, and that the drill has crossed the fault. Suspension of all work has consequently ensued.

THE CONTINENTAL CHIEF MILL.

The Continental Chief people, having completed the concentrating mill, started up, and, after making a few minor changes in the tables, are now saving about 70 per cent of the assay value of the crude ore. There is now about sixty feet of good ore disclosed on the workings between the two inclines, the lower one having advanced about 975 feet from the entrance to the tunnel.

The incline on the Carbonate of the Leadville Consolidated Mining Co.'s property is being vigorously prospected by some thirty men, and they are now shipping considerable ore. The shaft sunk in the limestone south of the main incline head-house is now in ore, while the Thompson shaft on the north end is shipping about twelve tons a day of very fine lead carbonate, and the engine and everything is ready to resume work on the Hegeman shaft.

The Dunkin has brought its shipments up to about 110 tons a day, with large bodies of the class being shipped on sight. No. 4 shaft of this property is being used by the lessees of the Virginius, principally owned in St. Louis, to hoist their ore through, connections having been made between the working of the two mines. Virginius doing fairly well, though the ore is reported as being quite low in silver.

The Penrose work is progressing fast, and the pump station, which is to be 30 feet long 9 feet high and 10 feet wide in the clear, is rapidly approaching completion. Below this point the shaft has been enlarged to 4½x15 feet in the clear, so that all pumps required for further sinking can be placed in position. They are now about fifty feet above the contact and ore, but are taking all these precautions, as it known that immense volumes of water may be expected when the contact is cut.

GOOD ORE STRUCK.

The pumps in the Elk were kept in the incline at the expense of the Jolly people for about ten days to enable the latter to prospect the north end of their ground. This resulted in the finding of good ore in two places, one north, the other to the west of the shaft.

The smelters still continue their improvements, the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co. having No. 3 furnace ready to "blow in," and No. 4 rapidly approaching completion. Foundations are being laid for a 150 horse-power Porter-Allen engine and the roasters are doing excellent work. While this is going on at these works, the Arkansas Valley people are rushing their improvements; have the immense ore sheds about finished, the two new furnaces, 120x42 in the clear, have "blown in," and two others of the same dimensions are nearly ready to do so. These will have a capacity of seventy-five tons a day. In addition to their present capacity for desulphurized ores five large Bruckner cylinders are about to go on, with power to roast about fifteen tons a day each. Nothing is being done at present on the Helena, though it is currently reported here that the St. Louis owners are now making arrangements to sink the main shaft to the Leadville contact. The Davis folk from the 100-foot level have been driving a drift out to the northwest, and one even breaking into the eastern edge of the Frank ore chute. The latter mine is in good shape now, the shaft having been supplied with new hoisting machinery, and without delay the shipment of ore will be resumed.

Some fine lead carbonate ore has been met with in the workings from the so-called "Col. Sellers raise" in the A. Y. and Minnie and they are shipping about 1,200 tons a month, without pressing the mine. As no attempt is being made to mine sulphides, the mill is idle.

The diamond drill that has been employed in the Grey Eagle has been placed in the Capital, on East Eighth street, and will get to work to-morrow.

The same kind of work is continued in the Ohio Bonanza and some streaks of steel galena are met with.

At the Equator the preparations to drive the lower tunnel are about complete. Some stores have been laid in, as the place is an inaccessible one in winter, and they are sure to find the ore chute, found originally in the upper workings.

The Local Market.

There was not much trading on the Mining Exchange, and the bears had a decided advantage.

Central Silver was the stock most dealt in, and showed the sharpest decline. The market opened strong, 31¼ being bid, but there was an immense amount of stock for sale at that quotation, and, after 1,000 shares had been disposed of, bidding dropped to 30, 500 shares changing hands at that price, and then the stock struck the glide. One hundred shares brought 27½. At 25, the sales aggregated 500 shares; 600 shares were sold at 22½, 100 at 21¼, 300 at 20 and 500 at 18¾. At this point there was a rally and 1,300 shares were sold at 20, which price was bid at the close.

Elizabeth opened at 90, but only 100 shares could be sold at that figure, an equal amount brought 88¾, and 300 shares sold at 85. The stock then recovered slightly. 800 shares selling at 87½.

Mickey Breen rose from 4 to 4⅛, and 500 shares brought the latter quotation.

The following quotations were made on the Mining Exchange:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	1 85	......	Hope	1 30	......
American	92½	92½	Little Alb	4	......
Aztec	2½	5	M. Breen	2½	6
C. Silver	20	25	P. Murphy	5	......
Elizabeth	88¾	95	S. Hopes	90	92¾
Granite M	......	19 75	Silver Age	11½	14

Few stocks were dealt in and prices were lower.

YOUR Boys' Breeches, thousands of them, 19c, 25c, 50c and 75c. The finest $1 to $1.50. Boys' long Pants, 50c to $5.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Arkansas Supreme Court Decisions.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—The Supreme Court of Arkansas handed down the following decisions to-day: Criminal—Pearce vs. State, affirmed orally; Campbell vs. State, dismissed. Civil—St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway Co. vs. the Fire Association of Philadelphia, reversed and remanded. Criminal—Hathcote vs. State, reversed and remanded; Tom Jones vs. State, affirmed; Miller vs. State, reversed. Judgment of affirmance set aside. Civil—Ten days granted appellees to file briefs.

The Lists Closed.

Mr. M. Rivera, the Spanish Vice-Consul here, has sent out the following communication in regard to the subscriptions for the Spanish flood sufferers:

In addition to the list published on the 15th inst. the following amounts have been received: The Ghio & Bro. W. L. Co., $10; Jose Triay, $5; cash, $2. The subscription being now closed, I take this opportunity to tender my sincere thanks in behalf of my afflicted countrymen to all those who have so generously lent their assistance in this worthy cause. Very respectfully,
M. RIVERA,
Spanish Vice-Consul.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

PLEASE READ THIS.

90 Cents a pound for VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("Best & Goes Farthest") seems to be high. Let us compare it with the price of Coffee:

1 lb. of good coffee costs at least 30c., makes 31 half-pint cups.
3 " " " " " therefore 90c., " 93 " " "
1 " "V. H. COCOA" also 90c., " 150 " " "

Which is the Cheaper Drink?

90c.—{ 93 cups of Coffee,
150 " "V.H.Cocoa!

Sold by every Grocer.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND
PENNYROYAL PILLS
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. $1 per package by mail; 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.
For sale in St. Louis by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington av. and 12th and Olive.

CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

A Number of New Suits Filed Yesterday—Judgments Rendered.

Henry Alewel and John Kreh filed suit yesterday against Lizzie Schaufert, Rosina Schindler, Charles Scudder, Public Administrator in charge of the estate of Louisa Hauser, and Clemens Weick, to be allowed to pay into court $221, the amount of a lodge benefit. Alewel and Kreh are the Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Order of the Sons of Herman, and were intrusted with the amount which was the death benefit paid by the Woman's Lodge of the Order of the Sons of Herman on the death of Louisa Hauser. Lizzie Schaufert and Rosina Schindler claim the money, as do also Public Administrator Scudder and Weick, the undertaker who buried Louisa Hauser. The plaintiffs want to pay the money into court and let the claimants interplead for it.

Chapman, Oller & Co., real estate agents, filed suit yesterday against John R. Currie for commissions amounting to $1,250, on a sale of real estate which they allege was effected through their efforts about Nov. 10, 1891. The property sold is valued at $50,000.

Another suit was filed yesterday by Circuit Attorney Ashley C. Clover for alleged violation of the State laws governing corporations. It was against the Pauley & Williamson Architectural Co. The suit is similar to the batch of sixty filed recently against corporations by the Circuit Attorney.

Mrs. Anna Bullard filed suit for divorce yesterday against William W. Bullard on the ground of abuse, drunkenness, failure to support and desertion. They were married in Vincennes in 1887 and separated in 1887.

The possession of a lot on Papin and Barlow streets caused an ejectment suit to be filed yesterday by Mrs. Mary Orth and her husband, Geo. Orth. The monthly value of the property is alleged to be $100. Damages in the sum of $500 are asked.

A suit was filed yesterday by the Ætna Life Insurance Co. against Geo. W. Fisback, their agent, on his bond for $2,500 damages. The petition alleges that he failed to pay over $1,945 due the company.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

In Judge Dillon's court yesterday a verdict for the plaintiff for $329.40 was rendered in the case of the Aschenbroedel Club against P. J. Finlay and others, a suit on a contract.

In the case of Henry R. Kunz against Andrew G. Peterson and Charles R. Homes, a verdict for $1,250 for Kunz was given in Judge Dillon's court yesterday. Kunz sued for damages because of being arrested on a charge of stealing $3.

A verdict for $619.58 for the plaintiff was rendered in Judge Klein's court yesterday in the case of W. C. Marshall against Valle Reyburn, administrator of the estate of J. L. D. Morrison.

WERE NONSUITED.

In the case of James A. Parker against the American Surety Co. of New York and W. B. Thompson, which was begun in Judge Klein's court on Friday, Parker was nonsuited yesterday. Parker sued for damages in consequence of a levy made by the Sheriff on goods which he claimed.

In the case of Charles P. Eames against L. Frank Ottofy in Judge Valliant's Court yesterday, Eames took a nonsuit. He sued for $5,000 damages, alleging that Ottofy had had charged him with having been guilty of perjury.

MARY LOST HER CASE.

The suit of Mary Breeden, a colored woman, against the Missouri Pacific Railway for $3,000 damages, which was tried in Judge Withrow's Court yesterday, was decided against her. Mary was going on an excursion to Creve Cœur Lake, and said she fell off the platform of a train as it pulled out of the Union Depot, and broke her arm. One witness testified that Mary was not on the train. She had been left behind, he said, and was running to catch the train. In answer to a question of an attorney, the witness said the prospects were good for Mary to catch the train when she fell.

PROBATE NOTES.

Louis R. Tatum took out letters of administration yesterday on the estate of Henry Terrill, the value of which is $5,000.

An inventory of the estate of John H. Brunermann, filed in probate yesterday, showed a personal estate of $1,143.90.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—The standard of the world.

Mrs. Edward J. Fox and her daughter, Myrtle, have returned from an extended trip.

Peace on Earth

Is not the boon vouchsafed to the chronic, nervous invalid. Slight noises startle him, odd and unexpected sensations perplex him. He neither sleeps soundly nor eats heartily, he is almost invariably troubled with dyspepsia. What should he do? Begin and pursue systematically a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. With digestion fortified and food assimilated, strength returns, the nerves grow tranquil and the zest of life returns. A blessed consummation indeed, and not only effectually, but pleasantly wrought by the Bitters. Billiousness, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint are also prevented and cured by this sovereign regulating medicine. Try it at once if your nerves are out of order, and if their weakness is perpetuated by the existence of disease. A superb appetizer and promoter of sound repose.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

USE POND'S EXTRACT FOR CATARRH

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS:

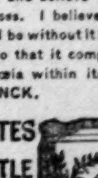
A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK PHYSICIAN GIVES THIS ADVICE IN CASES OF CATARRH:

"The mucous membrane being relaxed an astringent is required to restore it to a healthy condition. POND'S EXTRACT is such an astringent. Used as a gargle, wash, or injection it is exceedingly beneficial."

WHAT THE PATIENT SAYS:

"I have been a constant sufferer for years (from about Nov. 1st until the following June) from severe colds in my head and throat; in fact, the whole mucous tissue from the nose, down to and including the bronchial tubes, were more or less affected. It was fast developing into CHRONIC CATARRH. I had tried most known remedies, and was finally persuaded last March to use POND'S EXTRACT. I snuffed it up my nose and inhaled it; gargled my throat with it and swallowed it. It relieved me wonderfully and has effected almost a radical cure. I have used it for burns, bruises, and sprains, and believe it invaluable in such cases. I believe also that no family should be without it in the house, feeling as I do that it comprises a whole Pharmacopœia within itself."
—FREDERIC E. FINCK.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
BE SURE THAT BOTTLE
WITH BUFF WRAPPER
LOOKS LIKE THIS



MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,
76 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

For Piles use Pond's Ext. Ointment.

MRS. WILSON

[illegible] S. Division St., Buffalo, N.Y., writes: "I am willing to go before thousands and praise Nerve Beans. They cured me of female weakness after doctoring 15 years. I am strong as ever." $1 box. Sold at Frost & Ruf's, 7th and Olive; Fernow's, Broadway, cor. Market; Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th, cor. Washington Ave.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TANSY PILLS!

(Wilcox's——Compound.)
SAFE, CERTAIN & EFFECTUAL.
Used monthly by 10,000 American women who find them indispensable. Druggists, or by mail. Send 4c. (stamps) for "Woman's Safe-Guard."

"GOFF'S GIANT GLOBULES"

Strongest Invigorant known. Restore Lost Vigor in 5 days. Druggists, or by mail. Particulars (sealed) 2c.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. No purge. No salve. No suppository. Remedy mailed free. Add. J. H. Reeves, Box 3290 New York City, N.Y.

DOCUTA SANDALWOOD CAPSULES are the best and only capsules prescribed by regular physicians as a safe and sure cure in seven days, whether inherited or acquired. $1.50 per box. All druggists.

STRICTURES

Positively cured, by safe, easy methods. For description of treatment in book form, for strictures, strangury, nervous excitement, nervous debility, unnatural discharges and weakness of manhood, call upon or address DR. GEO. C. PITZER, 1110 Chambers St., St. Louis, Mo. Books and consultations, in office or by mail, free of charge. Office hours: 7 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Tri-Weekly Packet,

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J. H. GRIFFITH, Master. ROBT. TAYLOR, Clk.
Leaves on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 p. m. for Cape Girardeau and way landings, also Thebes and Commerce.
Telephone 3612. TOM FENISTON, Agent.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 9:15 pm	† 6:40 am

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:15 pm	
Arkansas & Texas Express		† 7:30 am
Jonesboro Accommodation	* 7:25 am	* 6:55 pm

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.
*Except Sundays; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; §Except Monday; ¶Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Pullman Sleepers on all trains and Free Chair Cars on all West-bound trains.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B & Q. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:35 am	† 5:50 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg and Peoria Express	‡ 8:20 pm	§ 6:50 am

The 8:20 p. m. train is daily except Saturday, and the 6:50 arrives daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	* 9:15 am	* 5:40 pm
Kansas C'y, St. Joseph, Denver, Lincoln, Omaha and Deadwood Express	† 8:25 am	† 7:05 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City and California Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:10 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Spirit Lake, St. Paul and Minneapolis Night Express	† 8:45 pm	† 6:50 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	......
Creve Cœur Lake Passenger	† 6:00 am	† 8:10 am
Oak Hill Passenger	6:20 am	6:35 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:45 am	* 6:30 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	7:30 am	* 7:35 am
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:25 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	8:00 am	* 8:40 am
Oak Hill Passenger	† 8:05 am	† 8:20 am
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Gal. Exp.	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	† 9:30 am	† 12:40 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	9:50 am	* 9:50 am
Oak Hill Passenger	† 10:00 am	† 10:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 11:50 am	......
Oak Hill Passenger	* 11:55 am	* 11:55 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	9:05 am
Oak Hill Pass. (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	......
Kirkwood Passenger	1:25 pm	* 12:35 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	† 3:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	3:15 pm	† 1:50 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 4:20 pm	† 3:10 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	† 4:25 pm	† 7:00 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 4:45 pm	† 5:35 pm
Washington Passenger	* 5:25 pm	* 8:00 am
Kirkwood Passenger	† 5:50 pm	* 5:10 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	† 6:15 pm	† 7:05 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:20 pm	† 5:55 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:30 pm	† 7:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:55 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:45 pm	* 8:20 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado and Texas Express	† 9:30 pm	† 7:15 am
Kirkwood Passenger (Sunday only)	9:45 pm	10:25 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 11:30 pm	* 10:40 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	† 11:35 pm	† 7:45 pm

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.

Columbus Accommodation	† 7:57 am	† 6:47 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Ft. Worth Express	† 9:20 am	† 5:40 pm
Memphis Express	† 8:20 pm	† 7:10 am
Texas Special to Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, San Antonio, Laredo and City of Mexico Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth	......	......
El Paso & California Express	† 9:30 pm	† 6:20 am

VANDALIA LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Trains No. 20 and No. 21, daily	8:10 am	7:30 pm
Day Express, daily	8:40 am	7:00 pm
Indianapolis Accom., exc. Sun.	11:25 am	5:00 pm
N.Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp., daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Fast Line, daily	8:10 am	......
Chicago Local, exc. Sunday	8:40 am	7:00 pm
Chicago Diamond Spec'l, daily	9:00 pm	7:30 am
Cincin. Day Express, daily	8:10 am	7:00 pm
Cincinnati Night Express, daily	7:30 pm	7:00 am
Effingham Accom., daily	5:30 pm	8:00 am

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.

New Orleans Fast Mail and Texas Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:50 pm
St. Louis and New Orleans Limited and Florida Fast Line	† 7:40 pm	† 6:50 pm
Memphis & Cairo Fast Line	† 7:40 pm	† 7:20 am
Cairo & Paducah Express	† 8:30 am	* 1:45 pm
Sparta, Chester, Murphysboro & Carbondale Accom'dation	* 4:25 pm	* 1:45 pm
Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Express	* 8:30 am	* 1:45 pm

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Kansas City Mail	† 8:45 am	† 7:10 pm
Chicago Express Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:35 pm
Alton Express	* 10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Through Chicago Express	† 4:40 pm	† 10:45 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:50 pm	* 10:45 am
Chicago Lightning Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	† 8:40 pm	† 7:00 am
Godfrey & Alton Accom	......	1:30 pm

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE."

Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Railway. No change of cars.

Day Express	* 7:10 am	* 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited	† 8:05 am	† 7:15 pm
Alton Express, Daily	10:40 am	7:50 am
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	* 10:30 am
Southwestern Express	7:55 pm	7:30 am
Alton Express, Daily	5:55 pm	1:30 pm

Ticket office, corner 5th and Chestnut sts.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line).

Chicago Fast Line, daily	8:10 a m	
Chicago Local Express, ex-Sunday	8:40 a m	7:00 p m
Chicago Diamond Special, d'y	9:00 p m	7:30 a m

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE."

Louisville Day Express	† 8:20 a m	† 6:45 p m
Louisville Night Fast Line	† 8:25 p m	† 7:40 a m

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Belleville Accommodation (b)	† 8:25 a m	† 7:55 a m
Belleville Accommodation	* 11:00 a m	* 10:30 a m
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	* 2:00 p m
Belleville Accommodation (b)	† 5:35 p m	† 5:10 p m

On Sundays trains marked (b) will run thirty minutes later.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Southern Fast Mail	* 7:50 a m	* 7:45 p m
Belleville Accommodation	† 10:45 a m	† 1:50 p m
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	† 5:00 p m	† 9:10 a m
Southern Fast Line	* 7:35 p m	* 7:25 a m

WABASH RAILROAD.

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Chicago Local Express	† 7:05 am	† 6:15 pm
Chicago Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Toledo, Detroit & New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:00 pm
Decatur Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	* 10:35 am
Toledo, Detroit, New York & Boston Vestibule Limited	† 6:55 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Vestibule Limited	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am

LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Kansas City Mail and Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:20 pm
Kansas City, Ottumwa & St. Paul Fast Line	* 9:00 am	* 6:15 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
Kansas City Fast Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 7:30 am	* 7:15 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 1:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 3:50 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 5:35 pm
Ferguson theater train (Thursday only)	11:15 pm	7:45 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	10:20 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	4:00 pm	3:00 pm

FROM FRANKLIN AVENUE STATION.

Bridgeton Accommodation	* 6:50 am	* 6:46 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 8:50 am	* 8:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 10:45 am	* 10:20 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 1:40 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 6:10 pm
Ferguson theater train (Wednesdays and Fridays only)	11:15 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	8:55 am	8:45 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:30 pm	10:25 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	2:45 pm	2:30 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	5:45 pm	5:35 pm

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

Toledo Day Express	* 7:35 am	9:10 pm
Toledo Night Express	7:05 pm	7:58 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Cairo & Jackson Express	† 7:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'm	* 4:30 pm	* 11:15 am

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R.
(Bluff Line, via Big 4.)

Grafton and Elsah Express	* 10:40 am	* 5:45 pm
Jerseyville, Springfield & Grafton Express	* 4:30 pm	† 1:30 pm

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE.

Chicago and Peoria Mail	† 7:45 am	† 8:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 10:55 am
Chicago and Peoria Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:35 am
Springfield Mail	7:45 am	8:00 pm

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 11:55 am
Mail and Express	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.

Creve Cœur Accommodation	* 6:00 a m	† 11:10 a m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 9:20 a m	† 4:00 p m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 1:10 p m	† 7:10 p m
Union Express	† 4:50 p m	† 8:20 a m
From Grand Avenue—Union Accommodation	* 5:20 a m	* 5:50 p m

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

10 hours to Cin. and Lou., solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 6:55 am	* 7:00 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:00 pm	† 7:15 am
Vincennes Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	9:40 am

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 7:00 am	* 6:45 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 8:10 am	* 6:45 am
Texas & Col. Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 10:45 am	* 10:30 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	a 1:30 pm	......
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 1:30 pm	* 1:40 pm
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 4:05 pm	* 4:05 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 7:55 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 6:30 pm	* 6:00 pm
Cal. & Col. Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:35 am

a—Sundays only.

GONE TO THE JURY.

The Boyce Murder Case Closed and the Verdict Awaited.

HISTORY OF A SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY AT JACKSONVILLE.

Nothing on Which to Base a Prediction of the Result—What the Defense Chiefly Relied Upon—A Woman in the Case—Testimony That Was Given at the Coroner's Inquiry.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Stacy murder trial came to a close to-day, the attorneys making their speeches and the Judge giving his instructins during the evening and sending the jury to their room. What the verdict will be is a matter of conjecture. The defense laid great stress on the absence of the mysterious man who was with Boyce the night the latter was murdered. If is pretty well understood that this person was a man known as Toughy Lyon. On the stand, Stacy admitted hitting Boyce, but said he used only his fists.

On Aug. 2 last the city of Jacksonville awoke to a sensation. Irving Boyce, a farmer, living a few miles east of the city, was found murdered. The chief cause of the sad affair seems to have been jealousy, though robbery also probably cut some figure, for Boyce had money with him. He had been digging a well and his father had aided him in getting some money from the bank late in the day with which to pay the men and for the brick, but he had done neither, though when found he had but $1.50 in his pocket, and he was not known to have done anything to cause him to lose it. He sometimes drank a little, but never to excess. He was 42 years old, and leaves a wife and two interesting children.

Stacy is a man of 27 years or thereabouts. He has worked some at the blacksmith's trade, but his habits are not specially steady. His father, Thomas P. Stacy, is a member of the police force and a respectable citizen. The principal witness before the Coroner's jury was Perry White, who works at the gas and electric light works, which are both conducted by the same company, at the corner of South Main and Anna streets, in this city. He testified that he was looking out of a window on South Main street when two men hastily walked by and turned up Anna street, going west. They were followed by two men, who turned up west in an alley just before they reached the works. Just after Wm. Stacy came along, swearing and much excited. He halted long enough to say to White, "It was Ivy Boyce, the ———, and I'm going to get him." He went on past and turned up Anna street, west, and before very long came back and entered the works. He said to White:

"I was sitting on the curbstone, sick at my stomach, when Irv Boyce came along and struck me on the head with his open hand. There were too many of them then and I ran, but I've got him," and he suited the action to the word, striking the palm of his left hand with his fist. He then went out.

Charles Handy, a colored man, saw two persons have a racket in the rear part of the gas-works, when one struck the other twice and he fell, then staggered to his feet and walked a few rods, when he fell again and was picked up insensible by two men, who carried him into a blacksmith shop, where he soon died. While the doctors were working over Boyce, Stacy looked in several times. He was arrested not long after, and when taken remarked that he wasn't feeling very well. He also said that he had a ring on his cheek made by Bill Boyce, whom he meant to murder. He has fits once in a while, but they don't seem to affect his health or his mind. He and Boyce were alleged to be interested in a woman who lives on South Main street, and in front of whose house the trouble began, and it was there that Stacy went after the trouble, and there on the walk in front of the house he was found.

East St. Louis.

The dockets for the December term of the City Court have been closed. They contain 260 law and fifty-two chancery cases. The last cases filed were these: W. H. Vaughn against P. H. Stock for $5,000 damages for trespass; Martha Voss, administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, George Voss, against the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Co. for $5,000 damages for her husband's death; Rose Adele against the McCormack Harvesting Machine Co. and the city of East St. Louis for $5,000 damages for constructing a railway switch alongside her property on Railroad avenue.

The contractors who raised and paved Missouri avenue have formally released all their claims on property specially assessed to pay for the improvements. When the judgments for special taxes for this purpose were rendered by the County Court a number of the property owners were unable to pay, and their holdings were bought in by the contractors. All the delinquents have now paid up and redeemed their property.

East St. Louis' female real estate agents, Mrs. Margaret Dates and Mrs. L. D. Keys, have completed arrangements for the erection of a large and commodious flat at Eighth and Walnut streets. The building will be of pressed brick, two stories high, and will contain sixty rooms. It will be known as La Veta place.

Rev. H. Magill of Los Angeles, Cal., will deliver two sermons to-day at the Collinsville Avenue Presbyterian Church. A congregational meeting will be held at the close of the forenoon services.

Ex-Chief of Police John Hrlloran is preparing to erect a $3,000 residence.

St. Clair Assembly, No. 3835, K. of L., held a business meeting last night at Launtz' Hall.

Special services appropriate to the celebration of St. Andrew's Day will be held this evening at St. Mary's Mission Church on Ohio avenue.

The Queen City Literary Club has elected the following officers: Albert E. Meintz, President; Miss Rose A. Marion, Vice-President; Miss Millie Meintz, Secretary; Miss Ida E. McLean, Treasurer.

William Sheldon, residing at Eighth street and Ohio Avenue, was seriously bitten in the right cheek yesterday by his horse.

M. M. Neff of Hillsboro is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Joseph William, ex-Postmistress of South Henderson, Ill., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McGreger.

Rev. D. L. Temple has gone to Lebanon, and will preach in the Presbyterian Church there to-day.

Four children in the family of William Kerr, residing at Fourth street and St. Louis avenue, have scarlet fever. Another case at 606 Ohio avenue is reported.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Hoefele of this city to Miss Nellie Simpson of Belleville is announced to take place at St. Peter's Cathedral on the 10th prox.

Mrs. P Fitzimmons has secured an increase of pension from $6 to $12 per month.

Commander T. Y. Strong has called a meeting of McDowell Post, No. 507, G. A. R., Wednesday evening, for the election of officers.

At a meeting of Harmony Encampment, No. 102, I. O. O. F., last night, the Royal Purple degree was conferred on a number of members.

The Young Tudor Social Club gave a ball last night at Flannigen's Hall.

Misses Lulu and Bertha Rohlequet of Belleville are visiting here, the guests of Miss Anna Sikking.

Capt. W. H. Bennett and Henry Voss have gone to Cincinnati to spend a few days.

Belleville.

Joseph Smithers, an air line brakeman, was accidently killed yesterday at New Baden, eighteen miles east of here. He fell under the train while attempting to uncouple a car and his body was cut in two. The remains were taken to Centralia where the unfortunate man resided.

Thomas T. Ramey brought suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Co. for $2,500 damages for causing his land, near Monk's Mound, to be overflowed by the alleged improper construction of a culvert.

A lot on East Main street, belonging to the Kaysing estate, was sold by Master in Chancery W. J. Underwood yesterday to Joseph Fuess for $8,200. The property fronts 49 feet on Main street and extends 300 feet back to First street.

The annual ball of the Belleville Athletic Club, one of the most popular organizations of the city, took place last night at the Park Hall. It was largely attended and in every way successful.

The Highway Commissioners of St. Clair and Shiloh Valley Townships have decided to open a new road along the township line from the Mascoutah plank road to the Carlyle road. It is claimed that such a road has long been a necessity.

Special trains will run to St. Louis to-morrow on account of the Archbishop's Jubilee and tickets will be sold at excursion rates on all the roads.

Rev. Cornelius Hoffman, priest of the Catholic Church at Bartelso, Ill., died yesterday at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Belleville of consumption at the age of 30 years.

St. Clair Lodge, No. 2, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, gave a ball last night at Liederkranz Hall.

A child of Dominick Woerber of Mascoutah Township died yesterday of diphtheria.

Mrs. William Winkelman is dangerously ill with typhoid fever. Her condition yesterday was critical.

A ball will be given at the Turner Hall this evening under the auspices of the Germania Turnverein.

The Circuit Court will reconvene to-morrow morning. Little business of the present terms remains to be transacted.

Hon. Eugene Stoker of Carlyle is visiting F. A. McConaughy.

City Marshal Lewis Williams and wife have returned from their visit to Lincoln.

Miss Mamie Milligan has returned home to Duquoin. She was the guest of Miss March Thoma.

Miss Mabel Atkinson of O'Fallon has returned home after spending a few days with Belleville friends.

A six-foot vein of good coal has been found in a new mine on Joseph Reichert's farm between Belleville and Freeburg.

The Freeburg Pastime Athletic Club holds exercise meetings twice a week. Though not a year old, the club is in a flourishing condition and has comfortable quarters.

Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Nov. 28.—J. J. Alexander, a Fillmore merchant who two weeks since left his native town suddenly and without notice to anyone, returned to his home and family Tuesday. After remaining two days he again left for parts unknown. Alexander had got in debt to the extent of $5,000 or $6,000, and seeing no way out except to skip out, he did so. Sheriff Michell, at the instance of creditors, closed his store. Mr. Alexander was originally an F. M. B. A. storekeeper on the 10 per cent plan.

Married, at the residence of Jas. B. McDavid, by Rev. T. B. Greenlee, Mr. Wm. H. Howard of Shenandoah, Io., and Miss Lucy R. Whitten of Hillsboro. They will make their home at Shenandoah.

Married, at Irving, by Rev. J. M. Lingle, Mr. Jas. A. Donaldson and Mrs. Mattie J. Hobson.

Miss Esther Aballacombe is visiting in Jacksonville, Ill.

The ladies of the Congregational Church are preparing for a Missionary Exchange, to be held the second week in December.

Con Haney is the next man in line in the course of lectures our people are having this season. His subject is, "Ireland and Irishmen," the date the 10th prox.

The Baptist Sunday-school will have a concert Sunday evening.

Donnellson citizens have about completed arrangements for the putting down of a coal shaft.

Mrs. R. H. Canine of East St. Louis is visiting here.

Grant Roberts of Litchfield is in the toils of the Government on a charge of illegally selling liquor.

A new disease has broken out among Illinois horses. It resembles founder, the animal becoming stiff and rigid. This feverish condition lasts two or three weeks, unless the animal sooner dies.

Last Fourth of July at Irving Village Marshal Carriker while trying to arrest George Allen was compelled to use his club, inflicting injuries upon Allen that kept him in bed three months, near to death's door most of the time. The last Grand-jury indicted Carriker tor attempt fo kill, and a jury trial in the Circuit Court has resulted in his acquittal.

Congressman Lane and family will leave for Washington next Wednesday. To-night Hon. James M. Truitt and wife gave a good-bye "tea" to the Congressman and family. Invited guests are Judge Amos Miller and wife, Rev. T. B. Greenlee and wife, Fred Naterman and wife, Chas. A. Ramsey and wife, B. F. Boyd and wife and Wm. Abbott and wife.

Chas. Laucks and Miss Cora Lincoln were married yesterday in the presence of a large number of friends at the house of Wm. Simpson near Nashville.

Frank Harkey, a young boy who left home and friends the fore part of 1891 to "travel on his face," has written his first letter to relatives this week. He has joined a Gypsy gang in Louisiana, and says that after securing possession of a greyhound he continued to trade until now he owns three horses and a mule. The young man's father is now satisfied his son is able to take care of himself, though he has tossed on his bed more than one night this year and wondered "where my boy Frank is to-night."

Thos. Hayes got hold of a pair of pants that did not belong to him and is the thirteenth man behind the county jail bars.

Mrs. Rickets of Windsor, Worthy Matron of the General Grand Chapter, Order Eastern Star of Illinois, and Mrs. George Bliss, Worthy Matron of Nokomis Chapter, have been assisting in lodge work in Irving.

The Irving Township Sunday-school Convention will be held Dec. 13 in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

A number of the young men of Nokomis have formed an organization and passed resolutions to the effect that they will ignore at balls and parties all young ladies who accept as escorts young gentlemen from Hillsboro. The boys here are making preparations to visit Nokomis once a week or oftener.

Tower Hill has a new brass band of eighteen pieces.

E. J. A. Alexander, a former newspaper man and ex-Democratic representative from this county, has purchased a large farm from near Greenville and will remove thereto.

The Hillsboro String Band Orchestra gave a largely attended hop last night.

La grippe is again taking hold of a large number of our citizens.

Judge Anthony Thornton of Shelbyville was here yesterday.

Prof. Anderson, Principal of the public schools, is spending a few days in Clayton, Ill.

Judge Hunter of Paris, Ill., was here on Friday in the interests of his candidacy for the Governorship.

Miss Evelyn Currier, a St. Louis elocutionist, gave an entertainment at the Congregational Church Thanksgiving night. The church ladies realized $31.

Mt. Carmel—An Alligator's Bite.

MT. CARMEL, Ill., Nov. 28.—Miss Irene Goddard, Miss Mabel Beall and Miss Maggie Mahon, who are attending college at De Paw University at Greencastle, Ind., spent several days at home this week.

A very quiet wedding occurred at Allendale on Thanksgiving Day, the contracting parties being Mr. Will Burns, a popular young engineer on the Big Four, and Miss Jennie McIntosh, an accomplished young lady of Allendale.

Miss Pearl Green is at home from Lindenwood College, for a visit with her parents.

The famous alligator case, in which Mrs. Celia F. Christian sued Midgett & Jones of the Lotta saloon for $5,000 damages because of an alligator bite sustained by her husband while in the saloon of the defendants, was dismissed by the plaintiff without going to trial, it not being deemed possible to win the case.

At the last meeting of the Mt. Carmel Scientific Society, Mr. F. S. Balcom of the Big Four read a very interesting paper on the "Construction of Roadways."

The Wabash Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its fifth annual exhibition at Princeton, Ind., Dec. 8 to Jan. 1. There were issued from the County Clerk's office this month marriage licenses to the following parties: William Bird and Isabella Jones, L. A. Litherland and Ina M. Walter, Seymour Martin and Luella Gibson, Charles Kolb and Lizzie Arntz, J. H. Kirsch and Frances Schoenstadt, E. B. Keen, Jr., and Lizzie M. Batson, W. A. Beach and Fannie B. Lingenfelter, J. L. Stice and Fannie Tally, Fred Struck and Sarah V. Seibert, John Hartman and Margaret Kelly, L. B. Wallace and Alice Hickey, E. F. Legler and Rosa E. Fisher, F. H. Paschal and Ede M. Overton, B. F. Beaublossom and Julia Neeley, M. D. Wood and Lillie F. Wilsey, John B. White and Fannie Strahn.

J. S. Cooper, a brakeman on the Big Four road, was caught between the guard rail and track while making a coupling near this city, and run over. His body was literally torn to pieces. The remains were taken to Mattoon, where his parents reside, for interment.

A few days ago a young couple from Fairfield decided to get married at Grayville, and the ceremony was duly performed, whereupon it was discovered that the license was not issued in White County. To make the matter right they went across the line into Edwards County where the ceremony was performed again, but later on it was found that the license had been issued in Wayne County, and that to make the contract legal the marriage must take place in that county. Accordingly the parties to the transaction were all hunted up again and after a thirteen-mile drive the third ceremony was performed at midnight under conditions that rendered it binding.

Morris—The McAdams Case.

MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 28.—McAdams, the bank robber, was visited by his wife and her uncle, J. W. Coleman. This is the first meeting between husband and wife since he was taken from Gardner, and the scene in the jail was most affecting. Mr. Coleman came to sign the bond and release the prisoner, but, although he is worth many times the amount of the bond—$1,500—his efforts were in vain, three bondsmen being required.

President Houston of the Lemont Bank, an old acquaintance of McAdams, called on him to-day and received a hearty welcome. Mr. Houston says the doctor is undoubtedly unbalanced from the use of cocaine. There has been a great change in McAdams since his confinement. He has lost most of his nerve and paces the corridors like a maniac, scarcely composing himself an instant. This is exactly what would happen if a cocoaine victim were deprived of his drug as McAdams has been: The effects of using cocaine continually are similar to those of morphine, but more dire in its results and more powerful in its slavery. McAdams told Mr. Houston that he would clear his record at his trial, but before then would say no more.

There seems no doubt that McAdams was a detective of the Grandin System. But this will only serve to add another year to his sentence before a country jury who hold detectives in light esteem. Had he been a conscientious detective he would have told Mr. Lutz of the contemplated raid. Boye, the Swedish Count, will have his hearing Monday morning in Gardner. Attorney Coles will try and lead him to liberty. State's Attorney Stough will prosecute.

Returned From Europe.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Nov. 28.—Rev. H. Youngman, pastor of the Catholic Church at this place, returned this week from a five months' visit in Europe, and was accorded a warm reception by his parishioners and friends here. While in Germany he visited Treves and saw the Holy Coat.

The Austin Bros., who have contributed so much to the material prosperity of Effingham during the past three years, are now arranging to establish a large factory for making boxes of various kinds and box material. The plant will cost about $50,000.

The Barbee Foundry, valued at $30,000, was sold last week to parties in Champaign and the work of removing the machinery is now going on.

Miss Lida Oakly and Mr. Emmet Bannin were married Thanksgiving eve.

Dr. Schiefferstine of this place is now considered the champion chess player of the State.

Alvin T. Clark has returned fron Indiana and will resume the study of law.

Miss Mollie Clifton spent Thanksgiving with friends at Louisville.

Mrs. Ella Carson visited her son Reid at Urbana the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy will soon remove to Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. Wm. Thies died yesterday.

The society event of the season was the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Al Campbell, tendered 300 of their friends Thanksgiving eve.

Jacksonville—Awaiting Trial.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 28.—A. P. Smith, a wealthy citizen of this place and a resident of nearly fifty years, has been stricken with paralysis of the throat which renders him unable to speak and partially prostrates him though he can get about and help himself somewhat.

This is a notable day in social circles, it being the thirtieth anniversary of Sorosis, a notable organization among the city's "Four Hundred." Much is being made of the occasion in a social way to-day. The Governor and wife have been feasted and shown around, and in the evening there is to be a grand reception and banquet at the residence of Judge Kirby in Duncan Park in the finest part of the city. A great many are invited, and the whole affair will be very elegant.

In the Stacy trial the prosecution rested their case, no additional evidence of importance having been adduced. The defense brought forward evidence showing that the defendant was subject to epileptic fits to such an extent as to seriously impair his will power. They also showed that Boyce had in his possession on the night he was killed at least $50, instead of only a few dollars, and this will probably be held up as a motive for the crime. No trace has yet been heard of the mysterious fifth party who is said to have been with Boyce in the alley where he met his death. Stacy, in giving his own evidence, however, admitted meeting Boyce in the alley, in company with another man, and having struck him with his fist only. This is the most damaging evidence which has been given and it looks now as though Stacy had convicted himself.

Carrollton—A Happy Couple.

CARROLLTON, Nov. 28.—Henry Weis and Miss Katie Nugent, who failed to get the necessary matrimonial papers at their home in St. Louis on account of the objection by the young man's mother, were married here Thanksgiving eve.

Col. F. W. Lewis, bandmaster of the Arsenal Band, Jefferson Barracks, has been spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs. John Whittaker returned to her home in St. Louis this morning, after spending the week with her mother, Mrs. W. C. Kennett.

Mrs. John Schwarz went to St. Louis this morning to spend a few days with relatives.

Miss Ada Glass, a young colored girl of this city, was voted a gold watch at a church fair in Greenfield Thursday night for being the most popular colored girl in the county.

Editor McNabb and wife went to St. Louis to-day to attend the Kenrick Jubilee.

George Jones was in the city to-day, making out the necessary papers to transfer his stock of merchandise at Eldred to the National Union of New York, an Alliance concern. Mr. Jones will retain the management of the store.

Miss Addie Keplinger of Jacksonville is the guest of Mrs. S. F. Corrington.

Miss Emily Bowman is in St. Louis.

Champaign—A Railway Injunction.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 28.—The petition for an injunction to restrain the electric street railway company from proceeding, under the recent ordinance passed by the City Council, to lay its tracks on Neil street from Main street to Springfield avenue will come up for hearing before Judge Wright to-morrow.

John Burke while returning from the country late last night found a woman and child lying on the road in a dying condition. He picked them up and found it was Mrs. Throckmorton and child who had been thrown from the buggy by a runaway horse and left unconscious on the road. They will probably recover.

The University of Illinois foot-ball team, which recently won the championship of the Intercollegiate League, defeated the Bloomington Swifts by a score 20 to 12. The Bloomington boys made a touch-down in the first ten minutes which scored them 4 points, but they missed the goal, which lost them two of these points. Wright of Champaign made a touch-down and kicked a goal, which made them 6 points. Champaign then made another touch-down, but missed the goal. Bloomington then made a touch-down and kicked a goal.

Venice—Election of Officers.

VENICE, Ill., Nov. 28.—The first election of officers for the new village of Madison was held yesterday and resulted as follows: President Board of Trustees, C. S. Youree; Trustees, Warren Champion, C. A. Skeen, Patrick Coyle, Owen Bagby, Gabriel Peppers and John R. Beale; Clerk, Robert McClew. All of the successful candidates were on the Citizens' ticket with the exception of G. Peppers and J. R. Beale. The personnel of the new government is unexceptionable, and the result gives general satisfaction and insures a live, progressive administration. The following is the vote in detail.

Citizens' ticket—For President Board of Trustees: Dr. C. S. Youree, 61.

For Trustees: Warren Champion, 60; C. A. Skeen, 58; Patrick Coyle, 55; Owen Bagby, 50; Wm. F. Skeen, 36; M. J. Mahon, 18.

Clerk: Robert McClew, 39.

Independent Citizens' ticket—For President Board of Trustees, Frederick Pierce, 20; for Trustees, C. A. Atkins, 19; Wm. Darnellle, 19; John T. Peck, 29; Charles Lehman, 27; Gabriel Peppers, 52; John R. Beale, 43; clerk, F. K. Dillman, 32. A total of 87 votes was polled.

Peoria—An Ungrateful Tramp.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 28.—About one week ago a tramp giving his name as Charles Smith, aged about 23 years, applied to Joseph Chesshire, a farmer, for work. Mr. Chesshire gave the man employment and he gained the confidence of his employer by his industry. Last night, while the family were at supper, Smith unlocked a bureau drawer, secured two pocket-books and a purse containing nearly $1,200 in cash and notes and fled. No trace of him has been found.

Monticello—A Game Dinner.

MONTICELLO, Nov. 28.—The Monticello Sportsman's Club gave their annual banquet and feast on Friday evening at the Hotel de Sackriter. Some fifty members with their friends sat down to a royal feast of quail, coon, opossum and all the varieties of game that the members of the club had brought down on their annual Thanksgiving hunt.

The annual convention of the Piatt County teachers and the Central Illinois Educational Society closed on Saturday. The event of the evening was the able and thoroughly practical address delivered by Prof. S. M. Inglis of the Southern Illinois Normal of Carbondale. He gave one of the most interesting lectures ever delivered here and it was received with marked approval by the audience; the evening was closed with a grand old-fashioned spelling match by the teachers and prominent citizens. Hon. C. A. Patman and Col. J. W. Coleman acted as referees, while Prof. G. N. Snapand, G. A. Burgess came up with some 200 on a side. There was much interest and ammusement in this contest and it lasted for several hours, each side hotly contesting for the prize. The first victor was Prof. G. N. Snapp, but on the homestretch Prof. G. A. Burgess' class were the winners and were accorded the prize. The Courthouse was packed to witness this novel exercise and the Mayor of the city, editors and all took part. Supt. Allen B. Martin did the pronouncing and gave good satisfaction to all. This has been one of the most successful conventions ever held by the association and will be of great benefit to the teachers and educators who attended. Piatt County schools will have a grand exhibit at the coming World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

Olney—Mighty Nimrods.

OLNEY, Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving was generally observed. Union services were held in the M. E. Church; Rev. Morgan of the Baptist Church preached the sermon.

A K. P. lodge was instituted last week at Flora, Ill., W. F. Beck of this city officiating.

Sheriff Swaim, Thos. Brassie, Jno. Carroll, Mel Rontzan and L. Reed left this week for Corning, Ark., on a hunting expedition.

Albert Kurtz and Miss Gertrude Chesrown were united in marriage last Monday at the home of the bride, just south of the city.

Rev. Wm. McCaughey visited relatives at Cincinnati this week.

Mrs. C. Debree of Denver, Colo., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowers of this city.

City Clerk Ed Wilson returned from a week's fishing and hunting to-day from Swan Pond.

The Rebekah subordinate and encampment lodges of I. O. O. F. gave a reception at their hall last night in honor of S. J. Baker, who has been elevated to the office of Grand High Priest of Illinois. A banquet in the room adjoining the hall was spread and a grand time enjoyed by all.

Chris Gruber and Eph Zuber, two well-known young men of this city, have both died within the past week.

H. C. Porter of Bone Gap, Ill., who lately was put at the head of the new Olney elevator of this city, died very suddenly at his home Saturday.

Ramsey—An Unsuccessful Attempt.

Burglars entered the Illinois Central office here, drilled into and tried to blow the safe open and came so nearly doing it that the inside lining of the heavy iron door was jarred loose. In the safe was the money of the American Express Co., Illinois Central Railroad Co., post office money and stamps. They were frightened away without securing any booty. This is the third time this office has been raided.

Elgin—Old Residents Gone.

ELGIN, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Lyman Black, Mrs. Horace Rosenkrans and Mrs. Martin Straussel, three of the earliest residents, died yesterday. Mrs. Straussel, who was 81 years of age, settled in Chicago in 1833, being the first German woman there. She came here seventeen years later.

MEN should buy their shoes at the Globe; regular $3.50 calf shoes at $2.50; finest hand sewed French calf, kangaroo and patent leather shoes, worth $6, at $4.

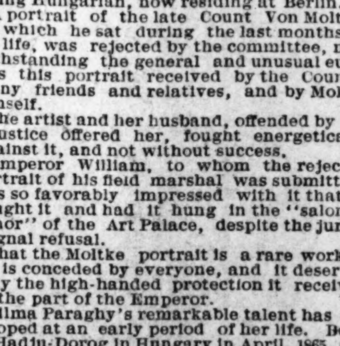
GLOBE, 703-713 Franklin avenue.

VILMA PARAGHY-KRUEGER.

The Artist Whose Portrait of Von Moltke Was Defended by the Emperor.

No other artist throughout Europe has aroused such wide-spread attention during the two last international exhibitions of Berlin as the Hungarian portrait painter, Vilma Paraghy-Krueger.

During the summer of 1890 two of her portraits, one of which was that of her mother, the other of Dr. Windthorst, made a great stir through the excellence of their conception and faultless execution. But during the



Vilma Paraghy-Krueger.

past year it was a difference of opinion between the artist and the jury of admission which drew everybody's attention to the young Hungarian, now residing at Berlin.

A portrait of the late Count Von Moltke, for which he sat during the last months of his life, was rejected by the committee, notwithstanding the general and unusual eulogies this portrait received by the Count's many friends and relatives, and by Moltke himself.

The artist and her husband, offended by the injustice offered her, fought energetically against it, and not without success.

Emperor William, to whom the rejected portrait of his field marshal was submitted, was so favorably impressed with it that he bought it and had it hung in the "salon of honor" of the Art Palace, despite the jury's orignal refusal.

That the Moltke portrait is a rare work of art is conceded by everyone, and it deserves fully the high-handed protection it received on the part of the Emperor.

Vilma Paraghy's remarkable talent has developed at an early period of her life. Born at Hadju-Dorog in Hungary in April, 1865, she displayed from her earliest childhood a passionate love for drawing and painting from life. Without having received the slightest systematic training she copied in her twelfth year a picture of Van der Helst in the Esterhazy-Gallery of Budapest. This copy was so excellent that it was regarded by connoisseurs for the work of a matured, fully developed artist. At the age of 15 she was sent to Munich, where she studied under Lenbach, and developed rapidly her wonderful talent. Her portrait of the aged Kossuth at Turin is world-famous. In the winter of 1887 she removed with her parents to Berlin, where there was a wider field for her specialty. She soon found herself overwhelmed with commissions for portraits by celebrated personages of all classes. Her portraits of Dr. Windhorst, "His Little Excellency," and that of her mother, were crowned with the gold medal, and Vilma Paraghy may be looked upon as the coming Meissonier of the German Empire.

DO NOT forget Mermod & Jaccard's grand opening to-morrow and Tuesday, Broadway and Locust.

Do not forget to ask for the memorandum booklet, "Seasonable Thoughts."

DIALYZED LYMPH.

A Valuable Auxiliary to the Koch Cure for Tuberculosis.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND FUTURE IMMUNITY PROMISED.

It Is the Koch Lymph With the Hurtful Elements Eliminated—Process of Its Manufacture Described—It Operates Directly Upon the Affected Tissue—Remarkable Investigations.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 28.—Within the past few days there has been discovered in Denver an auxiliary to the Koch tuberculin for the cure of consumption that also is alleged to possess the remarkable quality of giving practical relief immediately from the terrible inroads of consumption. The discovery was made by Neil Dahl, Ph. G., and Dr. A. J. Meuer, the latter of whom has been conducting a Koch sanitarium for a year in the suburbs.

Herman Fisher, Secretary of the Hospital Association, remarked to a POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-day:

"We have obtained a dialyzed lymph from the original crude tuberculin of Prof. Koch which does not produce any of the deleterious fever-producing effects. Mr. Neil Dahl has succeeded in separating the fever producing and inflammation producing substance from the lymph, leaving cuarative elements behind according to the experiments of Wm. Hunter of London. The separation of these substances from the lymph will enable the physician to force the treatment without any of the dangers adherent to the crude lymph. The pathological limitations having thus been done away with will allow comparatively larger doses more frequently repeated to be administered with impunity and especially would the treatment with this modification of Koch's lymph be attended with very little danger in weak and advanced cases. That this fact has been proven clinically at the Koch Hospital sanitarium is conclusive."

HOW IT IS MADE.

"What is the method of dialization?"

"This important modification of Koch's lymph is produced as follows: The original lymph is dropped into absolute alcohol, whereby the albumoses, the inflammation producing substance, are precipitated; the supernatant liquid is poured off and evaporated at a very low temperature. It is then taken up in a ¾ per cent solution of chloride of sodium, and put in a sausage skin dializer and subjected to dialization for four hours against a running stream of water, whereby the fever producing substance is eliminated, leaving the active curative principles of the lymph behind; it is then made up to a certain strength and preserved by the addition of a few crystals of thymol."

"How is this new remedy administered?"

"The initial dose is generally begun with five milligrammes once a day, then twice, thrice and four times daily; the reaction only takes place in the affected lung tissue itself without any constitutional disturbance whatever. Its action is evidenced by a disappearance of moist rales and the change of these rales into dry ones. Also by a cleaning up of the obstructed lung tissue objectively, by a general gain in weight, loss of cough and expectoration, increased appetite and general greater vitality. The doses then increase to ten milligrammes administered in the same way, and then fifteen and twenty. By that time the treatment would have covered three or four weeks."

"What is the prospect of immunity from consumption?"

"The fact that this lymph has the full curative effect of the ordinary lymph, and as far as pulmonary tuberculosis is concerned no untoward pathological consequence to the diseased lung tissue, makes its administration independent of the considerations that must be given the administration of the ordinary lymph. Therefore greater doses can be administered with absolute safety. This may play an important part in achieving immunity from tuberculosis. Reason leads us to suppose that the injection of this modified lymph in sufficiently large quantities will give to the system a condition that will make it more refractory to the invasion of the tubercular bacilli and perhaps produce absolute immunity. It is a well-known fact that microbes cannot live on themselves, and therefore would find a poor field for development in a system surcharged with their ownkind."

Herr Fisher, who lives in Berlin, and has for a long time been associated with Dr. Koch, came to Denver at the direction of the imperial Government to investigate the climatic condition of Colorado with reference to tuberculosis. He has filled many positions of trust under his Government, and in 1883 accompanied Dr. Koch to Egypt and India, where he took part in that savant's investigations of the cholera germs. On his return to Berlin he resumed his studies in pathology, in connection with Dr. Meuer, and together the two physicians came to America with the purpose mentioned. They propose to make investigations into climatic conditions in different parts of the United States, to determine, if possible, the plane of tuberculosis immunity.

DO NOT forget Mermod & Jaccard's grand opening to-morrow and Tuesday, Broadway and Locust.

Do not forget to ask for the memorandum booklet, "Seasonable Thoughts."

Lafayette Park Church Entertainment.

One of the prettiest little entertainments of the past week was given on Friday evening at the Lafayette Park M. E. Church South, by the infant class of the Sunday-school. Among the participants were little Misses Freda Knam, Callie Dutton, Bessie Baldwin, Etta Warren, Florence Broomhall, Carrie Osborne, Constance Clark and Masters Carl Hess, Fred Anderson and Claude Cheney. The exercises consisted of songs, recitations, addresses, etc. A song, "Consider the Lillies," by little Miss Callie Dutton and an address by little Miss Constance Clark, only 4 years old, received the chief applause of the audience. The church auditorium was completely filled, and the affair proved a financial success to the Sunday-school.

DO YOU like freshly smoked, tender, juic hams and breakfast bacon, something that is not hard and salty, if so ask your grocer for Whittaker's Star Brand.

Marriage Licenses.

Vallie Summers	1226 Mt. Vernon av
Nerra Fearney	1232 Mt. Vernon av
Otto Hammermeister	166 Anna st
Katharina Schmidt	3718 Texas av
Walter L. Ayers	Preston, Ia
Frannie Shaffstall	Preston, Ia
Richard T. Dundon	1701 O'Fallon st
Minnie Priesmeyer	1414 Madison st
Jacob Amann	4009 N. King's highway
Mary Weigand	4009 N. King's highway
Gottfried Schnubell	3168 N. 11th st
Rosa Gruenig	3168 N. 11th st
Richard Hoyland	Jefferson County, Ky
Ada Barnet	Jefferson County, Ky
Frederick Menz	3338 Wisconsin av
Catharine Simme	2007 S. 2d st
John T. Kelly	1431 N. 16th st
Annie Donahoe	1212 S. Broadway
James C. Kern	1447 N. 14th st
Elizabeth Moeller	1447 N. 14th st
Joseph Ruckenfrod	1836 Menard st
Pauline Spinner	806 Geyer av
Henry Harte	2310 North Market st
Elizabeth Schombell	2613 Rauchenbach av
Wm. Miller	728 N. 2d st
Margaret Kinney	728 N. 2d st
Henry Kunkel	3345 Lemp av
Augusta Kinckmeyer	1412 Benton st
Albert J. Gallaway	910 Montgomery st
Sarah McBride	2518 N. 11th st
Jas. A. Watson	811 Carr st
Mary E. Mattox	1116 Carr st
Henry Hasermann	Foot of Dock st
Cora Humphreys	Foot of Dock st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

CARD.

R. L. MACDONALD & CO.,

Late Proprietors of the Hat and Cap Department at "Famous," from February, '87, until the fire,

Will open at 720 N. Broadway (opposite Union Market) about middle of this week with elegant stocks of

Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods,

At prices away below competition. Look out for their ads. in daily papers and wait for them.

They have retained the services of the following well-known and popular gentlemen, who were with them so long in the old place, and will be pleased to see their numerous friends:

MR. J. C. BROSNAN.
MR. JACOB HAEMERLE.
MR. ALBERT GODDARD.
MR. DICK MANGOLD.

GRAND ARMY NEWS.

THE POSTS OF THIS DEPARTMENT TO ELECT OFFICERS.

Commander Hartman Replies to an Invitation From the Ex-Confederate Soldiers' Home Association by Stating That He Knows But One Flag—Notes.

The annual elections in the Grand Army Posts in this Department take place the first meeting night in December. The elective officers of a Post are Commander, Senior and Vice-Commanders, Officer of the Day, Quartermaster, Chaplain and Surgeon. In several of the Posts a spirited contest is on foot, and the result will be healthy, for in the canvass the qualifications of candidates are thoroughly sifted, and the best man is likely to be evolved in the agitation.

BLAIR POST.

In this post a lively fight is looming up. Nominations will be made to-morrow night. Sterrett, the present adjutant, was thought to have a walkover for the commandership until very lately, but there is talk that H. A. Hummel's friends will present his name. Arthur Dreifus, Quartermaster, has been notified that his scalp is sought. Conrad Scharr is reaching after his job.

NEUMANN POST

holds a special meeting on Tuesday evening to consider the question of a new hall and other important matters. The post is growing so rapidly that larger quarters are imperative.

It is understood that Commander Bieger must submit to re-election, although he is willing to stand aside and allow someone else to have a chance at the honors. Arrangements are making for a public installation of the new officers and Jerry Young of Garesche Post has consented to act as installing officer. The election will take place next Thursday night.

HARRY HARDING POST.

This post elects next Friday night. Comrade Cyrus Gregg seems to be the unanimous choice of the post for Commander, there being no other nominee. For Chaplain Comrade Kivits will have a walkover. There is quite a scramble for the other offices.

The post has added thirty to its membership during the quarter.

Gen. Palmer's letter on the flag was read on Thursday night in general orders and was greeted with deafening applause.

Harding's great entertainment will be held on December 17. The committee has been very successful in securing talent, and the affair will be a first-class Grand Army performance.

HASSENDEUBEL POST

Elects officers on Tuesday evening. There is a warm fight for all the offices, especially for the Commandership and the honor of making a speech when the Post calls upon the President next year.

On Jan. 2 Hassendeubel will hold its annual entertainment at Concordia Turner Hall. An elaborate concert, with patriotic tableaux, will be presented. The affair is in the hands of the following committee: Geo. Weisenburger, Chairman; Louis C. Hesse, Secretary; Jacob Kaemmerer, Treasurer; Wm. E. Schubert, Theodore Hovelmann. Camps Schaefer and Noble, Sons of Veterans, and Hassendeubel Woman's Relief Corps, will assist.

Hassendeubel's "Funeral Committee" is making good progress in getting the funeral misunderstanding adjusted.

LYON POST.

The publication in one of the papers of an election in this post was inaccurate. The election will not come off until Dec. 14 and there will then be plenty of candidates for all the offices.

HARTMAN'S REPLY.

Commander Hartman has made the following response to the invitation to be present at Maj. Newman's meeting in behalf of the ex-Confederate Soldiers' Home:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27, 1891.

W. P. Barlow, Secretary:

DEAR SIR—As a loyal citizen, I most respectfully decline the use of my name in connection with any ex-Confederate Association of Missouri, or any other section of the country. I know but one flag and one country. Very respectfully,

IG HARTMAN.

ANOTHER GREAT REUNION.

On Monday night Hassendeubel, Lyon, Harding and Elwood Miller Posts will visit Blair Post. Hassendeubel Post assembles at Wainwright's (adjoining), while the northern posts meet at Lyon's Hall, Eighth and Franklin avenue, at about 8 o'clock, and will march down and join Hassendeubel and then make the raid on Blair Post. There seems no room to doubt that these combined posts will bushwhack Blair Post effectually.

UNION VETERAN UNION.

Logan Command met on Thursday evening, and after a brief session the companions accepted an invitation to go over on Morgan street and partake of a Thanksgiving lunch set up by Bro. B. C. Pitman. Among the delicacies were roast pig, roast turkey, etc.

The U. V. U. is composed of soldiers who served six months at the front. Logan Command is the only one in the city. The society is making a specialty of the pension business, and its hobby at present is the per diem pension bill—a measure to give soldiers a yearly pension of 1 cent a day for every day they were in the service.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Schaefer Camp, Sons of Veterans, will probably vote for John Hutchison unanimously for Captain, he being the only nominee. The other candidates are: First Lieutenant, Hy Hahn, John Strasner, Emil Hartman; Second Lieutenant, John Schneider, John Wells; Delegate, Herman Driester and John Wells; Camp Council, Ed Dieterle, Charles Otto, Charles Sternberg.

Blin Camp, No. 02, St. Joseph, Mo., celebrated its fourth anniversary with one of the biggest entertainments of the season—an oyster supper social. The Woman's Relief Corps marched in and took the camp by surprise, presenting to the camp a beautiful silk flag.

MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

The G. A. R. reception at Kansas City recently netted $1,500. It was held to establish a fund for the relief of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their families. This relief consists only of absolute necessities, such as food, fuel, clothing, medicine, rent, transportation and funeral expenses, not to exceed $10 in any case. The headquarters of the relief committee are at Twentieth and Holmes streets with Manager Weaver. The committee consists of one member from each G. A. R. post and camp of Sons of Veterans, who have the authority to raise the relief fund by giving fairs, concerts, entertainments, etc. The committee is at present composed of the following representatives from the Grand Army and Sons of Veterans: Ross Guffin of Post 3, President; Dr. E. G. Granville of Post 8, Vice-President; H. C. Weaver of Post 4, Manager; H. F. Devol of Post 8, Treasurer; A. D. Beedle of Post 15, Financial Secretary; J. W. Risley of Post 38, Louis Thomkins of Post 231, E. P. Kuhn of Camp 36.

A new school-house was dedicated at Mansfield and one of the principal features of the occasion was the presentation of an American flag to the school by the local G. A. R. post. Adjt. Frank L. Peacock made the address.

DAZZLING WITH BEAUTY.

The Christmas Opening of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.

The Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co. issued very stylish invitations last week to their Christmas opening, and no fashionable function ever received a more flattering response, for all day long yesterday their immense establishment was thronged with their guests, who filled the aisles and blocked them as they stood before the show places, entranced with the artistic and beautiful display of jewelry, silverware, watches, clocks, cut glass, art pottery and exquisite chinaware. As the shades of night were drawn about it and the hundreds of electric lights were turned on, it seemed a perfect realization of the gorgeous scenes upon which Aladdin's lamp shone, the scenes changing and dissolving as one wandered from one aisle to another. The first point of attraction was, of course, the diamond show-case in which sparkled and glowed hundreds of superb gems, displaying many novel and beatiful designs in the setting. The bow-not and the fleur de lis, is reproduced in every imaginable form and the chrysanthemum, the fad of the hour, is shown for the corsage, for the hair and for scarf pins, in all its beauty. The Marquise ring has changed its form slightly. It is now long and slim and very becoming to the hand. There are pendants and hearts and brooches and ear rings, all of them in the most beautiful forms, with invisible setting, while upon a narrow thread of gold is strung a half dozen or more exquisite gems with which to encircle some fair maid or matron's throat. The flower pins for lace, or "stick pins" for the bodice, come in blossoms, pansies, violets, or snow drops, in their natural tints, with a pearl or a diamond for the heart. A pretty novelty is the flower necklace for the throat, and a little trinket in high favor just now is the bow-knot, or love knot in filagree gold or jeweled. In the next aisle may be found the watches, of which there is an immense stock for both ladies and gentlemen to choose from, of the finest workmanship, and here too is a novelty—a small watch for a lady only a trifle larger than a dime, which can be worn upon the corsage as a charm. The silver court is a magnificent display of itself. One must see it in order to gain some idea of its many artistic and beautiful things in use at the present day. In addition to the superb services, and ornamental bowls and dishes of various kinds, and glittering array of spoons and knives and forks, they now exhibit a wonderful array of toilette articles, a beautiful collection of old-fashioned branch candlesticks and candelabra, and an exhaustive stock of carvers.

Near by is the department of art pottery. One might spend a day right here, in examining and studying the beauties of this exhibit and familiarizing themselves with the various wares. Souvenir plates, costing from $2.50 to $40 each, perfect pictures, may be found in this collection, and cups and saucers, costing from $1 to $10 each, are displayed in innumerable designs and wares. One feature of this display is the souvenir St. Louis cup, of which there are two designs, made expressly for this firm at the Royal Worcester factories in England. One style has the bridge and the other has the coat of arms of Louis IX. matching the souvenir spoons made for this establishment.

In the clock room is exhibited every variety of time-piece manufactured, from the superb grandfather clock for the hall to the little ticker for the piano, many of them exquisite works of art. In this department will be found also the music boxes, of which there is an endless stock. The cut-glass court is a thing of beauty, sparkling and shimmering in the light, reflecting at every turn all the hues of the rainbow. The chrysanthemum rose is the newest fad here.

Down stairs there is a beautiful collection of china ware and statuary, and tables and cabinets and bric-a-brac, and one nook has been artistically fitted up for the display of lamps, which is the most complete ever shown in the city. There are the piano lamps, and banquet lamps, and fairy lamps, and card table lamps, and lamps of every conceivable style and shape, and over seventy different styles of shades producing a most charming effect. It would be impossible to enumerate the rare and beautiful things discovered in a tour of this wonderful establishment. There is nothing outside of New York like it, and the Eastern people are themselves impressed with its manifold beauties when they visit it. Mermod & Jaccard's opening will continue Monday and Tuesday, and very difficult indeed to please will be that person who cannot choose a Christmas present before leaving.

A Rich New Yorker.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The will of the late John P. Bowman, formerly of Stoney Creek, Warren County, was offered for probate to-day. The greater part of the property is bequeathed to relatives in Verront, New York and Ohio.

500 Laborers Wanted

To buy good warm Overcoats from $1.50 to $7.50. Good heavy Cassimere Suits, $4.50 to $7.50. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

THE Board of Managers of the St. Louis Colored Orphans' Home desire to return thanks to Principal Hale G. Parker of the Dumas School, teachers and pupils, for their bountiful Thanksgiving donation, consisting of all kinds of groceries; also, to Westminster and Metropolitan W. C. T. U., Mrs. Labadie and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Curtis.

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LD & CO.,

Cap Department at
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Look out for their
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HAEMERLE.
T GODDARD.
ANGOLD.

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WHO WILL WIN

Claims of the Rival Candidates for the Speaker's Chair.

Further Gains for Mills in the Delegations From the East.

LETTERS FROM THE TWO LEADERS IN THE CONTEST.

Their Position on National Issues as Stated by Themselves—Progress of the Booms for McMillin and Springer—The Illinois Contingent—Where the Alliance Stands—How Missourians Generally Regard the Battle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—To-day's new feature of the speakership contest was a dispatch from Brooklyn signed by Messrs. Clancy, Chapin, Coombs and Magner, addressed to Mr. Mills and assuring him of their support. The telegram caused much enthusiasm among the supporters of the Texas candidate, though it added but one name to the Mills list. Clancy, Coombs and Magner were already included in the estimate of Mr. Mills' strength. The attitude of Mr. Chapin had caused him to be left out of the calculation. He has now joined his Brooklyn colleagues. The supporters of Mr. Mills declare that this is but the first evidence of his rapid growth in the East since the real purport and significance of his candidacy became known there. They claim that their favorite is gaining ground every day in New York, and that by the time the caucus is held, he will have a majority of the Democratic delegation from the State. This in turn is expected to influence the New England vote, and if it should do so, to the extent counted on, the loss will fall on Judge Crisp.

Neither Mr. McMillin nor Mr. Springer has any hope of success predicted on Eastern accessions to his ranks, but if the New York news was in some measure encouraging to Mr. Mills, the news from Indiana was of a different nature. When Mr. Bynum withdrew from the race the belief was that the Democratic members from that State would all follow him into Mr. Mills' camp. It is asserted now that such will not be the case. Just how many will go elsewhere is not known, but it is claimed by friends of the other candidates that Mr. Mills is absolutely certain of but six votes from Indiana, including that of Mr. Bynum himself. The disaffection in the Hoosier delegation is said to be encouraged by Senator Voorhees, who, with Senator Pugh and others, resents the course taken by Senator Carlisle and Mr. Mills with regard to silver.

The friends of Judge Crisp remain serene and confident. The news from Brooklyn apparently disturbs them not at all. They still assert that the majority of the New York delegation will vote for their candidate and stand by him to the end. They claim, too, that those members from Indiana who have refused to be delivered by Mr. Bynum to Mr. Mills will find their way into the Crisp camp.

Mr. Hatch will arrive here on Monday. It is difficult to say how the situation admits of any hope for the Missouri candidate, but his friends declare that he is making the race in good faith, and may become formidable as a candidate.

Springer and McMillin are very close together, the former leading by a few votes. Springer being the only Northern candidate left is working very hard for votes in the Northwest and the Western States, and declares his chances have materially improved within the past few days. His support in Michigan and Iowa will stand by him as long as the support from his own State will. It will be everything for him to outlive McMillin in the caucus, so that if the break should come on the ballot when only three are being voted for, his strength as a compromise candidate as between Mills and Crisp would be fairly tested. If he could not win on a ballot like that he could not of course win at all.

Only about fifty Democratic members of the House are now in town. The list, however, will grow rapidly within the next few days. Judge Holman of Indiana will probably issue the call for a caucus. He will arrive on Monday. It is not improbable that the caucus will be held on Saturday afternoon, the 5th inst. If the meeting should be postponed until evening there would be the danger of having to make the nominations in the early hours of Sunday morning.

According to Congressman-elect Jerry Simpson, only nine of the Alliance representatives in the next House will go into the Alliance caucus for Speaker. Kansas will furnish five, Nebraska two, Minnesota one, and Georgia one. The latter, Congressman Watson, will probably be nominated for Speaker, as Livingston, who was first slated for this honor, will go into the regular Democratic caucus. Mr. Simpson remarked with some regret that some of the Alliance members who had talked quite independently during the summer were now in the Democratic ranks.

Matters are lively at the headquarters of the various Speakership candidates. A great number of people call every day and each candidate expresses perfect confidence that he will win. The Springer boom was swelled to-day by the arrival of a number of prominent Democrats from his State. In the party are Lambert Tree, who was Minister to Belgium under Cleveland; Frederick S. Winston, ex-Minister to Persia; A. E. Stevenson, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General, who dispensed post-offices to more Democratic Congressmen than any other man; Senator-elect Palmer and the 101 members who voted for the latter throughout the memorable deadlock, a number of State officers and others. All of these forces will be put to work for Mr. Springer as soon as they arrive.

The New Englanders in the city will meet to-night at the residence of Mr. McKinney for the purpose of holding an informal conference. The final caucus of the delegation will be held next week, probably on Wednesday.

OUTSPOKEN FOR MILLS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The four Brooklyn Congressmen, John M. Clancy, Wm. J. Coombs, Alfred C. Chapin and Thos. F. Magner, held a conference to-day and unanimously resolved to support Mills for Speaker. The meeting was brought about by Mr. Chapin, who invited his colleagues to meet him and discuss the situation. Congressmen Covert of the First District was invited to be present, but failed to appear. Mr. Covert, it is understood, is pledged to McMillin, but in the event of the latter's withdrawal will support Mills. Although Mr. Covert represents the First District he lives in Brooklyn during the winter months. He was seen after the conference, but refused to say who he would support. Clancy, the senior member, was originally a McMillin man. Mayor Chapin also inclined towards McMillin, but Congressmen Coombs and Magner have been Mills men through and through. The talk in the City Hall lasted just an hour, then the following dispatch was sent:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1891.

To Hon. Roger Q. Mills, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

The Brooklyn delegation has just concluded its meeting and has resolved unanimously to support your candidacy for Speaker.

[Signed] CLANCY,
COOMBS,
CHAPIN,
MAGNER.

A CANDIDATE FEELING THE PULSE.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 28.—A farmers' mass meeting was held at the Mispath Schoolhouse, north of here this evening. Peter Mueller of Turkey Hill, County Organizer of the F. M. B. A., and Hon. J. N. Perrin, prospective Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District, were in attendance and delivered addresses.

HOW MISSISSIPPI STANDS.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 28.—The speculations in the Eastern papers as to the strength of the candidate for Speaker are purely guess work so far as Mississippi is concerned. Six of Mississippi's votes are given Crisp and one to Mills by the calculations, when in fact the delegation except Catching and Allen, who are for Crisp, are unpledged. Mills is certain of two votes and may get four.

CRISP AND MILLS.

THE EXACT POSITION OF EACH ON THE TARIFF AS OUTLINED BY HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The New York WORLD yesterday secured from Messrs. Crisp and Mills their own statements of their tariff views. The WORLD sent them the following dispatch:

I.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1891.

To Charles F. Crisp and Roger Q. Mills, Washington, D. C.:

In view of the fact that your attitude on the tariff has been represented in various ways, is it not important from the standpoint of the country, the party and yourself that the people should have an explicit statement from you as a candidate for Speaker?

To what extent, if any, can you be considered a free trader? What policy, in your judgment, is correct theoretically, and what course is practicable now?

It is surely important that your position should be definitely understood. The public, of course, has a right to know and you, we doubt not, are willing to give the information.

The WORLD will take pleasure in serving as the medium of communication. THE WORLD.

The replies in order of time received by wire were as follows:

II.

To the Editor of the World:

My record on the tariff question is as clear as that of any Representative in Congress.

I have always acted and sympathized with efforts to obtain genuine reform and positive reduction.

The first vote I cast in Congress was for Mr. Carlisle in preference to Hr. Randall for Speaker of the House. Later I voted for the Morrison bill and for the Mills bill.

I have made tariff speeches in Congress, in New York, in Massachusetts, in Missouri, in Virginia, in Ohio, in Maryland, in Kansas and in Georgia, and in each and every one of these many speeches I have advocated reduction of duties.

Of course I cannot outline in a brief dispatch a tariff bill such as I would like to see enacted, but the following paragraph from the *Record's* report of my speech on the McKinley bill may serve your purpose.

Mr. Crisp—Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Ways and Means have spent months of restless days and sleepless nights trying to find out what will give relief to the farmers of this country. I can suggest a plan of relief in five minutes. Modify the existing tariff laws; reduce taxation; permit some reasonable competition in the market; destroy trusts; accord equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Do these things and you will help him. Give the farmer free salt. That would help a little. You give it to the fisherman on the coast of Maine and on the coast of Massachusetts; why not give it to the farmer? Give him free bagging, in which the farmer of the West sacks his corn, and with which the farmer in the South wraps his cotton. Give him free iron ties, with which in the South he binds his cotton bales and with which in the West he bales his hay.

Give him some reduction on his hats, on his woollen clothes and on his cotton goods. In that way, and in that way only, can you benefit the great mass of farmers of the South and West. You cannot increase the price of their products by protective tariff duties, but you can decrease to them the cost of production and of living by reducing the tariff on those articles used to make their crops and on those articles of necessities which all families must use.

Any further information that may be desired will be found in my speeches.

CHARLES F. CRISP.

III.

To the Editor of the World:

In reply to your despatch inquiring about my views on the tariff I would say that if my speeches in Congress and out of it in all parts of the country for the last fifteen years have not made them known I can hardly do so within the limits of a telegram.

I would try, if I had the power, to make the tariff low for the United States.

I would exempt from taxation all raw material.

Why? Because we could then produce cheaper than any other people, and sell in markets now closed to us by reason of the higher cost which the tax on material makes. That would give vastly more employment to our labor, and consequently higher wages than any proposed system of taxation.

The first question the legislator must ask himself is, How it will affect employment of American labor?

Having rendered free from taxation all raw material, the rates on the finished goods should be reduced to that figure that will bring the required revenue and no more.

This reduction of rate will be a reduction of price to the consumer and largely increase home consumption and home production, and again enlarge the demand for employment.

This is substantially what I have said all over the country. ROGER Q. MILLS.

CONGRESSIONAL VIEWS.

Messrs. Mansur and Tarsney Have Conflicting Opinions on the Speakership.

Congressman Mansur, who is in St. Louis en route for Washington, gave a POST-DISPATCH reporter his views on the speakership, etc., yesterday. He said: "I am for Mr. Hatch for Speaker. I know him well. Our districts are contiguous and there are 150 miles of boundary between us, and my valuation of him as a man, my acquaintance with him as a neighbor and my pride in him as a Missourian impels me to do all I can for his success. He is my first choice, and my only choice, so long as there is any prospect of his election. He is a capable man and will make an efficient Speaker."

"Your second choice? Mr. Mansur."

"If Mr. Hatch cannot be elected, I shall use my best judgment as to second choice, acting independently and regardless of dictation from any source. My second choice will be Mr. Mills. He is the representative of tariff reform, and as such I shall support him."

"What is the outlook for next year?"

"There is no reason to doubt the success of the Democratic presidential ticket. All the signs indicate that the party will enter the campaign with as flattering prospects as in the Tilden campaign of 1876 or the Cleveland campaign of 1884. There is nothing to indicate that the people have changed their minds and will reverse the overthrow of the protectionists last fall. On the contrary, it seems to me that the discontent with McKinleyism (especialy among the farmers) is intensified. The issue will be a reform of the tariff, and Democrats need not, I think, be at all solicitous as to the result."

CONGRESSMAN JOHN C. TARSNEY remarked that he would be for Mr. Hatch, if that gentleman would allow his name to be used. Mr. T. expressed himself somewhat bitterly over the "back capping" that had been indulged in by certain Missouri politicians and newspapers, and said that but for this Missouri would have a substantial candidate in the field for Speaker, in the person of Mr. Hatch. It might be too late for Mr. H. and his friends to retrieve the time that had been lost, but he would do what he could to put Mr. Hatch to the front. When it becomes apparent that Mr. Hatch's election is out of the question Mr. Tarsney will vote for Mr. Crisp.

Mr. Tarsney resented the attempt to bulldose the Missouri delegation into voting for Mr. Mills. He said he didn't want the Democratic party of Missouri to go into a receivership just now, and the receiver a man who had just come into the State and had hardly became a citizen. He respected Mr. Mills very highly, but thought he did not possess the judicial temperament that a Speaker of the[illegible] should have.

DEEPER MYSTERY

Shrouds the Abduction of Millionaire Beals' Child at Kansas City.

THE FATHER REFUSES TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO PROSECUTE.

A Grown Stepson Is Missing From the Wealthy Home—Lizzie Smith and Her Supposed Accomplice, Albert King, Said to Be Man and Wife—Attempts to Clear Up the Mystery Opposed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—The abduction and subsequent recovery of little David Beals, the 2-year-old son of Millionaire David T. Beals, has resulted in another mystery which is agitating the authorities. Although it was not until 3:20 o'clock this morning that Albert King, who is regarded as the leading conspirator, was taken to the police station, it is asserted to-day by Manager Eppleshamer of the Pinkerton Agency that King was arrested by policemen at 10:30 last night and was mysteriously detained five hours. If this be true he was arrested at the house on Park avenue, where he had taken quarters and where the Smith woman was found only a few moments after he had received the $5,000 ransom from Mr. Beals. And yet it is claimed no money was found on him, and the question is what became of the ransom and why was not his arrest promptly reported? It has developed that he and Lizzie Smith are husband and wife.

Lizzie Smith, the abductress of the child, was committed to the County Jail to-day, together with her alleged confederate, Albert King, the latter having been arrested at 3:20 o'clock this morning by officers who were shadowing the house on Park avenue, where the child had been concealed. King maintains his innocence of any participation in the kidnapping and denied any relationship to the woman.

Lizzie Smith tells a remakable story of being confronted at the door of the Beals mansion by two masked men with drawn revolvers, who carried herself and the child away in a carriage. She says that while in the carriage she was chloroformed and then left on the streets in a strange portion of the city, from whence she found her way home to the house on Park avenue, where she was arrested, and where King was also found after the child had been returned to its parents. No one has yet been able to shake them in these statements. There is no doubt in the mind of the officials that King was the man who returned the child and received the ransom of $5,000. No part of the money was, however, found on his person, and it is believed that there was a confederate who really planned the villainy and received the money.

The most mysterious part of the business is that Banker Beals declines to prosecute or identify the prisoners as the woman who worked at the house, or as the man who returned the child. He even refuses to give the Press the details of the negotiations for the child's surrender and its subsequent delivery. He declares that he wouldn't know the man again if he saw him. He couldn't even tell whether the man who came to his house first was the one who brought back the child and to whom the $5,000 was given. He couldn't tell whether the description of King suited him. He knew very little about him. In fact Mr. Beals doesn't care to know anything about him. He has back his child and cares for nothing else. There wasn't a single indication of anger in his voice or manner as he spoke of the woman, Lizzie Smith, or of the man King. He considers his promise not to prosecute the man sacred and proposes to keep it.

It is believed that some person smarter than either King or the woman planned the abduction and reaped the benefit. The police and detectives are looking for that person with small prospects of success owing to the obstinate refusal of Banker Beals to assist them and the stubborn silence of Lizzie Smith and Albert King. A grown son of Mrs. Beals by a former husband, had a quarrel with his stepfather a few days ago and has since disappeared. His name is David Lambright, and the local newspapers are endeavoring to locate him. It is believed by some people that he instigated the abduction and that King and the Smith woman were mere tools. Mr. Beals refuses to be questioned on the subject, and when friends of the family were interviewed they declined to talk about Lambright, saying that they did not know where he was.

Investigation, the police say, has disclosed the fact that King and the Smith woman have both served a three years' term in the Colorado penitentiary for horse stealing, having been released Aug. 12 last.

When Mr. Beals' child was returned to its home it was under the influence of opiates, from the effects of which it did not recover for several hours. Mr. Beals has secluded himself from reporters and absolutely declines to take any further steps in the prosecution.

There is strong talk of lynching the man and woman, and the jail officials are using extra precautions to-night to insure the safety of their prisoners. The hope of securing a heavy ransom was undoubtedly the motive which actuated the perpetrators of the crime, and the refusal of Banker Beals to prosecute the prisoners, who have been otherwise positively identified, has created a great deal of comment not altogether free from indignation.

Later in the day King and his wife were brought before Justice Werthen and charged with the abduction of the son of David T. Beals, David T. Beals, Jr. They pleaded not guilty to the charge. Their bond was fixed at $5,000 for Albert King and $3,000 for Mrs. King. They could not give bond and they were committed to the county jail. Their case is set for next Wednesday.

As yet the police know nothing more concerning the abduction than was at first reported in this mysterious case.

While the family of David T. Beals, the millionaire banker of this city, were celebrating Thanksgiving at their dinner, the only son of the house, David T. Jr., who went by the name of "Junior" Beals, mysteriously disappeared. His nurse, Lizzie Smith, was also missing which immediately caused the grief stricken parents and the police to come to the conclusion that she had kidnapped her charge. All Thursday night and yesterday morning the entire police of this city worked on the case without success, and the parents had given up hope of securing their son without negotiating with his captors, the result of which was that the elder Beals had the following notice prominently inserted in evening papers:

$5,000 RANSOM.

To Whom It May Concern: Return my child, receive $5,000, and no questions asked.
(Signed) D. T. BEALS.

At 7 o'clock yesterday evening a man of strange appearance presented himself at the front door of the Beals mansion. He told the servant who answered the bell that he must see Mr. Beals immediately. Mr. Beals went to the door. The man said that he was a detective, that he had found the abductress and her accomplices; that they had the lost child in their possession, that they demanded $20,000 ransom, and that he was prepared to deliver the child to its parents for that amount. Mr. Beals declined to pay the sum, and stuck to his original offer of $5,000. It was finally agreed that the detective should deliver the child for that amount. Mr. Beals told the police and detectives that he had pledged his honor that the deliverer of the child should not be arrested while engaged in the carrying out of his part of the contract, and ordered them positively not to interfere with his plans, and they did not.

At 10 o'clock a ring at the bell brought Mr. Beals to the door. He saw his lost child in the arms of the ruffian who had bargained for the delivery of the child. Mr. Beals, who had drawn $5,000 in bank notes early in the afternoon in order to be ready to fulfil this part of the bargain, counted out the money before the eyes of the man and placed the money in the outer pocket of the latter's coat. At the same time the masked man placed in the arms of the overjoyed father the lost child, who was sleeping soundly, ignorant that he was being returned to his anxious parents. The joy of the parents can not be told.

PRISONERS SPIRITED AWAY.

This evening the talk of lynching the abductors became so pronounced among all classes of people, from the highest to the lowest, that it was believed best to quietly take the woman and her husband and alleged accomplice out of the city, and they were quietly taken to a train and transported to Independence, where an extra guard was placed about the jail. The talk of violent action was not confined to any one class. Office-holders, capitalists, merchants, professional men and the laborers all expressed the individual opinion that the abductors would find their just deserts dangling at the end of a rope. The people were alarmed for fear of a repetition of the successful crime and were ready to make an example of the people under arrest. As an instance of the talk, a good official remarked: "Bank robbers, horse thieves, assassins and assailants of women are mobbed and these people are worse. An example is needed. Shall it be said that in Kansas City a man gets $5,000 and courteous treatment for stealing a man's baby? No sir. An example is demanded and, gentlemen, I will be one to face the rope to night."

Arrangements have been made at Independence to make still another transfer of the prisoners if deemed necessary.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

An English Estimate of the Newly Elected Magistrate.

Mr. Alderman David Evans, J. P., the new Lord Mayor of London, is a Welshman, and lives at Ewell Grove, Ewell. The London *World* says: Ewell Grove is one of those substantial, comfortable, roomy mansions which our forefathers built when George III. was King. There is absolutely nothing of the typical Lord Mayor in the man who welcomes you so cordially to the grove. His "light weight" has not yet been impaired by a whole decade of civic conviviality; there is a healthful glow on his face which you

Mr. Alderman Evans.

associate more easily with Ewell than Watling street, and his thick light mustache would do credit to a cavalry officer. David Evans revels in the joys of outdoor exercise, and if you want to talk business or "corporation" you must look into his office in Watling street about lunch time, when he will be able to tell you more than any man in England about the latest novelties of St. Etienne and Coventry, the mysteries connected with the trade in fringe and trimmings, the particular wants of his ward, or the aspirations of "gallant little Wales." As it is, he is full of the merits of "Blackbird"—"my black," as he familiarly calls him—and takes you away to the stables to make the acquaintance of his favorite Irish hunter and his companion "Ballyhooly." The Lord Mayor-elect makes no effort to disguise the pride he feels in his horseflesh, and from the carefully kept stables you go on to the lawn-tennis courts, where the Lady Mayoress is busily engaged in a game with her two eldest girls. Mr. Evans puts into politics all the thoroughness and earnestness which have in the past contributed so materially to his success in life; and, as you walk along over the soft turf, he takes an encouraging view of the Conservative prospects in the division now held by Mr. Cubitt. Mr. Evans, though a Welshman born and bred, is a Tory to the backbone.

THE COLOR LINE.

The Commander-in-Chief Says Colored Posts Must Be Recognized.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 28.—The color question is again agitated in Grand Army circles here. Some weeks ago Col. James Lewis, Commander of Post No. 14, wrote to Commander-in-Chief Palmer, requesting the issue of orders to the Department Commander for the recognition of the colored posts. His reply from Adjt.-Gen. Phisterr, dated Albany, N. Y., Nov. 20, says:

In response to your communication of Nov. 17 and that of posts 9 and 17 of Oct 27, I have the honor to state that the Commander-in-Chief has decided that these posts must be recognized by the officers of the department of Louisiana and Mississippi, that a copy of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General upon which his decision was based has been forwarded to the Department Commander, George T. Hodges, who has been directed to carry out its provisions.

This is the order but the white Grand Army men declare they will not be bound by it. They contend that the last encampment decided that the question should remain as heretofore. The Department Commandery meets this spring, and if the colored delegates demand recognition they will be refused on the ground that they were illegally and improperly organized. This decision will be appealed from them to the Commander-in-Chief, who, it is expected, will overrule it, and direct their admission. This order will be ignored and the department officers will then be court-martialed, but by this time the commandery will have held its session, and before it will meet again the national body have met and again considered the matter.

The white posts assert that the Commander-in-Chief cannot under Grand Army law revoke or take away their charters, but beyond this they are certain that they will be upheld in their action upon proving that members were mustered into the colored posts without examination or verification of their war records; and in view of the additional fact that there are hundreds in the colored posts who were not old enough to have been in the war, and scores of others who served in various capacities in the Confederacy.

The central reason of the reluctance of the white posts to recognize the colored veteran is the fact that there are ten of the latter to one of the former, and that the departmental officers would be filled with colored men to the exclusion of white veterans in the government of the order here.

A Divorce Sensation.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 28.—Leavenworth society people are talking of the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Black of this city, recently granted in a Colorado court, a fact that the local newspapers have ignored. The divorce was granted on a petition filed by Black, in which it is said sensational disclosures were made. A summons was served on Mrs. Black by the publication of a notice of the suit in a Colorado paper. The custody of the only child, a daughter, is given to Mrs. Black, Black providing for the daughter's support himself.

The Tank Drama.

From Puck.

He had played with Booth and Forrest,
Knew Shakspeare all by heart,
Had sung in comic operas,
Could pantomime a part;
An adept on the banjo;
Could do a song and dance;
Took tickets on the gallery door,
And once went in advance;
Was leading man for twenty years,
And it seemed a shame to him
To have to throw a part up, just
Because he couldn't swim.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

42 Oak Bedroom Suits	$14.85;	Reduced from $24.00
25 Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits (Marble Top)	37.00;	Reduced from 55.00
16 Folding Beds, any finish	16.50;	Reduced from 25.00
140 Oak Hat Racks, 40 new designs	8.50;	Reduced from 13.50
29 Parlor Suits, silk or tapestry	32.00;	Reduced from 60.00
124 Solid Oak Sideboards, bevel glass	12.50;	Reduced from 21.00
210 Bed Lounges, any covering	7.65;	Reduced from 12.50
48 Cook Stoves, 7 or 8, complete	10.50;	Reduced from 18.00
265 Heating Stoves, hard or soft coal	10.00;	Reduced from 17.00
175 Fancy Book-Cases and Desks	12.50;	Reduced from 20.00
1000 Willow Rockers for Christmas, from	$3.50 to	15.00
500 Fancy Plush and Tapestry Rockers, from	$3.50 to	28.00

These Goods Must Be Sold Out at Once to Make Room for Our Grand Holiday Display.

H. J. NATHAN & BRO.

GREAT INSTALLMENT HOUSE

1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

Open Every Monday and Saturday Evenings Until 9 O'Clock. Other Evenings Until 7 O'Clock.

MENDING FENCES.

The People's Party of Kansas Trying to Correct Its Blunders.

A REORGANIZATION EFFECTED WHICH WILL MAKE TROUBLE IN 1892.

Re-Election of Ex-Chairman Chase, Who Won the Fight Last Year—The Party Is in Good Condition and Full of Hope—Reunion of the Discordant Elements—No More Free-for-All Campaigns.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 28.—The People's party has had possession of Topeka this week and from the numerous conferences of the leaders the public has only learned that a desperate attempt will be made to recover lost ground. The State Central Committee has decided to begin the campaign of 1892 at once and the man who will have charge of the Executive Committee is the same Dick Chase who last fall succeeded in electing five Congressmen and enough legislators to defeat Ingalls.

A FACTION FIGHT.

Chase comes from Cowley County, the home of agitators and practical politicians. When the campaign was over last fall and the rural leaders flushed with victory thought the power of the new party would be perpetuated Chase was deposed from the Central Committee Chairmanship and Levi Dumbauld of Lyons County elected. As soon as the Legislature met Chase was a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House, but the ingratitude of politicians was again manifested and a township politician from the Northwest was given the place and Chase was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. His friends wanted him to decline the place but he filled it to the best of his ability and when the Legislature was over, returned to his farm. This fall there was no guiding hand in the Alliance fight. It was a happy free-for-all so far as the People's party campaign was concerned and although the returns show that the new party had more votes than it had when two-thirds of the State was swept by it the Alliance failed to elect in more than one-third of the counties. Chase owes his re-election to the Executive Committee Chairmanship to the rude awakening which followed this wholesale defeat. The People's party had maintained no political headquarters and Chase at once took steps to reorganize. Frank McGrath, ex-President of the Alliance, who was defeated for re-election at Salina and who, it was claimed, had jumped the new party to return to his old love, the Republican party, placed Chase in nomination for the position. McGrath and Chase until the past week had been recognized as enemies. It was because of the fight made on McGrath by Chase that the latter was defeated for Chief Clerk of the House, and the fight between them lasted until McGrath himself was defeated. Then the two men buried the hatchet.

HARMONIOUS AND STRONG.

The People's party is the stronger by the reconciliation, and the returns in 1892 will show it. Immediately following the People's Central Committee meeting the Committee on State Affairs appointed by P. P. Elder, Speaker of the last House, met to unearth all the rottenness supposed to have been going on about the State-house during the past decade. This committee is composed of Senn of Dickinson County, Levi Dumbauld, Chairman of the People's Central Committee; Mayor Neely of Wichita and Representative York of Rawlins County. York is the only Republican on the committee. Four thousand dollars is at its disposal for the purpose of unearthing Republican corruption and contributing campaign thunder to the People's party. Neely of Leavenworth is the only Democrat on the committee, but he is interested in showing that the Republican administration is aware of the violation of the prohibitory law by the metropolitan police boards and the jointists vote the Republican ticket for protection. All the sessions of the committee will be held with open doors, and the public will know everything going on.

The Cantata Esther.

The cantata Esther will be given at the Exposition Music Hall next Thursday evening, Dec. 10. Mmes. Lena Steinmeyer Roeckel, Miss Eugenia Dussuchal and Messrs. Henry Groffman, Charles Humphrey and Gwilian Miles will take prominent parts.

WILL MEET IN ST. LOUIS.

A National Convention of All the Industrial Organizations.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the holding of a convention of all of the industrial organizations in the United States. The convention will be called to order in the Music Hall of the St. Louis Exposition on Feb. 22, 1892, and there will be delegates present from the Farmers' Alliance, F. M. B. A., National Alliance, Patrons of Industry, Knights of Labor, Trades Union Confederation, Reform Press Association and several minor bodies. The Peoples' party will be represented by executive committee. The Mercantile Club and the Autumnal Festivities Association were represented at a conference at the club yesterday, at which Mr. Taubeneck of Illinois, and Mr. Morgan of the Reform Press Association, were present, and when the free use of the Exposition was tendered the committee appointed to decide whether the convention should be held here or in Chicago, Springfield, Cincinnati, Louisville or Indianapolis, concluded to bring the convention here. A committee was appointed to co-operate with Mr. Osgood, Secretary of the Traffic Commission, to secure low rates to the city, and another committee was appointed to secure hotel and sleeping accommodations for visitors. Mr. Taubeneck anticipates a very large attendance and predicts a general joining of hands by the different third parties in order to secure a bold front and better results in the national campaign.

FARNER'S GRAND OPENING.

A Drawing Which Is Sure to Interest the Ladies.

The grand opening days fixed by the Farner Stove, Furniture & Carpet Co. of 1200 and 1202 Franklin avenue are Dec. 21, 22 and 23. The management will give a handsome souvenir to every lady, and every purchaser of goods up to Dec. 23 will receive a free chance on the drawing for a $100 bedroom suit. The drawing take place Dec. 23, and will be managed by an impartial committee.

The former company is neatly situated in its new quarters and has every facility for handling the increased trade. The establishment is conducted on a basis that is bound to give satisfaction. If the patron does not care to pay cash direct, he can fall back on the time payment system. This popular establishment has been managed for years in this way and has achieved a big success. Its popularity is largely due to the uniformly fair treatment that the company has made a point to extend to all. The indications point to a most successful opening.

Miss Alice French's Reception.

The reception given by Miss Alice E. French at her home, 916 La Salle street, in honor of her guests, Miss Van Bussum, daughter of Col. Van Bussum of Kentucky, and Miss Cochnower, daughter of the Hon. J. L. Cochnower of Cincinnati, was quite a delightful affair. The house was beautifully decorated with plants and chrysanthemums. The dining-room was profusely decorated. Miss Alice was assisted by her mother and aunt, Mrs. J. L. Baldwin of Cincinnati. A delicious supper was served at 11:30. Then came the dance, which was continued until quite late. Mrs. French, in black moire, looked charming. Mrs. Baldwin wore a lovely Paris gown of thread lace; ruby ornaments. Miss Alice French, in a simple but beautiful dress of black and yellow silk, was charming; diamond ornaments. Miss Van Bussum, light blue; Miss Cochnower, light pink; Miss Fannie Conrad was charming in cream and scarlet, diamonds; Miss M. Shattinger, Miss A. Sittig, Misses Stites, Miss Ollie Palmer, Miss Tillie Kunkel, Miss McCullough, Miss Schiller, Miss Roberts and their handsome gentlemen escorts were also present.

STOP that cough for a quarter with Leslie's Coughine. Price, 25 cents.

An Electrical Flying Dutchman.

From Electricity.

One of the popular sources of amusement at the Frankfort Exposition and one which brought in a revenue of $5,000 to the management, was the electrical race course, a peculiar arrangement which at once suggests the flying dutchman so popular at our county fairs, but differs from it in that the horses are not suspended but are mounted on electrically propelled trucks beneath the platform. Each truck is propelled by a two-horse power motor operated by a current at 150 volts pressure. There are eight courses having a mean length of about 280 feet. The speed attained reaches nearly ten miles per hour. As the speed on different courses may be varied by switches under the control of a man hidden from the view of the riders and without their knowledge, the excitement and exhilaration of a genuine horse race, the outcome of which is uncertain until the last moment, is added to the pleasure and novelty of riding a horse propelled by unseen means.

SQUEEZES ST. LOUIS.

How the Cracker Trust Operates Against This City.

MR. KLATZ OF NEW ORLEANS, THE TRUST FIGHTER, ARRIVES HERE.

He Gives an Interesting Account of the Great Combine's Operations—Trust Crackers Can Be Bought in New Orleans, Shipped Here and Sold Cheaper Than They Can Be Bought Here.

The American Biscuit Manufacturing Co. has given the St. Louis cracker jobbers another squeeze, and they are compelled to settle back and see territory slipping from them that in years past was conquered only by hardest work, and in the face of the sharpest competition from other cracker towns.

Some weeks since the POST-DISPATCH ventilated the way in which the great biscuit trust was discriminating against St. Louis jobbers in bakery proceeds. It was shown that the trust was giving jobbers in competing towns much better prices than one accorded the local dealers, and the astounding fact appeared that "trust goods" could be brought in New Orleans and shipped here and sold to St. Louis jobbers cheaper than the jobbers could themselves have bought the same goods of the two local factories in the trust. The discrimination then shown to exist continued, only in a somewhat more aggravated shape.

THE COMBINE FIGHTER.

Mr. Bernard Klatz of New Orleans is in the city. He is the "Little Giant" of the cracker trade, being about the only cracker baker in the country who has been able to make a fight against the trust. Mr. Klatz yielded readily to an interview. He said he was still in the fight against the American Biscuit Manufacturing Co., but felt a little lonesome, as only the other day (the 15th) the only alley he had (the Rodewig-Schmidt Cracker Co.) had yielded to the bianishments of the trust, and had let itself be gathered in. With the exception of an obscure factory in Chicago, his factory in New Orleans was the only protection the people had against the great biscuit manufacturing combine.

Mr. Klatz said he wasn't "blowing his bugle" for the sake of an advertisement, for he had all he could do to fill his orders, and lately had had to double his capacity; but he thought it his duty to let the St. Louis jobbers know how they are being imposed on by the trust. So he made this statement:

"On the 9th of this month the American Biscuit Manufacturing Co. advanced the prices to St. Louis dealers. The staple crackers were raised from 6 to 6½ cents, with 10 off. There was no reason for this advance; flour is no higher, lard is no higher and labor is no higher. While 6½ and 10 off is now the price of XXX sodas to St. Louis jobbers, New Orleans jobbers are sold the same grade at 5 cents and 15 off, and with the additional concessions of freight paid to territory covered by competing towns, Natchez, Vicksburg, etc. The result is that trust crackers made right here can be bought in New Orleans and shipped back to St. Louis and sold to the St. Louis jobber cheaper than he can buy the goods of the local factories. The consequence is that the St. Louis jobber has been completely cut out of his Southern territory—all that territory is lost, and irrevocably lost to the St. Louis dealer. The Biscuit Trust is exerting itself to crush us out, and it is simply levying tribute on the St. Louis jobber to pay the expenses on the freight on us. It is hard when these jobbers have really made these two local factories what they are that they should be squeezed so unmercifully and see their trade so utterly ruined."

A GOOD OPENING.

"What's the matter with another non-trust cracker factory here?"

"There is no finer opening for an independent factory than in St. Louis, and Bernard Klatz & Co. would be very glad to see one established here."

Mr. Klatz was confirmed by Mr. Johnston of Johnston, Bowman & Deppen, who are his agents for St. Louis, handling the entire product of one of his factories, and who said that they bought not in carload lots, but by "train loads." Mr. Johnston is a thorough St. Louis man, and he thought it an imposition that St. Louis cracker jobbers should be bull-dosed by a concern whose headquarters were in Chicago.

THE POST-DISPATCH
BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

CENTRAL.

CLARK AV.—2136 .... Chas. P. Ochsner
FRANKLIN AV.—1600 .... C. Klipstein
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S .... H. A. Shulte
LUCAS AV.—1700 .... W. S. Fleming
MARKET ST.—2100 .... C. G. Penney
OLIVE ST.—1400 .... R. Riley
WASHINGTON AV.—1328 .... Stuart's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338 .... T. S. Glenn

NORTHWEST.

BENTON ST.—1501 .... Koch & Kempff
BENTON ST.—2572 .... A. H. Vordick
BIDDLE ST.—1600 .... A. Friedberg & Co
BROADWAY—1751 N .... B. J. Ludwig
BROADWAY—2001 N .... O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA .... W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—3625 N .... W. C. Waldeck
BROADWAY—4830 N. .... C. W. G. E. Bachmann
BROOKLYN—1100 .... V. J. Mueller
CARR ST.—1328 .... Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201 .... Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000 .... Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d .... H. W. Strathmann
DODIER ST.—2248 .... F. B. Vogt
EASTON AV—3180 .... F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV. 4161 .... Fisher & Co
EASTON AV.—4966 .... G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923 .... T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N. .... T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—4201 N .... H. W. Barkhoefer
GARRISON and CASS .... Gill Bros
GAMBLE ST.—2631 .... A. Braun
GRAND AV.—1400 N .... F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N .... W. D. Temm
GRAND AV.—3631 N .... A. J. Hoenny
GRAND AV.—4048 N .... Wm. Craemer
KOSSUTH AV.—3903 .... L. W. O. Renkert
NINTH ST.—2625 N .... O. Claus
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW .... Carey's Drug Store
ST. LOUIS AV.—1948 .... Gustavus Koch
TAYLOR AV.—1900 .... G. H. Wagner

WEST END.

BOYLE AND OLD MANCHESTER .... T. J. Tietze
COMPTON AV.—200 S .... J. F. Cummings
FINNEY AV.—3837 .... P. E. Fiquet
FINNEY AND SARAH STS.—Gatewood & Haagen
CHESTNUT ST.—3201 .... F. H. Swift
LINDELL AV.—3575 .... D. A. Byrne
LUCAS AV.—3341 .... Charles C. May
MARKET ST.—2846 .... St. Louis Pharmacy
MORGAN ST.—2746 .... B. J. Otto
MORGAN ST.—3930 .... J. S. Procter
OLIVE ST.—2800 .... J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3201 .... Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3342 .... E. H. Newland
OLIVE ST.—3500 .... Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615 .... W. R. Grant
OLIVE ST.—4101 .... E. N. Harris
PAGE AV.—3750 .... H. C. Brenner
WASHINGTON AV.—2800 .... J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901 .... J. E. Hilby

SOUTHWEST.

ARSENAL ST.—1961 .... Chas. P. Ochsner
BROADWAY and LAFAYETTE .... C. F. Heitmeyer
BROADWAY—2613 S .... E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—3624 S .... H. W. Clausen
BROADWAY—3907 S .... F. Hemm
CHOUTEAU AV.—700 .... Henry Braun
CHOUTEAU AV.—1500 .... T. F. Hagenow
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801 .... H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2200 .... H. F. Helwig
CHOUTEAU AV.—2738 .... Friedwald's Pharmacy
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837 .... W. E. Krueger
FOURTH ST.—1128 S .... Jacob Friesz
GRAVOIS ST.—1948 .... Henry Fisher
GRAVOIS ST.—2711 .... B. C. Niemann
GRAVOIS ST.—2946 .... B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800 .... E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—1100 .... Lohrmann & Mynders
JEFFERSON AV. and MIAMI ST.—Fred'k J. Meyer
JEFFERSON AV.—2127 S .... H. L. Blomeier
JEFFERSON AND GRAVOIS AVS. .... H. Pockels
JEFFERSON AV.—3403 S .... Theo. Boody
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601 .... Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800 .... Philip Kaut
LAFAYETTE AV.—2822 .... Compton Hill Pharmacy
MENARD—1434 .... G. Weinsberg
MENARD—2328 .... C. A. Bendel
PARK AV.—1937 .... G. H. Andreas
PARK AV.—2600 .... Theodore F. Feager
SALINA ST.—2870 .... A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. ANGE AV.—1400 .... R. H. Gaertner
SIDNEY ST.—1956 .... C. H. Zahn

CARONDELET.

BROADWAY—7618 S. .... A. Knorr
BROADWAY—7631 S .... L. F. Waibel
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV .... Benno Bribach

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

COLLINSVILLE AND MISSOURI AV .... O. F. Kresso
FIFTH AND MISSOURI AV .... G. G. Heller

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

MAIN AND HIGH STS .... Geo. H. Stolburg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), corner of Garrison av. and Locust st., Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, Nov. 29, at 11 a. m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "The Ended Summer and the Unsaved Soul." Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, cor. Thirteenth and Locust sts., opposite Exposition building—Advent Sunday, Nov. 29, 1891; 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 9:30 a. m., Bible class for men; 11 a. m., Morning prayer and sermon; 7:30 p. m., Anniversary service of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, with sermon by the Rev. R. A. Holland, S. T. D. Monday, St. Andrew's Day, 7 a. m., Holy Communion.

ST. LOUIS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY—Services to-night at 8 o'clock in Jefferson Hall, northwest corner Jefferson and Lucas avs. All are welcome.

LODGE NOTICES.

PARAGON LODGE, NO. 58, K. of P.—Meeting Monday evening, Nov. 30, at 7:30 o'clock, Hall No. 2, Odd-Fellows' Building. Work in the rank of Knight and annual election of officers. All Knights are fraternally invited.
H. M. CARPENTER, C. C.
FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 33

MISSOURI LODGE, No. 11, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members are requested to attend next regular meeting, Friday evening, Dec. 3. Nomination and election of officers.
EDWD. J. HARLOCK, N. G.
JOHN H. WEBB, Secretary. 33

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, 9th and Olive sts.—Members of De Soto Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend our next regular meeting, Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock p. m. Election of grand and subordinate officers for the ensuing term; also, initiation. Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
JOHN M. SEYMOUR, N. G.
JOHN CLEGG, Recording Secretary. 33

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28, 1891.—The officers and members of Wildey Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., are earnestly requested to be present at our next regular meeting, Dec. 1. Election of officers and initiation.
PHILIP HEBERER, N. G.
Attest: FRANK M. BERGER, Secretary. 33

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS OF FATHER MATHEW.—All members of St. Louis councils are requested to be present at the reception to be tendered to Archbishop Ireland at the Exposition Music Hall, Thursday evening, Dec. 3, wearing their council badges.
JOS. P. HARTNETT,
Supreme Chief Sir Knight.
Attest: THOS. S. BOWDERN, Supreme Recorder.
The uniform division of St. Louis Council, No. 1, are hereby instructed to report for drill Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at their hall at 8 o'clock p. m. The uniform division will act as escort to His Grace, Archbishop Ireland, Thursday evening, Dec. 3.
33 D. O'C. TRACY, Commander.

CROMWELL LODGE, No. 281, ORDER OF THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE—Officers and members are notified to meet at the residence of our late brother, Edw. G. Beckley, 2733 Mills st., for the purpose of attending the funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock, sharp.
J. H. BURNS, Prest.

PURSUANT to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this Post, the comrades are hereby requested to assemble at Winkelmeyer's Hall, 1714 Market st., on Monday, Nov. 30, at 8 p. m., to pay a fraternal visit to Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1.

ELECTION.

The election of the Post Officers and Representatives to the Departmental Encampment takes place at the next regular meeting of the Post, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1891. A full attendance of the members of the Post is desired. By order of
IG. HARTMAN, Post Commander.
MARTIN SCHERER, Adjutant. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Position by an experienced railroad stenographer and typewriter. Add. C 71, this office. 41

WANTED—Experienced stenographers desire work. Telephone 431, St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 41

WHEN makes life-size crayon, frame and all, only $6. 1613 Franklin av.

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—By a married man, position in a store or wholesale house; has good reference. Address E 71, this office. 37

WANTED—Clerical position by man of 25; large mercantile experience and a hustler; references and bond. Address N 68, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation, a young married man desires position to do office work of any kind, or assist bookkeeper. Address E 69, this office. 37

WANTED—By a young man a position in wholesale or retail store; has had two years' practical business experience. Address F 72, this office. 37

WANTED—Reliable man desires a good position in wholesale house; can give best ref.; experience, furniture or groceries. Add. N 55, this office. 37

WANTED—A position by a young man in office work of any kind, who is a fair penman and good at figures and a fair knowledge of book-keeping. Address J 70, this office. 37

WANTED—Work in business house, law or real estate office; thorough German scholar; graduate at law; stenographer; married; bond and references given. Address N 74, this office. 37

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—By bookkeeper employed during day, a set of books to keep at night and when not employed in day time. Address R 72, this office. 36

WANTED—A good book-keeper, rapid entry clerk and an expert at figures, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials. Add. G 74, this office. 36

WANTED—An experienced business man wants situation as correspondent, accountant, bookkeeper, salesman or manager with some reliable wholesale or retail house. Address B 67, this office.

WANTED—A thorough business man, competent book-keeper and correspondent, desires a position in a country store in some good locality with good school; salary not so much an object as a permanent position with clever people. Address "H." Saratoga, Howard County, Ark. 36

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by a miller of experience. Address T 64, this office. 38

WANTED—Cutter on custom boot, shoe and gaiter uppers. Emil J. Peteles, 402 Morgan st. 58

WANTED—Young man would like to have work in a bakery shop. Add. B. W., 4437 Kennerley av. 38

WANTED—Paper hanging to do by a first-class mechanic; will work cheap. Add. P 71, this office. 38

WANTED—Pipefitter wishes situation; all-round man; will take job in factory. Address H 75, this office. 38

WANTED—Position to learn barber trade by boy of 14 with six months' experience. Address A 74, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation as fireman or porter by married man, 30; good city references. Address F 69, this office. 38

WANTED—A mechanic wants a situation in the furniture line or other employment, strong temperance and 1st-class ref. Address T 74, this office. 38

Coachmen.

WANTED—Work by a young man as coachman. 1421 Pine st. 39

WANTED—Sit. by young German as coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages and furnace; best city refs. Add. T 68, this office. 39

WANTED—By a young man of good character a position in private family as coachman or for general work about a house; would undertake the care of horses anywhere; served in the German cavalry 5 years. Address P 69, this office. 39

WHEN makes life-size crayon, frame and all, only $6. 1631 Franklin av.

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Work of any kind by strong, steady young man of 20. Address 167 Anna st. 43

WANTED—Situation by a young man to drive delivery wagon. Address G 69, this office. 43

WANTED—Position by married man, who is not afraid of hard work. Add. B 69, this office. 43

WANTED—By sober, industrious married man work of any kind; will work cheap. S. S., 1620 Pine st. 43

WANTED—By married man, sober and steady, to tend to furnace or other indoor work. Address L 68, this office. 43

WANTED—By man and wife to take care of furnished room house; had ample experience. Address M 68, this office. 43

WANTED—By a young man a position as porter or night watchman; references given. Address C. A. R., 911 W. Jefferson av. 43

WANTED—Permanent employment by a married man, age 30, who is steady and reliable; work of any kind. Ad. E. Taylor, 8201 Virginia av. 43

WANTED—A middle-aged man wants a situation to work for private family, restaurant or boarding-house or anything; A 1 reference. Add. H 73, this office. 43

WANTED—A strictly temperate man wants a situation to work around a private dwelling or boarding house; will work for low wages during winter; city refs. Add. G 73, this office. 43

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Young men to study building association bookkeeping; send for descriptive circular Add. T 70, this office. 53

WANTED—An A1 bookkeeper and cashier in commission house; young German preferred; must write a fine hand and be quick and correct at figures; no other need apply. Address C 71, this office. 53

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL.

JONES'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Shorthand, typewriting and telegraph school and English academy, Broadway, between Olive and Locust streets.

ENTRANCE 309 NORTH BROADWAY.

For information, circulars, etc., call at the college office or address
J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

The Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circulars. 53

The Trades.

WANTED—Job press feeder. 106 Pine st. 58

WANTED—Stick candy makers at factory, 7th and Spruce. 58

W. T. LINEBACK: Please send your address to O 73, this office. 58

WANTED—A German shoemaker. Address Jos. Lessman, Raymond, Ill. 58

WANTED—Carpenter; inside common work; state price. Add. D 71, this office. 58

WANTED—A good knife cutter on jeans pants and overalls. Add. R 73, this office. 58

WANTED—Shoemaker; steady work throughout the year. Herman Sextro, 4551 Easton av. 58

WANTED—Experienced bundle wrappers. Apply before 10 a. m. William Barr Dry Goods Co. 58

WANTED—Pattern makers on wood stove pattern. Excelsior Stove Pattern Co., Detroit, Mich. 58

WANTED—Feeder for small press; female capable for office work preferred. Address R 75, this office. 58

WANTED—Carpenter or cabinet work in payment for instruction in business college. Address M 74, this office. 58

WANTED—An artist to illustrate a short story; amateur who can make a good sketch will do. Address E 73, this office. 58

WANTED—250 car builders and laborers at Madison Car-works, Madison, Ill.; train leaves foot of Bremen av. at 6:40 a. m. 58

WANTED—One trimming cutter and boy to work in stock room. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 4th floor. 58

WANTED—A good, steady, sober shoemaker, for new work and repairing, to go to Cairo, Ill.; a good place for a good man; no tippler need apply. Call at Higgins Leather Co., 407 N. 3d st. 58

WANTED—Everybody to know that you can get perfect fitting men's pants to order from $3.50 upwards at H. V. Mesritz, merchant tailor, 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor. Give us a call. 58

WANTED—Engineers can obtain situations if they have passed examination; Zwicker's Revised Practical Instructor will positively enable you to pass one; get only the genuine; worth 10 times its cost; by mail $1; agents wanted. Walter G. Kraft, publisher, room 44, 70 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. 58

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

FREE TREATMENT

For all diseases; small charge for medicines only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday; no students. Policlinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st. 58

Laborers.

WANTED—Colored laborers. Apply at 2301 Kosciusko st. 59

WANTED—Men at Easton and Warne avs., Monday morning. D. Dunigan. 59

WANTED—20 good shovelers with shovels; 25 teams with large beds. California and Lafayette avs. 59

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Young man to assist in street buying and shipping; wholesale groceries. Address K 73, this office. 54

WANTED—Two men for city trade; must furnish reference; steady work; good wages. 210 N. 3d st., 4th floor; apply after 9:30 Monday. J. A. Power. 54

WANTED—Salesmen; remarkable inducements offered to live outside hustlers; must be well acquainted in city and give gilt-edge refs. Frederick Peres & Co., 1217 Olive st. 54

WANTED—A man (office experience) to accept position of Secretary for a manufacturing corporation doing a money making business; must invest $2,000 in stock which will double itself in one year; salary $100 per month; reference required as to business qualications. Address K 72, this office.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commissions to handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and territory. For terms and full particulars add. the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

MRS MACKLIND, priv. teacher shorthand, tel., type-writer; spec. class, $5. 2312 Eugenia st. 54

TRY a pair of sample shoes worth $6, go this week for $3. Harris-Brunner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 54

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

WANTED—Millinery salesmen. Only such as have an established trade need apply. Good salary paid.
S. STRAUSS & CO.,
801 Washington Av.

HAYWARD'S SHORT-

Hand and Business College. Day and night sessions. 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.

PERKINS & HERPEL'S

Mercantile College, cor. 4th st. and Washington av. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting. Call or write for catalogue. Telephone 1207.

Boys.

WANTED—Errand boy. 106 Pine st. 61

WANTED—Good colored houseboy. 3035 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Strong boy to set up tenpins. 1508 Chouteau av. 61

WANTED—A good colored boy to make fires at 321 N. 20th st. 61

WANTED—A boy. Call at 1902A Franklin av., Sunday morning. 61

WANTED—Colored boy to work around the house. Apply at 2308 Chestnut st. 61

WANTED—A boy bet. 14 and 18 years old; ref. req. or security. 2200 Scott av. 61

WANTED—Boy to carry coal and do chores in the evenings; white or colored. 3407 Cook av. 61

WANTED—Boys for church choir. Apply at Trinity, cor. of Channing and Franklin avs. Tuesday or Wednesday at 4 o'clock. 61

WANTED—Will boy who carried message to 2607 Olive street, on the 18th inst., apply at the above number and receive reward? 61

WANTED—20 school children to take part in a Christmas carnival at Exposition, no salary; free training; full particulars. Add. O 72. this office. 61

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Porter at "When," 1631 Franklin av. 62

WANTED—A man to make himself useful in kitchen. 1517 Franklin av. 62

WANTED—Teamster; apply to stable, Broadway and Talcot av. Jas. Carroll. 62

WANTED—A strong, intelligent young man about 18. Apply to Superintendent, Crescent Color Co., 728 N. Main. 62

WANTED—A young man to care for horse and deliver goods; German; No. 1 references required. 900 S. 18th st. 62

WANTED—A man, from 20 to 30 years, to do store work. Call at once at 519 Olive st.; none need apply without good references. 62

WANTED—Young men to study the latest improved system of bookkeeping; send for descriptive circular. Add. S 70, this office. 62

WANTED—First-class installment collector; must have experience and furnish bond. Apply Monday, 9:30 a. m., 210 N. 3d st., P.F. Collier. 62

WANTED—An active young man with $1,500 ready cash will find a good position in a well-established St. Louis manufacturing concern. Address L 73, this office. 62

WANTED—A gentleman of 25 or more who has held responsible positions, for an outdoor appointment at a salary of $15 a week and commission. Address C 72, this office. 62

WANTED—Man and wife to keep house for widower, man must be good flower and vegetable gardener; woman must be good cook and nice housekeeper; a splendid place for right parties. Address Chas. D. Matthews, Sikeston, Mo. 62

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—Position as companion or nursery governess; no objections to leaving city; best references given. Address H 68, this office. 77

200 COOK STOVES—At $6.25, worth $12. 200 Heating Stoves at prices way down. Largest and best assortment in the city to select from. Chas. Niedringhaus, 1001 Franklin av.

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Dressmaking; can cut, fit and drape. Add. H 71, this office. 46

WANTED—Situation to go out sewing by the day or take work home. 2234 Adams st. 46

WANTED—Dressmaker wants sewing by day or week; terms reasonable. 2716 Locust st. 46

WANTED—Seamstress would like a few more families to sew for. Address W 69, this office. 46

WANTED—A good waist maker wants position for winter; $6 per week. Add. D 73, this office. 46

WANTED—Seamstress would like a place to sew in families by day or week. Add. B 70, this office.

WANTED—Dressmaking or plain sewing; to go out or at home; good references. Address M 75, this office 46

WANTED—Seamstress would like sewing in families at 75c a day; references. Address O 69, this office. 46

WANTED—Dressmaker would like sewing in families at $1.50 a day; references. Address N 69, this office. 46

WANTED—Sit. by young lady in private family to do sewing; willing to assist in light housework. 1110 Montgomery st. 46

WANTED—Dressmaking; good cutter and fitter desires engagements in families; best of refs. Add. F 71, this office. 46

WANTED—Situation as seamstress or wait on an invalid, can do all kinds of sewing and make dresses. Add. W 68, this office. 46

WANTED—A reliable dressmaker wishes a few more engagements in families; perfect fit; terms, $2 a day. Address W 67, this office. 46

WANTED—A neat seamstress wishes a place to sew and board by the week in an institution, private family or with dressmaker. Add. S 72, this office. 46

WANTED—By experienced dressmaker, children's clothing and remodeling specialties, engagements; $1.50 per day. Address A 75, this office. 46

WANTED—A dressmaker wishes engagements in private families at $1.50 per day, or will make dresses at home very reasonable. Call or address 1904 Market st. 46

WANTED—A doctor's widow of refinement and ability, thorough seamstress and housekeeper, desires a position among the wealthy class of Christians; New England Yankees preferred. Address K 69, this office. 46

WHEN makes life-size crayon, frame and all, only $6. 1631 Franklin av.

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A lady would like charge and care of a furnished room house; thoroughly competent. Address D 68, this office. 47

WANTED—Situation by a lady of 27; has thorough knowledge of housekeeping; roomy house preferred. Address M 66, this office. 47

WANTED—An Eastern lady of culture desires position as housekeeper; no objections to leaving the city. Address S 73, this office. 47

WANTED—Position by refined American lady as housekeeper for widower; can teach and do the sewing. Add. T 72, this office. 47

WANTED—Place as housekeeper by German lady with boy 5 years old, or general housework; no washing. Address A 71, this office. 47

WANTED—A young German widow desires a situation as working housekeeper; reference given and required. Address R 71, this office. 47

WANTED—Middle-aged woman wants a position as housekeeper, or will do chamber work; wants to go South. Mrs. Brooks, 2112 Pine st. 47

WANTED—Housekeeper desires engagement in private house, hotel or otherwise; thoroughly experienced; best of ref. Add. L 71, this office. 47

WANTED—Sit. as overseeing housekeeper for gentleman; will not object to doing plain sewing or going to some other city; best references. Mrs. J. A. Murphy, Litchfield, Ill. 47

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—By a young lady—rapid, legible writer—copying or addressing at home or office. H. A. T., Wellston P. O., St. Louis. 44

WANTED—An experienced lady bookkeeper would like a position as bookkeeper, assistant or office work; first-class references. Address L 70, this office. 44

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Experienced stenographers desire work. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. Prompt service free. 45

WANTED—Situation by young lady stenographer, expert, with law, commercial and railroad experience; not less than $60. Address N 73, this office. 45

WANTED—A position desired by a young lady as stenographer and typewriter; best of reference given if required; will work for moderate salary. Address W 66, this office. 45

WANTED—By experienced lady stenographer and typewriter operator, who can also assist with other office work, a position; can furnish first-class references. Add. B 73, this office. 45

WANTED—Young lady stenographer and Remington No. 2 typewriter, speaks and writes German, wants a place in any kind of office; small salary to begin, to get experience. Address K 68, this office. 45

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

200 COOK STOVES—At $6.25, worth $12. 500 Heating Stoves at prices way down. Largest and best assortment in the city to select from. Chas. Nedringhaus, 1001 Franklin av.

General Housework.

WANTED—Sit. by a girl to do general housework or dining-room work. 2221 O'Fallon st.

WANTED—A young lady wants work to assist in general housework in private family. 1433 N. 14th st. 48

WANTED—By American girl of 15, light housework or baby to nurse; no postals. 1503 S. 13th st., up stairs. 48

WANTED—A situation by a young lady at general housework. 1407 Menard st., up-stairs; no postals answered. 48

WANTED—Situation by middle-aged woman to do general housework in small family; no washing or ironing. Call 123 S. Channing av., in rear. 48

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

200 COOK STOVES—At $6.25, worth $12. 500 Heating Stoves at prices way down. Largest and best assortment in the city to select from. Chas. Niedringhaus, 1001 Franklin av.

STOVES,

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Situation to do cooking, washing and ironing. 822 N. 22d st. 49

Nurses.

WANTED—A healthy baby to care for, two or three days old, or would adopt if suited. Address R 70, this office. 50

WANTED—Situation by young girl as nurse; can speak German, French and English. Apply 217 S. Broadway; call Monday. 50

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing to take home. 2949 Market. 51

WANTED—Washing and ironing by the day. 2124 Adams st. 51

WANTED—Sit. by laundress to go out by the day or take washing home. 2106½ Carr st. 51

WANTED—Laundrywork by a woman who will go out by the day. Address J 74, this office. 51

WANTED—Situation in private family by colored laundress 3 or 4 days a week. 1525 Lucas av. 51

WANTED—A perfect laundress wishes wash in the house. Apply to Mrs. Raaf, No. 817 S. 4th.

WANTED—A colored woman wishes to take washing home. At 210 N. Beaumont st., in the rear; send postal. 51

WANTED—By first-class laundress, bundle washing to take home; no postals answered. Apply 1503 S. 13th st., up stairs. 51

WANTED—Sit. by colored woman to do washing and ironing at home or to go out Monday or and Tuesday. 705 N. 13th st. 51

WANTED—Work by 1st-class washwoman, Mondays and Tuesdays, or washing to take home. Fannie Hawkins, 1211 Garrison av. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By widow, work to go out by the day. 2326 Olive. 52

WANTED—By a German girl from the country, a situation in private family. Call at 926 Russell av. 52

WANTED—Situation of some kind by a lady; factory and housework excluded. Address D 69, this office. 52

WANTED—By a colored woman, offices to clean, or to go out washing by the day. Call or address 105 S. 13th st. 52

LADIES wishing good cooks or girls for general housework, with reference, will be supplied at Mrs. Amplemen, 1621 Morgan st. 52

PRIVATE families, hotels and restaurants who wish the services of first-class help can be supplied on short notice. 319 Market st., second floor.

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—A cook. 3028 Sheridan av. 68

WANTED—Cook; will pay good wages. Apply at 4028 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 1020 Chouteau av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron for small family. 2811 Russell av 68

WANTED—A good cook in small family; elegant home. 1919 S. Grand av. 68

WANTED—Colored girl to cook, wash and iron; small family. 920 N. 21st st. 68

WANTED—1 colored cook and 1 colored nurse; bring ref. 4330 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron for a family of three. 3955 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A good colored cook for a family of two. Apply 4330 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Good cook in small family; no washing or ironing. Apply 3626 Finney av. 68

WANTED—A cook; reference required. Apply Monday morning at 3531 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook that will do laundry work for a small family. 3734 Finney av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; four in family; no children. Apply at 1225 N. Grand av.

WANTED—A competent girl to cook, wash and iron. Wages, $16 a month. Apply at 3149 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—Good German girl to cook, wash and iron for small family. 20 Benton pl., north of Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—First-class girl to cook and do housework; no washing or ironing; small family; good wages. 2913 Gamble st. 68

WANTED—A German girl to cook and do general housework in small family; no children; good references required. Apply at 2728 Gamble st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general house work for family of 2; small house; no washing. Call at 20 N. Cabanne st. Monday and bring reference.

WANTED—A country girl or one liking the country, nine miles on Frisco R. R.; general housework; three adults; work easy; no sickly or delicate girl need apply. Address, during one week, H 69, this office. Name street cars leading to your number. 66

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

FREE TREATMENT
FOR ALL DISEASES.

Small charge for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday; consultation private. Separate waiting-room for ladies and children. Dr. Etavard's Central Dispensary, 1323 Franklin av. 68

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Housekeeper for country hotel. Address B 68, this office. 65

WANTED—A good colored housekeeper; must sleep in house. 1409 Pine st. 65

WANTED—At 1730 Wash st., middle-aged woman, steady, can have good home, fair wages in small family as working housekeeper. Call Sunday afternoon. 65

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Nurses.

WANTED—Small girl to nurse walking child. 3711 Page av. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl. German preferred. Apply at 2722 Chestnut st. 70

WANTED—Girl 14 or 15 to take care of children; good home. 4046 Morgan st. 70

WANTED—A careful colored nurse for young baby at once. 4330 Washington av. 70

WANTED—A young woman, 25 years of age, who has some experience and can give reference, as nurse for children. 4063 Wash av.; Protestant preferred. 70

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—House girl at 3043 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework. 1555 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1729 Biddle st. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework. 3407 Walnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3848 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3022 Cass av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housegirl. 2648 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1205 Chambers. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1023 Grattan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework 1029 Autumn st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1409 Dolman st. 66

WANTED—Experienced housegirl. 1827 Kennett place. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1330 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1729 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 3530 Page st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 31 Nicholson pl. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. 1122 St. Ange av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. 2327 Eugenia st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 1440 N. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Apply at 3010 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in private family. 2341 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at once. 4422 Lindell av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 919 N. Ewing av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Apply at 2308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; two in family. 4048 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of two at 1420 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework. 1657 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 2533 Sheridan av. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in small family. 2232 Sullivan av. 66

WANTED—Good girl to do general housework. Apply 2247 Shenandoah st. 66

WANTED—A good girl to assist with general housework. 3307 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for general housework. 4118 Washington av. 66

WANTED—German or Swede girl for general housework. 2749 Geyer av. 66

WANTED—A good, reliable girl; no washing; good wages. 3411 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2827 N. 23d st., near St. Louis av. 66

WANTED—Girl, either white or colored, for general housework. 1506 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Young girl for housework; no cooking; small family. 2300 Eugenia st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. Apply at 4005 Bell av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. Apply at 1233 N. 13th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. 1711 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing nor cooking. 1915 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages. Apply at 2800 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—A girl about 15 to assist with housework; small family. 1831 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework in family of three. 3024 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; no washing. 3721 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Good German girl to do general housework; good wages. 3008 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages; small family. 4144 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist with light housework; family of two. 2823A Cass av. 66

WANTED—A middle-aged woman for general housework. Apply at 1418 Francis st. 66

WANTED—Young girl, good worker and cleaner, for general housework at 3729 Page av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; two in family; 3d floor. 909 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A neat girl to do housework; must have her own home. 1013 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 years old to help in housework; no washing. 3055 Sheridan av. 66

WANTED—A good girl (white) to do general housework. Apply at once at 2630 Lafayette av. 58

WANTED—German girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 1649 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A competent white girl for general housework; 2 in family. Apply 3103 Olive st.

WANTED—Girl 13 to 15 years to assist in housework; good wages; easy work. 2803 Dayton st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; good wages. Call immediately, 2730½ Clark. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 4718 Labadie av.; take Easton av. cars to Marcus av.

WANTED—A good steady girl, about 15 years of age, to assist with housework; call Monday. 4377 Page av. 66

WANTED—Good strong girl for general housework; German preferred; no washing. Call at 1613 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing or ironing; good wages. Drug store, 800 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl experienced in housework, with good references; will pay good wages. Apply 3522 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, no washing and small family; good wages paid, at Mrs. Fuchs, 1304 S. Broadway. 66

WANTED—A girl for general work in family of two; must be good cook. Apply to Mrs. Wm. B. Lange, 6641 S. 6th st., Carondelet. 66

WANTED—A first-class girl for general housework; good home and good wages to the right party. Call at once, 3706 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply Sunday evening or Monday morning, to 2341 Park av.; $14 per month for a good girl. 66

WANTED—A respectable colored girl for general housework a short distance from the city in Illinois. Inquire at once at 2209A St. Charles st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no work after 6 o'clock; privileges to an honest, capable girl; family of two. Apply 1511 Benton st.

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

200 COOK STOVES—At $6.25, worth $12. 500 Heating Stoves at prices way down. Largest and best assortment in the city to select from. Chas. Niedringhaus, 1001 Franklin av.

TRY McKINNEY'S
NEW ENGLAND BREAD
None Genuine Without Our Label.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Young lady about two hours each day to do corresponding and bookkeeping. Inquire 904 Pine st. 63

WANTED—Experienced salesladies at once. Sommerich Bros., 15th and Warren sts. and 2701 St. Louis av. 63

WANTED—Young woman for general office work, call after 10 a. m., Monday at room 205, Mermod & Jaccard Building. 63

WANTED—An intelligent and industrious lady to learn our business by devoting 4 hours a day to work and obtain permanent position with good salary; $10 weekly in the start. Address C 72, this office. 63

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

WANTED.
SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY
Dry Goods Company.

Five good Glove Fitters. Only experienced hands need apply.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A laundress. Apply at once St. Luke's Hospital, 19th and Washington av. 67

WANTED—First-class shirt ironer to iron by hand. Call Monday at Terminal Laundry, 730 S. 2d st.

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—10 girls to work on coats. 1519 Clinton st. 69

WANTED—Experienced shirtmakers. Apply at 804 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—25 good hands to crochet fascinators. 1408 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—Experienced hands on basques; also, errand girl. 608 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Girl to do pressing on alpaca coats; steady work. 2247 Shenandoah st. 69

WANTED—A neat seamstress for about a week to do plain sewing. Address, stating terms, P 73, this office. 69

WANTED—Two girls to learn dressmaking; a good chance for those anxious to learn. 2632 Olive st., up-stairs. 69

WANTED—Experienced shirt makers at once; come quick; steady work always. Eureka Manufacturing Co. 69

WANTED—Girls to learn dressmaking, measuring, cutting out, basting and putting on the garment properly; terms reasonable. 2016 Olive st. 69

DRESSMAKERS and other ladies wishing seamstresses should apply for them either by letter or in person at the Ladies' Tailor Parlors, 2020 Olive st.; no charges for furnishing help nor for positions. Hughes & Storey. 69

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

SEAMSTRESSES wanting employment should call at the Ladies' Tailor parlors, 2020 Olive st. 69

FREE EXHIBITION.

The first of the series of exhibitions given at the Ladies' Tailor parlors, 2020 Olive st., proved a grand success. The parlors were filled with ladies, several of whom, for the first time in their lives, saw measures taken, draftings made, goods cut out, basted and tried on, that fit to perfection, without the alteration of a single stitch; and that not only plain basques, but a waist cut in one single piece; a seamless waist, containing no back, side arm, under arm or front pieces and no darts.

Another exhibition will be given Monday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 p. m. Progressive dressmakers and all ladies who believe in improvement are invited to be present and see the wonderful merits of the Ladies' Tailor System clearly shown. Instructions in the use of this system, also lessons in basting, finishing, dressmaking, draping, etc., are given day and evening at 2020 Olive st. 69

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WHEN makes life-size crayon, frame and all, only $6. 1613 Franklin av.

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Stenographers.

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

WANTED—Intelligent ladies and gentlemen to learn typewriting; machines rented at $5 per month. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st.

WANTED—Stenographers to rent typewriters at $5 per month. We secure positions for competent operators. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 64

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

$5 REWARD paid anybody reporting stenographer's vacancy. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 64

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girl at 2516 St. Louis av. 71

WANTED—Good hair dressers at 519 Olive st. 71

WANTED—A good girl. Apply at 3730 Cook av. 71

WANTED—A girl for kitchen work. 413 N. 6th st. 71

WANTED—50 girls to work on cloth hats and caps. 819 Lucas av. 71

WANTED—Girls aged from 14 to 18 years to pick peanuts. 209 N. 2d st. 71

WANTED—Stitchers and table girls. L. B. Joslin & Bro., 1131 Collins st. 71

WANTED—Good German girl for up stairs work and nursing. 3417 Pine st. 71

WANTED—A good girl to go South; no washing or ironing. Apply at 1019 S. 10th st. 71

WANTED—A good chambermaid at Hotel DeLillian, 1224 Washington av. Call after 9 a. m.

WANTED—Nimble-fingered grown girls for light work; children not wanted. 1012 Locust st., up-stairs. 71

WANTED—Young ladies, country and city, who desire to obtain positions in stores or office. Address J 75, this office. 71

WANTED—Vamper on cylinder machine, stitchers, pasters and lining makers. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 4th floor.

WANTED—Immediately—Ladies and young girls to work for us at their homes; good pay; steady work; something entirely new; no painting or canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. Echo Manufacturing Co., 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass. 71

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Permanent board for the winter by man and wife; terms reasonable. Address J 69, this office. 19

WANTED—Board in private family by young lady employed during the day; terms reasonable. Address A 68, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Room and board by young man in private family, near Jefferson av. and Carr st. Add. N 70, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board in strictly private family without other boarders, by a young man; location near business center. Address R 67, this office. 20

WANTED—Room with alcove or two connecting, with board; private family preferred; for gentleman and wife; must state price. Add. E 72, this office. 20

WANTED—Board and room by young couple; references exchanged. No attention paid to replies unless particulars and price are stated. Address P 70, this office. 20

WANTED—By 10th Dec., room with early breakfast in quiet neighborhood in West End; no other roomers nor small children; refs. exchanged. Address J 68, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—To rent one single room, first floor or basement. Add. S 74, this office. 21

WANTED—4-room cottage on street car line; rent, $15. Address W 70, this office. 21

WANTED—Room by a gentleman, transient; must be quiet and nice. Add. K 71, this office. 21

WANTED—Two bedrooms and kitchen furnished for housekeeping. Address O 74, this office.

WANTED—Two or three unfur. rooms for light housekeeping in nice neighborhood. Add. W 71, this office. 21

WANTED—Furnished room by gentleman; lessons in any business branch given in exchange. Address L 74, this office. 21

WANTED—To purchase, $3,000 to $3,500, a new 6-room dwelling east of Taylor, in good neighborhood. BERRY, KING & CO.,
21 104 N. 10th st.

WANTED—Three or four furnished rooms for light housekeeping; gentleman and wife; no children. Address, stating terms, etc., M 69, this office. 21

WANTED—By young lady employed during the day, furnished room, at $8 per month, near 27th and Olive or Washington av. cars. Address O 75, this office. 21

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$4,000 stock of hardware for city property. Vrooman & Co., 4 N. 8th st. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—City property for good farm in Missouri or Illinois. Vrooman & Co., 4 N. 8th st.

FOR EXCHANGE—We want horses or mules for good city property. VROOMAN & CO.,
24 4 N. 8th st.

FOR EXCHANGE—We want farms for merchandise and city property. VROOMAN & CO.,
24 4 N. 8th st.

FOR EXCHANGE—What have you to trade? List your property that you want to exchange with Vrooman & Co., 4 N. 8th st. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—$20,000 ice plant in the South for city property; this is paying $10,000 net per annum. What have you to offer? Vrooman & Co., 4 N. 8th st. 24

WANTED—To exchange a good-paying city photographic gallery for a small farm or a country home. Address M 72, this office. 24

WANTED—Sign and ornamental painting of any kind for dry goods, groceries or clothing; one-half cash, balance in trade. Address P 75, this office.

MONEY WANTED.

DO YOU want to borrow, if so join the Home-Getters' Savings & Loan Association; new series now being issued. Secretary's office, 404 N. 10th st. 25

WANTED—$3,500 on first-class real estate; no com. Add. H 70, this office. 25

WANTED—$2,500 for six months or longer on a note secured by a deed of trust for $2,800 on improved property worth $3,500. Address A 73, this office. 25

WANT TO BORROW.

$2,500; real estate security; "gilt edge." Add. H 74, this office. 25

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN [illegible]s per line.

PERSONAL—Will lady who noticed gent Friday noon on Broadway, near Pine st., she going north, address in confidence J 73, this office. 1

MARRY—December number of our matrimonial paper contains hundreds of advertisements from rich and poor wishing to marry; price 10c. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chicago, Ill. 1

INFORMATION WANTED.

W. T. LINEBACK: Call at 6th and Pine.

WM. HERBERT VAN DOREN—Send present address to Finney av. friends through the P.-D. Address R 68, this office.

NOTICE—Will parties who witnessed the accident to little boy on the Washington av. electric line between Garrison and Washington avs., to 4000 Finney av. last Tuesday, Nov. 24, between 4:30 and 5:30 o'clock p. m., kindly send address or information to 4021 Fairfax av.?

DRESSMAKING.

MADAME FREEMAN, inventress of Freeman's New Tailor System and dress-maker in Nugent Building, will open a cutting school at the Metropolitan Hotel, Belleville, Ill., Dec. 1, at 8 a. m. First day lessons free. First week lessons half price. Orders taken for patterns, linings, etc. Free exhibition fancy patterns. Agents wanted. 72

WORK'S GARMENT CUTTER—This valuable system of garment cutting is taught by Miss Lydia Grotpeter, 3026 Elliot av.; satisfaction guaranteed.

The Ladies' Tailor

School of Cutting and Dressmaking, 2020 Olive st. The only place in the West where a finished course of instructions in scientific dress and cloak cutting and fine dressmaking, finishing, basting, draping, etc., can be obtained.

The lessons include not only plain dress-cutting, but all the novelties, such as seamless waists, seamless bodices, seamless draped Princess French bias basques, with straight or French fronts; coat skirts for basques; at least 12 styles of sleeves, 16 styles of collars, 7 styles of skirts. Ladies' coats, jackets and wraps of every style. Lessons given by the most competent teachers, in German or English.
69 HUGHES & STOREY.

WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St Louis Mo. 73

WANTED—Agents to handle a specialty; call 908 Locust st. 73

WANTED—Agents for St. Clair County, Ill., and St. Louis County, Mo.; only ladies need apply at 914½ Olive st., room 7, 11 to 1 Monday. 73

WANTED—Lady agents at 1114 Pine Monday and Tuesday morning after 10 o'clock to take hold of the greatest money-making article in the market.

WANTED—Agents to represent a large Trust Fund Co. of St. Louis for country towns and city; good pay to the right parties; bring references. 209 Mermod-Jaccard Bld. 73

WANTED—Solicitors and canvassers; men and women can make biggest kind of commission handling our goods; samples "not in it." Frederick Peres & Co., 1217 Olive st. 73

WHITE ENAMELED LETTERS—Agents for Phœnix Enameling Co.; only western manufacturers. Best made; 1 cent per inch to agents. 520 Elm st. 73

WANTED—Agents make $5 per day easily selling gold and silver gilding for old or new picture frames and other articles; every lady buys if she has the money; 2 packages and special terms. Add. W 72, this office. 73

WIDE-AWAKE workers everywhere for the greatest book on earth. Shepp's Photographs of the World," costing $100,000; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; unparalleled success; Mr. Thos. L. Martin, Centerville, Tex., cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, O., $23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza for the holidays; magnificent outfit only $1; books on credit; freight paid. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 705 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. 73

5C—BUTTER—By a late scientific discovery pure butter can be made for less than 5c a pound; it is not an oleomargarine nor an artificial, but pure, genuine butter, made from the pure elements of butter; contains no injurious ingredients; cannot be distinguished from the best creamery butter; anyone can make it; agents make from $10 to $20 a day selling the material or making the butter for sale; for further information send for circular, free; mention this paper. Address Planet Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan.

THE washing machine that never disappoints is the World's Washer; washes easy; circulars free. Agents wanted. Mention this paper. C. E. Ross, Lincoln, Ill. 73

BUSINESS WANTED.

FOR SALE—$10,000 will secure long established retail business of one of the city's most widely known concerns. Address E 70, this office. 2

TAKE some stock in the new series now open in the Home-Getters' Savings & Loan Association. Office, 404 N. 10th st. 3

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a 6 or 8-room house on monthly payments. Address T 71, this office. 22

WANTED—For cash, small 6-room house or lot, 25 feet front, bet. California and Russell avs., and 13th and Sidney sts. Add., with terms and particulars, P 68, this office. 22

WANTED—To purchase, $3,000 to $3,500, a new 6-room dwelling east of Taylor, in good neighborhood. BERRY, KING & CO.,
22 104 N. 10th st.

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner with $5,000 to invest in an old established business; will bear the strictest investigation. Address E 75, this office. 23

WANTED—A partner with $2,500 to assist in managing a profitable business, which has come to the front in the past few years; none but an able person, one willing to work need apply; business speaks for itself; communications in confidence; state reference. Address L 72, this office. 23

MUSICAL.

BANJO thoroughly taught by S. T. Kase, studio 2347 Clark av.; terms low. 27

BANJO—H. J. Isbell, scientific teacher. Studio, 3302 Washington av. Concert at Pickwick Theater, Tuesday, Dec. 1. Grand orchestra of 40 banjos. Tickets for sale at Bollman's, 1100 Olive st. 27

DECKER BROS.' pianos are the best made; new, stylish designs of uprights and grands just received. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st. 27

EXPERIENCED lady music teacher wishes few more pupils; 35 cents a lesson. Address J 71, this office. 27

FOR SALE—One grand square piano for sale cheap at 207 Douglas st. 27

FOR SALE—A fine upright piano, cheap; obliged to sell. 3014 S. 7th st. 27

FOR SALE—Good violin, cheap, at 2917 Chestnut st. H. A. Schoknecht. 27

FOR SALE—$85 cash will buy a 7⅓ octave upright piano. 1319 N. 14th st. 27

FOR SALE—New and second-hand pianos at lowest prices. 1101 Chouteau av. 27

FOR SALE—New upright piano, 7⅓ octaves; strictly first-class throughout; a bargain for cash. 7019 S. Broadway. 27

HAVE you seen the new scale Kimball piano Don't fail to if you are looking for the best all around bargain in a piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

I HAVE a very large variety of pianos, from the cheapest good pianos to the very best piano in America; will satisfy any customer in prices and terms. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

JUST received our Christmas stock of guitars, mandolins, violins, banjos, music boxes, etc. Instruction books for all instruments, strings and trimmings a specialty, at J. Ellicock's music house, 2415 N. Broadway. 27

PIANO—Lessons by competent lady teacher; beginners a specialty. 2705 Clark av. 27

THOS. D. JACKSON, banjo teacher, 1401 N. 19th st. 27

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

THE World renowned Knabe Pianos; a complete stock of these fine pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, s. w. cor. 10th and Olive st. 27

THE latest for holiday gifts, one of Guerin's large portrait gravures and frame only $8; come and see them. Washington av. and 12th st.

WANTED—Bass and viola players next Monday evening at hall, corner Montgomery st. and Broadway; bring instruments. 27

WANTED—Boys for church choir. Apply at Trinity, corner of Channing and Franklin avs., Tuesday or Wednesday at 4 o'clock. 27

ZITHER, banjo, mandolin and guitar. Miss F. E. Poole, teacher, 2016 Olive st.; ref., Bollman Bros.

$165 WILL buy a fine 7⅓ octave upright piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

SURPRISE GUITAR METHOD

Now ready by C. A. Lohman, 1315 Market st. 27

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—Tickner & Co., merchant tailors, formerly Sixth and Chestnut sts., N. W. corner 9th and Locust sts.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—To buy fine Houdan rooster. Address T 69, this office. 26

WANTED—One beagle or fox hound; cheap. Add. J. E. Davis, 3248 Olive st., city. 26

WANTED—Furniture, household goods, etc. E. A. Skeele's for cash. 204 and 206 N. 6th st. 26

WANTED—Furniture, carpets, stoves, etc., for cash; send postal. A. B. Rich, 3553½ Olive st.

WANTED—Old bicycles in exchange for new; balance monthly. Knight Cycle Co., 207 N. 10th st.

WANTED—Second-hand bicycles in exchange for new; easy payments. A. L. Jordan, 1324 Washington av. 26

WANTED—Everybody to know that the New York Dental Rooms are still at 1001 Olive st., 2d floor, n. w. cor. 10th st. 26

WANTED—The lowest figure for two latest improved Domestic sewing machines for cash. Address C 73, this office. 26

WANTED—Young man wishes room and board in a nice private family, no other need answer, give full particulars with terms. Address D 72, this office. 26

DO YOU want to save money, surely and economically, if so join the Home-Getters' Savings & Loan Association. New series now open at 404 N. 10th st. 26

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE job and book printing office and trade journal well established with a big patronage; owner retired from business. Apply to G. W. Fiersheim, 1008 Locust st. 4

FOR SALE—Notion store. Call 1510 S. 13th st. 4

FOR SALE—Good morning paper route. 2713 Semple av. 4

FOR SALE—Paper routes paying $22 per week. Address J 72, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Hotel cigar stand. Inquire at H. F. Bente Cigar Co.'s, 818 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—Good paying boarding-house; rent low; cause of selling sickness. 1621 N. 17th st.

FOR SALE—Restaurant and room house; no better place in city. A. Fuldner, 6 N. 3d st. 4

FOR SALE—No. 1 saloon, central location, good whisky stand. A. Fuldner, 6 N. 3d st. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon; first-class corner in new district. A. Fuldner, 6 N. 3d st. 4

FOR SALE—Good office business; price $100. Call at room 20, Emilie Building, 904 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—An interest in a valuable medicine business, cheap. Address N 71, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Saloons; $350, $500, $800; all way up to $6,000. ALBERT FULDNER, 6 N. 3d.

FOR SALE—$500—Corner grocery; make an offer; owner leaving city. A. FULDNER, 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Grocery, $275; four rooms, rent, $20; good neighborhood. Albert Fuldner, 6 N. 3d. 4

FOR SALE—Confectioneries; $90, $250, $500; also fine ice-cream depot. A. Fuldner, 6 N. 3d. 4

FOR SALE—Furnished room-house near Carr pl.; good-paying business. Albert Fuldner, 6 N. 3d.

FOR SALE—Butcher shop; good counter trade; rent very reasonable. A. FULDNER, 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Gifford House, or dining-room for rent; 45 rooms. Z. T. Albright, Poplar Bluff, Mo. 4

FOR SALE—A cosily furnished flat doing splendid transient business to be sold at a sacrifice; party leaving city. Add. P 74, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Drug store; price, $3,600; cash; no exchange; will invoice; good paying stand; clears $1,800 a year. Add. M 73, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding-house; one of the best in the city; sickness cause of sale; cheap. A. FULDNER, 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Restaurant, $300; excellent stand; making money; every investigation given. A. FULDNER, 6 N. 3d st. 4

FOR SALE—Splendid cigar and news stand; central location; very choice business. A. FULDNER, 6 N. 3d st. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery store on good corner, doing a fine business; will sell at invoice. See WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Meat and vegetable store; license paid; cheap rent; price $150, half cash, balance on time. Address F 70, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Corner saloon doing a good business; price $900 if sold this week. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st. 4

FOR SALE—Boarding-house with saloon paying well; very cheap; sickness is the reason for selling. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Furnished room house on Olive st. full of roomers; very cheap; terms easy. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Steam laundry, new; first-class in every particular and doing a tip-top business. For further information see WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st. 4

FOR SALE—350 Eureka tailor dress cutting systems, with printed instructions, for $350; a good agent can clear $1,000 by New Years. A. Magaun, 2031 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—A nicely furnished six room house on 14th st.; everything complete, nice and clean; furniture cost over $700; will sell for $350; an excellent opportunity for lady or young couple going to housekeeping. For particulars call at 219 N. 8th st., room No. 7. 4

WHEN makes life-size crayon, frame and all, only $6. 1613 Franklin av.

$500 TO $2,000 will buy a State right for the fastest selling patent novelty ever invented; sells at sight; 300 per cent profit; investor can make $300 weekly. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st. 4

Hotel For Sale.

A substantial 3-story brick hotel; 50 feet wide by 70 feet deep; in excellent repair and good running order; clear title; no incumbrance; situated in a thriving Missouri railroad town which is noted on account of its famous pleasure resort, college, etc.; can be bought for $5,000; terms easy. Add. B 56, this office. 4

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Brindle gray horse; license 641; reward. 1905 N. 13th st. 31

LOST—Diamond cross, eleven stones, Nov. 7. Liberal reward if returned to 3853 Page av. 30

LOST—King Charles spaniel dog; the finder will be rewarded by calling at 515 Washington av. 30

LOST—A pin of pearls, design "1889." Reward for information addressed to C 70, this office. 30

LOST—A gold bangle with monogram, "D. B." Return to 2113 Walnut st. and receive reward.

LOST—Brown shepherd bitch; white ring around neck. Reward for her return to 4266 Morgan st.

LOST—Skye terrier dog from 3126 Olive st. Very liberal reward will be paid for recovery or information of him. 30

LOST—Thursday, in West End, lady's gold watch, blue enameled face. Liberal reward if returned to 112 N. 8th st. 30

LOST—Plain gold locket, containing picture of owners' parents on Tuesday, return and receive reward. 405 S. 23d st. 30

LOST—Friday, a dark yellow hound bitch, with white spotted legs; leather collar, with 1888 license. Liberal reward for return to 2924 Bacon st.

LOST—Water spaniel pup, black, new collar on when lost; answers to name of "Gay." Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to 4014 Westminster pl. 30

LOST—At the Daughters of the Confederacy ball, a knife blade lace pin, set with two diamonds. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to room 210, Chamber of Commerce.

LOST—Friday, 27th inst., between 8th and 10th sts. and Franklin av., pocket-book, containing money and small key; also death notice. Reward will be given if returned to E. N., 930 N. Broadway. 30

LOST—$30 reward; on or about Oct. 15 a ring with following on inside: "R. H. J. Clipper to H. D. L.," with diamond set; where the set is the ring is larger than lower side. Hugh O'Donnell, with Hill, Fontaine & Co. 30

STRAYED—Friday night, bay pony and cart from 3518 N. Broadway. Return to 4125 Green Lea pl. and receive reward. 30

$5 REWARD for return of one black check, high built dog, named Jack; white on chin, breast and legs. 706 N. 10th st. 20

FOUND—Saturday, Nov. 14, on Broadway, in front of Redheffer & Koch's art store, a black purse with silver clasps; any one describing contents may find the same by calling at 3651 Delmar av. 30

POCKET-BOOK.

Lost yesterday (Saturday) evening on the corner of 4th and Washington av., or in 4th st. car in that vicinity, a pocket-book containing a pair of gold eye-glasses, some small change and cards with the name Mrs. Dumont G. Jones, 3316 Lucas av. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to R. M. Duhring, care of Post-Dispatch, at once. 30

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN UNUSUAL opportunity to go into the coal and ice business; party with $5,000 who can give active personal service. Address R 69, this office. 2

AN advertising expert who has original methods, ample experience, and can obtain lowest prices, desires position to manage advertising department for any reputable business; will guarantee to produce favorable results before asking any compensation, or will be satisfied with a per cent of the increased business. Add. W 64, this office. 2

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—A partner for black-face song and dance act. Address F 74, this office. 75

WANTED—20 school children to take part in a Christmas carnival at Exposition; no salary; free training; full particulars. Add. O 72, this office. 75

ALL SORTS.

GAS burners put on gasoline stoves to burn gas, stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av. 33

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 5

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY of Architecture and Building, 827 Chouteau av., offers an opportunity to tradesmen to acquire a first-class technical education in all branches, including higher mathematics, civil engineering, machine construction and languages; day and night sessions; terms reasonable; Saturday classes for boys and girls. 29

PAINTING on felt, velvet, etc., taught by Mrs. P. Huffman, 1116 N. Jefferson av. 29

WANTED—Lady wishes to take lessons in landscape painting; state terms, with reference. Address 1822 Arlington av. 29

WATCHMAKING SCHOOL—Have your sons become No. 1 artisans by sending them to R. Jaegerman's Watchmaking School; a more lucrative trade could not be sought. For particulars write to R. Jaegerman, Manager, No. 622 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. 29

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Odd Fellows' Hall.
Several classes in French, German, Spanish and Italian are just in formation now.
Also
French and German lectures every Saturday at 12 o'clock. Free to pupils. 29

WATCHMAKING SCHOOL—Have your sons become No. 1 artisans by sending them to R. Jaegerman's Watchmaking School; a more lucrative trade could not be sought. For particulars write to R. Jaegerman, Manager, No. 622 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. 29

SHORT-HAND—Taught in the day-time and at night by a competent teacher at 905 S. 7th st.; $5 a month for a day course and $3 a month for a night course. 29

WATCHMAKING SCHOOL—Have your sons become No. 1 artisans by sending them to R. Jaegerman's Watchmaking School; a more lucrative trade could not be sought. For particulars write to R. Jaegerman, Manager, No. 622 Locust st, St. Louis, Mo. 29

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Piano box buggy in good repair. Add. O 68, this office. 11

WANTED—To buy 2 or 3 good teams with steady hauling. Address A 70, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Fast buggy horse; 6 years old. 1125 N. 6th st. 12

FOR SALE—A good family broke horse, cheap. 4303 Easton av. 12

FOR SALE—A good black horse. Address 1116 and 1118 Hebert st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap; 2 good work horses, sound and gentle. 3928 Morgan st. 12

FOR SALE—A good horse cheap. H. L. Griesedieck & Co., 715 N. 6th st. 12

FOR SALE—A good horse; have no further use for it. Apply at 2116 Biddle st. 12

FOR SALE—Spring wagon in good condition; price, $25. 4265A Garfield av. 12

FOR SALE—Fine road mare; can trot in 2:50; also fine saddler. Address D 70, this office. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—1 covered top spring wagon. Call at photo gallery, 1428 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—15 Montana horses, halter broke. Apply to W. H. Pollard, 4328 N. Blair av. 12

FOR SALE—An elegant family horse with carriage and harness. Inquire at 3900 Washington av. 12

FOR SALE—A good work team, price $200. Apply 101 N. 12th st., 3 p. m., ask for C. Dammann.

FOR SALE—1 draft horse 6 years old, 1,400 lbs., 1 jet black 5 years old, 1,450 lbs., also 4 other good horses. 1220 N. 9th st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, fine young black driving horse, 1 new buggy, 1 new surrey, 1 storm buggy, little used; will sell separate. D. M. Osborne & Co., corner 22d and Gratiot sts.

FOR SALE—The finest and largest stock of new and second-hand vehicles and harness in the United States, buggies, phaetons, surreys, barouches, storm buggies, landaus, carts, open and top wagons of all kinds. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A new surrey, sometimes called a storm wagon; McCall & Haas' best make; in use only 3 months, as perfect as new; fine bay horse, gentle, kind and sensible, good trotter, thoroughly acclimated; first-class family horse; can be driven by lady; also 2 sets single harness, Moffit leather, hand made, rubber finish, good as new; heavy lap robe, whalebone whip, etc.; the outfit can be seen at Shevlin's Livery stable, 2801 Laclede av.; cost $650; will sell cheap because owner cannot find time to drive. 12

WE HAVE THE STOCK.

Delivery wagons, trucks and carriages of all sizes and styles; prices to please every one; before you buy give us a call. Kingman & Co., 200 and 202 S. 8th st. 12

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW Parker Hammerless $80 List gun for $48. Add. K 74, this office. 5

BICYCLES—New and second-hand sold on installment plan. A. L. Jordan & Co., 1324 Washington av. 5

COAL—25 bushels, $2.40; by the large load, 9c per bushel, at T. F. Carroll's 2806 Franklin av.; send postal or telephone 2984. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, 3 fine Jersey heifers. 4552 Ashland av. 5

FOR SALE—New parlor folding bed, cheap. 3973 Fairfax av. 5

FOR SALE—Fine dress coat; good as new. Add. M 70, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Fine canary bird. 3513 Evans av.; take Franklin av. cars. 5

FOR SALE—Young talking parrot and canary birds. 2707½ Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—North Carolina peach brandy, $1 per quart. 2031 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—An Italian greyhound and fine sky terrier pups. 1109 S. 10th st. 5

FOR SALE—2 pug harness and nice large dog basket; cheap. 2631 Locust st. 5

FOR SALE—Two stoves, one a fine, large hard coal burner. 2225 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—One Columbia Safety bicycle, but little used. Apply at 2710 N. 21st. 5

FOR SALE—A furnace suitable for 8-room house, cheap. Address B 72, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Fine male and female thoroughbred pugs, 6 and 7 months old. 2353 Scott av. 5

FOR SALE—50-inch victor with cyclometer; good as new. F. Meyer, Jefferson and Lafayette avs. 5

FOR SALE—Caligraph typewriter in No. 1 condition; used only 6 months; price $40. Room 242, Custom-house. 5

FOR SALE—3 pairs new lace curtains, 6 new pillows, No. 7 cook stove and furniture, for sale cheap. 2107 Walnut st. 5

FOR SALE—Scotch collies, mastiffs, St. Bernards, black-and-tan, skye and Yorkshire terriers and spaniels. No. 2601 Thomas st. 5

FOR SALE—Very large mastiff, 16 mos. old, pedigreed and registered; must sell, owner leaving city. Address M 71, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture and balance of general household goods; must be sold Tuesday; parties leaving city at once. 2825 Bacon st. 5

FOR SALE—6 beautiful, convenient, newly fur. rooms, cheap rent; 2 rooms, pay same; good reasons for selling. Add. A 57, this office. 5

FOR SALE—10 2d-hand hard coal base burners; 8 2d-hand soft coal heating stoves; 5 2d-hand cook stoves, all in perfect order, must be sold before Wednesday. F. Koch, 917 N. 10th st. 5

GUERIN'S beautiful aristo photos, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

HIGH grade Illinois coal 9c per bushel by large load; send postal or call on E. T. Hogan, 18th and Gratiot; tems cash.

TO pay storage charges, marble top bed-room sets, lot of new brussels and ingrain carpets and the entire furnishing of a 7-room house. Staley Financial Co., 1011 Chestnut st.

WHEN makes life-size crayon, frame and all, only $6. 1613 Franklin av.

WANTED—To purchase, $3,000 to $3,500, a new 6-room dwelling east of Taylor, in good neighborhood. BERRY, KING & CO., 104 N. 10th st. 5

TYPEWRITERS.

12 Remington typewriters, $40 to $75; 2 Yost typewriters, nearly new, $65 to $70; 5 Caligraphs, $20 to $70; 1 Ideal Hammond, only $50; 1 Universal Hammond, nearly new, $75; 2 Smith Premier machines, improved, $70 to $75. Any of these machines will be rented or sold at above prices. Write us. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 5

RANGES AND BASE BURNERS.

For sale at Jacob Schaefer's red front stores, 2121 and 2123 Franklin av., 3 nice large Charter Oak ranges; 4 large Buck's Brilliant ranges, for $15, $18 and $20; 1 Superior range for $15; 6 smaller size ranges for $10, $11 and $12; 1 wrought iron range for $16; 2 No. 8 Charter Oak, 3 No. 8 Buck's Brilliant, 2 Superior No. 8 cook stoves, with warming closet and reservoir or with hot water pipe, for $10, $12 and $15; 10 square hard coal base burners, best makes, from $12 to $20; 1 dozen of round stoves, from $8 to $15; 6 soft coal base burners, from $8 to $15; small cook stoves and soft coal heating stoves, from $3.50 to $8. Also, a nice assortment of misfit and good second-hand carpets, ingrain and Brussels, chamber suits, dressers, washstands, bedsteads, springs and everything in line of housekeeping, very cheap. Second-hand goods taken in exchange. 5

DANCING.

GRAHAME'S Select School, 1524 Olive; ball-room and fancy dancing taught at all hours. Call. 76

MR. M. J. KONCEN'S Dancing School, 2841 Olive st. Private classes and private lessons. Circulars.

PROF. F. H. WOOD and daughter, dancing schools at No. 1 Albany Hall, Garrison and Cass; No. 2 Park Hall, Park and Mississippi; No. 3 Vera Hall, Clifton Heights. Prof. F. H. Wood and daughter. 76

We all have ... " The Post-Dispatch will supply the ...

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

5 CENTER ST.—Near Market—Elegant furnished front rooms; couples or single. 13

8 N. 11TH ST.—Furnished front room, 1st floor. 13

12TH AND OLIVE STS., southeast corner—Two large furnished hall rooms. 13

24 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely furnished 3d-story front room; fire and all conveniences; in private family; terms reasonable. 13

101 S. 15TH ST.—Large room for gents or light housekeeping with a small kitchen; $9. 13

105 S. 16TH ST.—Second-story front room and others completely furnished for light housekeeping. 13

120 N. 16TH ST.—Convenient rooms completely furnished for housekeeping to first-class parties only. 13

123 S. 14TH ST.—Furnished front room for light housekeeping, also back parlor. 13

204 S. 16TH ST.—Two rooms, first floor, furnished, for housekeeping. 13

204½ N. 8TH ST.—Elegantly furnished front room. 13

205 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

209 N. 15TH ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping and sleeping rooms $1 per week. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Rooms, 25 cents to $1 per day; $1.50 to $3.50 per week; bath and fire. 13

416 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Furnished 2d-story front room. 13

418 S. 14TH ST.—One nicely furnished front room; also hall room; $5 per month; gentlemen only. 13

503 S. EWING AV.—3 rooms for rent on 2d floor; all conveniences; rent $11. 13

514 WARE AV.—Second-story room, suitable for one or two gents; bath and gas, if required.

609 N. 21ST ST.—One nicely furnished front room; first floor. 13

609 N. 7TH ST.—Nicely fur. front and back rooms en suite for two gents, $1 a week each, or for light housekeeping. 13

614 N. BEAUMONT ST.—3 nice rooms for housekeeping. 13

618 N. BEAUMONT ST.—2d-story furnished room for light housekeeping. 13

718 N. 15TH ST.—Nicely furnished room, 1st floor; $2 per week. 13

710 S. 18TH ST.—3 clean, nice rooms, 1st floor. 1529 Chouteau av. 13

718 N. 15TH ST.—Nicely furnished room, first floor, $4 per week. 13

810 N. CARDINAL AV. (31st st.)—Two unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. 13

811 LOCUST ST.—Opposite postoffice; Gentlemen wishing furnished rooms, furnace heat, and families wishing large rooms. 13

815 S. 8TH ST.—Two 2d-story front rooms furnished for housekeeping. No children. 13

817 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with gas, fire and bath; suitable for two persons; $2.50 per week. 13

819 S. 8TH ST.—One furnished room for two gentlemen; small family. 13

821 N. 10TH ST.—Large furnished front room for light housekeeping. 13

823 N. 10TH ST.—Furnished 2d-story front or back parlor for 2 gents. 13

908 N. 18TH ST.—Furnished room. 13

909 S. 9TH ST.—Front room on second floor; also one adjoining, with all conveniences. 13

913 HIGH ST.—Large nice front room, suitable for two gentlemen; rent reasonable; fur. 13

914 N. 18TH ST.—Nicely furnished room with all conveniences for light housekeeping. 13

919 CASS AV.—3 large rooms, first floor, in good order, and 3 rooms, 3d floor. Inquire 923 Cass av. 13

926 WARE AV.—One or two front rooms on 2d floor; furnished or unfurnished. 13

1002 PINE ST.—Front parlor furnished and rooms as low as $2 a week. 13

1004 N. 8TH ST.—One large furnished front room $9 per month; with fire; 3d floor. 13

1012 CHOUTEAU AV.—Rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Well fur. rooms; gas and fire; prices moderate. 13

1019 N. 18TH ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room. 13

1019 OLIVE ST.—Fine front furnished room and fire for several; $1.25 each per week, and hall-room $1.50; entrance on 16th st. 13

1021 N. COMPTON AV. (bet Bell and Easton avs.)—Comfortably fur. parlor, with all conveniences for light housekeeping. 13

1023 SELBY PLACE—Neatly furnished front and back rooms; west side of Carr Park. 13

1033 SELBY PL.—Furnished room, suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1109 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished front rooms, southern exposure; $1.75 and $2.50 per week. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV. (or 29th st.)—Pleasant fur. front rooms; every convenience; private family. 13

1116 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished front room for gentleman or light housekeeping. 13

1118 LOCUST ST.—Furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping or gents. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms on first floor. 13

1121 LOCUST ST.—Furnished front rooms, southern exposure; from $1 to $3 per week.

1123 N. 24TH ST.—1st floor, 4 rooms; $14. 13

1124 LOCUST ST.—Single rooms, fur.; rooms for light housekeeping; 2 unfur. rooms. 13

1125 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms, $2.50 and $3, housekeeping or gents; single rooms, $1.25 and $1.50 a week. 13

1202 ELLIOT AV., COR. GAMBLE ST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms for gents or light housekeeping. 13

1210 N. HIGH ST.—1 nice furnished room, suitable for two gents. 13

1210 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two handsomely furnished parlors for gents, or house-keeping; private family. 13

1212 HICKORY ST.—Furnished room with board in private family. 13

1222 OLIVE—Nicely furnished rooms, 2d story front and back, with fire and gas. 13

1222 N. 6TH ST.—Two rooms and hall-room on second floor; water on same floor. 13

1237½ FRANKLIN AV.—A large front room for two gentlemen; bath and gas. 13

1306 HICKORY ST.—One fur. frontroom, fire, gas; one unfur. back. Call Sunday or eve. 13

1311 CARR ST.—One large room, furnished, suitable for one or two gents; also small one. 13

1327 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, privilege of bath. 13

1402 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen. 13

1402 OLIVE ST.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1403 OLIVE ST.—One furnished front room; also 1 back room; suitable for 3 gents; very cheap. 13

1409 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1413 CHESTNUT ST.—Well furnished rooms, fire and gas; moderate prices. 13

1416 JOAB ST.—One room, at $4.50 a month. 13

1417 S. BROADWAY—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1421 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; terms reasonable. 13

1432 PAPIN ST.—Two rooms nicely furnished for light housekeeping third floor. 13

1501 CHESTNUT ST.—Rooms for light housekeeping; also hall room; respectable people only. 13

1517½ CORA PL.—4 large rooms, new; bath, gas and electric lights, laundry, front and side entrance; key at 1515 Cora pl.; $21. 13

1521 CLARK AV.—Front room. 13

1605 OLIVE ST.—Large 2d-story front room for light housekeeping. 13

1622 CARROLL ST.—Two large airy rooms; good locality; near Lafayette Park; convenient to two lines of cars; terms moderate. 13

1627 MORGAN ST.—Rooms for light housekeeping and one small room. 13

1628 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with good attendance. 13

1706 CHESTNUT ST.—Fur. and unfur. rooms for housekeeping; no children. 13

1715 N. GARRISON AV.—Two nicely furnished front rooms for light housekeeping; Northern Central cars; rent moderate. 13

1715 PAPIN ST.—2 nice rooms on first floor, furnished for light housekeeping; also 2 front rooms on 3d floor; water on the same floor. 13

1720 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished front room; also hall room; new building. 13

1725 GARRISON AV.—Front room, 1st floor, furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1728 OLIVE ST.—Hotel Glenmore—Charming place to room; all modern conveniences; first-class service; European and American plan. 13

1730 WASH ST.—Connecting rooms comfortably furnished for housekeeping; water, etc. 13

1800 WASH ST.—Large furnished front room, 1st floor, complete for housekeeping. 13

1800 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms for rent, for two gents or man and wife. 13

1802 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms from $1.50 up. 13

1805 WASHINGTON AV.—A nicely furnished 2d story front room; suitable for 2 or 3; southern exposure. 13

1808 WASH ST.—4 unfurnished rooms, gas, bath, etc., very cheap. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

1811 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished room in private family. 13

1831 OLIVE ST.—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 13

1931 FRANKLIN AV.—Furnished rooms for two gents; $8 per month. 13

1933 CARR ST.—Two connecting rooms, unfurnished, for housekeeping; $8 per month. 13

1933 CARR ST.—Front room, nicely furnished for two gentlemen; $8 a month. 13

2024 PENROSE ST.—3 rooms, 1st or 2d floor; low rent. 13

2112 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. parlors and other rooms; h. and c. bath; reasonable rents; unfur. rooms. 13

2116 EUGENIA ST.—Furnished room for 1 or 2 gents. 13

2121 PINE ST.—Back parlor; suitable for 2 or 3 working girls; rent $1 per week. 13

2121 PINE ST.—Newly furnished rooms, cheap; also 2d-story front with alcove, suitable for 2 or 3 gents; bath, with hot and cold water. 13

2122 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished back room; hot and cold water; private family. 13

2123 EUGENIA ST.—2d floor, rear; nicely furnished room and hall-room, with bath, for light housekeeping; $8 a month. 13

2126 OLIVE ST.—Large neatly furnished room; furnace heat, hot and cold water; private family. 13

2207 UNIVERSITY ST.—Furnished room, with board. 13

2210 OLIVE ST.—A finely furnished 3d-story front; every convenience. 13

2216 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished rooms; also two unfurnished rooms. 13

2217½ CHESTNUT ST.—One nicely furnished, 2d story front room, private family. 13

2220 CHOUTEAU—2 rooms down-stairs; water in kitchen; $7. 13

2305 WALNUT ST.—Four rooms, first floor; also large stable and carriage house. 13

2316 CHESTNUT ST.—3 rooms on 1st floor in good repair; $15 per month. 13

2319 OLIVE ST.—Front parlor with light and fire $11. 13

2322 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms on 1st, 2d and 3d floors; privilege of light housekeeping. 13

2334 EUGENIA ST.—Nicely furnished 2d story front room for one or two gents; private family. 13

2429 GARRISON AV.—Three newly furnished rooms; rent cheap. 13

2432 FALL AV.—3 rooms, cheap, to good tenant. 13

2528½ N. GARRISON AV.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms for housekeeping; all conveniences; private family. 13

2604 DAYTON ST.—A nicely furnished room; all conveniences; no other roomers. 13

2615 PINE ST.—A neatly furnished second-story room; all conveniences. 13

2622 DAYTON ST.—Wanted young lady room mate; in private family. 13

2623 PINE ST.—One nicely furnished room; references exchanged. 13

2631 MORGAN ST.—One nicely furnished room, suitable for one lady or gent; pri. fam. 13

2632 GLASGOW AV.—2 rooms and kitchen, with water; rent $7. 13

2634 OLIVE ST.—Two second-story front rooms, furnished for light housekeeping. 13

2635 PARK AV.—3 rooms furnished for light housekeeping; single or en suite. 13

2637 LAFAYETTE AV.—Neatly fur. room; so. exposure; small family of three; reference required; for gentlemen only. 13

2639 CAROLINE ST.—4 rooms, 1st floor, all improvements; cheap. 13

2642 LUCAS AV.—Two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 13

2643A OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, everything new, inclusive of a beautiful 2d-story front, with heat, light, etc., every comfort and convenience offered. 13

2644 CHESTNUT ST.—Two elegantly furnished rooms for two gentlemen with all conveniences; no other roomers. 13

2648 CAROLINE ST.—1st story; 5 good rooms; water up-stairs; to careful tenant $13. 13

2657 OLIVE ST.—Large room furnished for light housekeeping, with cookstove; or for gentlemen; hot and cold bath. 13

2675 LUCAS AV.—Neatly fur. back room; rent reasonable. 13

2675 LUCAS AV.—Large, sunny fur. front room for one or two gentlemen; also cozy side room; priv. fam. 13

2706 DAYTON ST.—Neatly fur. room in private family. 13

2708 CLARK AV.—One nicely furnished front room; rent low. 13

2708 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, private family; reference exchanged.

2711 DAYTON ST.—Second-story front and two other nicely furnished rooms. 13

2714 LOCUST ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

2717A LUCAS AV.—Room suitable for one or two gents; rent reasonable. 13

2730 SHERIDAN AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; heat and light supplied; and also another sleeping-room for one person. 13

2738 MADISON ST.—2 nice rooms and kitchen; cheap to small family. 13

2739 CLARK AV.—Five rooms and reception hall; second floor. Price $22. 13

2741 MORGAN ST.—Nicely fur. front room; so. ex.; everything first-class; private family.

2810 RUSSELL AV.—One or two furnished rooms; private family. 13

2835 OLIVE ST.—2 small rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; water in kitchen. 13

2837 FRANKLIN AV.—Back parlor, with bath, fire and home comforts; 3 lines of cars. 13

2849 FRANKLIN AV.—To man and wife or two ladies, with board, furnished front room; private family; refs. 13

2917½ THOMAS ST.—Furnished room with use of bath, suited for 1 or 2 gentlemen; cars pass door. 13

2926 PINE ST.—Two elegantly furnished rooms for family or four gentlemen; also nicely furnished room for two young ladies; strictly private family; references exchanged. 13

2947 GAMBLE ST.—Fur. room for two gentlemen or man and wife for light housekeeping, with bath. 13

3031 OLIVE ST.—One large front room, furnished, with fire and gas; $12, to gents. 13

3031 WASHINGTON AV.—One large front room and one medium-sized connecting room; both newly furnished; for rent singly or en suite. 13

3036 DICKSON ST.—Neatly furnished room for 1 or 2 gents; breakfast if desired. 13

3040 THOMAS ST.—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms on 2d floor for light housekeeping; bath, etc.; no children. 13

3057 DICKSON ST.—Well furnished 2d-story front room; private family; terms reasonable. 13

3142 LOCUST ST.—On Dec. 1, handsomely furnished room; eastern exposure; strictly first-class; references. 13

3175 BRANTNER PL.—Furnished room. 13

3205 KITTENREINER AV.—3 rooms downstairs; water in kitchen; $7.50. 13

3210 BELL AV.—Handsomely furnished room. 13

3210 BELL AV.—Handsomely furnished room. 13

3305 FRANKLIN AV.—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

3332 LOCUST ST.—2 back rooms; southern exposure; laundry; $7 per month. 13

3681 FINNEY AV.—One very pleasant front room for two gents in private family. 13

3737 PAGE AV.—Neatly furnished front room for one or two gents. 13

4028 COOK AV.—2d story fur. front room for 2 men, or suitable for light housekeeping.

4277 ELLEARD PL.—Nicely furnished room. 13

FOR RENT—3 rooms 2d floor, $10. Inquire 2700 Howard st. 13

FOR RENT—Hall and four rooms, $10. Keys at 1530 Morgan st. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for gents. 205 S. 14th st. 13

FOR RENT—Rooms for transient use; quiet locality. Address B 74, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Fur. room; good locality, to gent or transient. Add. O 71, this office. 13

FOR RENT—One front room, nicely furnished, on third floor of 20 S. 6th st.; inquire third floor. 13

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms, with home comforts; moderate rent. Address L 75, this office. 13

FOR RENT—To genteel parties—rooms for transient in quiet, retired locality. Add. E 74, this office. 13

FOR RENT—4 rooms on the 1st and 3 rooms on 2d floor. Inquire 213 Montrose av. on Sunday or Monday. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished and unfurnished front rooms. S. e. cor 17th and Olive sts., entrance 210 N. 17th. 13

FOR RENT—By lady living alone, nicely furnished rooms for transients only; quiet location. Address F 66, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished rooms; permanent or transient use; centrally located. Address G 75, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Quiet couple can find first-class accommodation in good neighborhood; West End. Address B 71, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A large 2d-story front room, handsomely furnished, to gentleman and wife, with use of piano; board next door; Franklin av. cable passes door; West End; private family. Address N 75, this office. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—A neatly furnished 2d story front room on Locust st., west of Jefferson av., for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Address C 72, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Newly furnished, large front room for gents, heated with furnace on Page av., Rock Church Parish. Address H 72, this office. 13

FOR RENT—On Cook av., near Grand av., nicely furnished 2d-story front room; strictly private family; references exchanged. Add. W 74, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished front room; private family; no other roomers; one or two gents or young couple, breakfast and dinner. Address S 69, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Newly furnished room for two ladies or married couple; home comforts; hot and cold bath; West End; terms $18 each. Address F 73, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Finely arranged rooms between Chestnut and Washington, 19th and 21st sts.; permanent or transient parties desiring a quiet place will be pleased. Add. F 75, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room with board in the home of a widow in West End; every convenience; ½ block from Washington av. car; references exchanged; terms $18 per month. Address L 69, this office. 13

FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished front room with gas, fire and hot and cold water, in strictly private family, for one or two gentlemen, near 28th st. and Lafayette av.; $10 per month, or $15 for two. Address N 72, this office. 13

HOTEL DE LILLIAN, 1224 and 1226 Washington av., is now open to the public. Special attention given the transient trade. 13

WANTED—A room-mate by a young man; comfortable 2d-floor front room. 830 Chouteau av.

WANTED—Room-mate for gent, nicely fur. room, 2d floor. 3456 Lindell av. 13

WANTED—By young lady, a room-mate, nicely furnished room on Grand av.; terms reasonable. Address C 75, this office. 13

WANTED—A room-mate for a gentleman of refinement, having a nicely fur. room, 2d-story front, near center, in private family, at $8 per month. Ad. T 73, this office. 13

WANTED—By couple without children, two or three unfurnished rooms within five squares of Delmar and Pendleton avs.; no housekeeping. Address O 70, this office. 13

BOARDING.

220 S. 4TH ST.—Newly fur. rooms, 35c to $1 per day; $1 to $4 per week; meals, 20c and 25c; board, $3.50 per week. 18

619 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Nicely furnished front room with or without board; refs. ex. 18

812 BENTON ST.—Neatly furnished rooms with all conveniences; board and room, $4.50 per week. 18

819 N. EWING AV.—Will furnish second story front room, excellent board, every convenience; terms moderate. 18

912 LEONARD AV.—2 rooms, single or connected; with or without board; furnished or unfurnished. 18

917 LOCUST ST.—Well furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

918 GARRISON AV.—Pleasant rooms, elegantly furnished; excellent board; for gentlemen; near four lines of cars; ref. ex. 18

928 LASALLE ST.—Furnished room with board; private family; one block south of Chouteau av. 18

928 LASALLE ST.—Furnished room and board; private family; one block south of Chouteau av. 18

932 HICKORY ST.—Comfortably furnished 2d-story front room, with first-class board, for one or two gents; ref. 18

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—One nicely furnished front room; also others, with good board. 18

1003 PINE ST.—3d-story front and back rooms; also hall room, with or without board. 18

1007 GARRISON AV.—A very large 2d-story front room; southern window; with board. 18

1009 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished rooms, with board. 18

1017 S. 10TH ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; convenient to car lines. 18

1027 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Rooms and board. 18

1109 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story room, well heated, hot and cold bath, attached, board with private family. 18

1114 GRATTAN ST.—One fine, large front room furnished, with good home board; terms moderate. 18

1303 MARKET ST.—Rooms with or without board. 18

1409 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms, with board. 18

1431 LUCAS PL.—Pleasant rooms with board. 18

1500 OLIVE ST.—Fur. rooms, with board; $4.50 per week. 18

1501 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room with board, also single room. 18

1503 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room and board. 18

1523 HICKORY ST.—Excellent board; newly furnished and papered rooms; furnace heat; hot and cold water, gas, etc., in rooms; reasonable prices; private family. 18

1530 N. GRAND AV.—Nicely furnished room for two gentlemen with board, 2d story; terms reasonable. 18

1621 OLIVE ST.—One third-floor front room; with or without board for gents. 18

1623 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. single room; all conveniences; first-class board; references. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

1721 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegant rooms, with first-class board. 18

1806 OLIVE ST.—Second floor, front with or without board, for light housekeeping. 18

1809½ CARR ST.—Furnished rooms; also hall room; with board. 18

1811 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board. 18

2013 OLIVE ST.—Beautiful front room with all modern conveniences, with breakfast for gentleman. 18

2109 WALNUT ST.—Warm, neatly furnished rooms; good board; terms reasonable. 18

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

2118 OLIVE ST.—Rooms with or without board. 18

2125 WALNUT ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; day-boarders wanted. 18

2225 OLIVE ST.—Choice furn. room single or en suite; fire and first-class board if desired; terms moderate. 18

2319 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. front and back parlor for light housekeeping. 18

2326 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; good board. 18

2330 WASHINGTON AV.—A newly furnished 2d-story front room, with board if desired; also, an adjoining room; bath, gas, all conveniences; reasonable; no other boarders. 18

2601 PINE ST.—Excellent table; well furnished front rooms; good attention; terms moderate. 18

2607 LUCAS AV.—Fur. rooms, gents or light housekeeping; board if desired; g., b., hot water. 18

2617 PINE ST.—Large, well furnished second-story front room; hot and cold water; furnace; excellent table. 18

2618 LAFAYETTE AV.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board. 18

2620 WASHINGTON AV.—Rooms and board. 18

2622 LAFAYETTE AV.—Pleasant furnished front room with good board; all conveniences; 4th st. cable car passes the door. 18

2622 LAFAYETTE AV.—Near Park—Nicely furnished front room, 2d story; gas, hot or cold bath and good board, all home comforts, for 2 gents; 4th st. cable passes. 18

2628 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly furnished room; 2d floor; all modern conveniences; with board. 18

2631 LOCUST ST.—A large, nicely fur. room; first-class board, with comforts of home. 18

2634 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished front and other rooms, with or without board. 18

2635-37-39 WASHINGTON AV.—Fine rooms, with good board at moderate prices. Hotel Yorkshire. 18

2636 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, also large parlor, with first-class board. 18

2710 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without first-class board; reference. 18

2717 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room, steam heat; the best table board, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen; $50 per month. 18

2719 LOCUST ST.—One room with board; references required. 18

2728 MORGAN ST.—Handsomely fur. room, with or without board; gas, bath and fire. 18

2734 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d and 3d-story fronts, with board, heat and gas. 18

2804 LOCUST ST.—Rooms and board; 1 front and back parlor; all conveniences; terms moderate. 18

2821 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. 2d-story front room; good board; terms reasonable. 18

2923 CHESTNUT ST.—Single and double rooms with excellent table; reasonable terms to permanent people. 18

2930 LOCUST ST.—Elegant rooms with board; also large room for 2 gents. 18

2929 LACLEDE AV.—Nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. 18

3028 LUCAS AV.—Rooms with best board for man and wife or three young men. 18

3029 OLIVE ST.—Two furnished rooms, with gas, fire, bath; with or without board. 18

BOARDING.

3100 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely fur. front rooms; all modern conveniences; table board if desired. 18

3101B OLIVE ST.—3 nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms with first-class board. 18

3107 N. 11TH ST.—Furnished room, with board, for two men. 18

3115 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with excellent table board. 18

3156 SCHOOL ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with or without board; terms reasonable. 18

3212 OLIVE ST.—With or without board; elegantly fur. 2d story front room, all 1st-class.

3400 MORGAN ST.—On Dec. 1, 2 elegantly furnished second-story front rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board. 18

3418 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room; 1st-class board; refs. exchanged. 18

3424 WASHINGTON AV.—2 very handsomely furnished rooms, with board; references required. 18

3540 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely fur. 2d-story south rooms with 1st-class table board. 18

3911 WASHINGTON AV.—Second story front and connecting rooms, with board. 18

FOR RENT—Room and board to young lady. Address C 74, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Room and board for 2 gents; $20 per month each. Add. K 75, this office. 18

FOR RENT—1 or 2 rooms south expo.; 1st-class board; near depot. Box 46, Webster Grove. 18

FOR RENT—Well furnished room in West End; excellent table board for $18. Ad. E 74, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room and board for one or two gents; strictly private. Add. K 70, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room and board for 2 gents, $30 per month. Address A 72, this office. 18

FOR RENT—On Pine st., three lovely rooms en suite; excellent board; private family; for gentlemen only. Address B 64, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished room with strictly private family; West End; early breakfast if desired. Address E 68, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A lady having her home near Lafayette Park, convenient to Fourth st. cable and Fourteenth st. electric cars, would like to rent large second-story front and second rooms well furnished, with first-class board and accomodations, to desirable parties. No other boarders. References exchanged. Address C 69, this office. 18

HOTEL DE LILLIAN, 1224 and 1226 Washington av., has newly furnished rooms with board. 18

WANTED—Room-mate for refined gentleman; nicely fur. room. 3100 Franklin av. 18

WANTED—Children to board by an experienced colored nurse; references exchanged; terms reasonable. Add. W 73, this office. 18

WANTED—Two gentlemen to board; nicely furnished room; heat and bath; on line Washington av. cars. Address G 70, this office. 18

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished house of seven rooms until April 1, or will sell furniture at a bargain; first-class neighborhood between Garrison and Grand avs. Inquire at Room 418, Roe Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

LOANS—$500, $800, $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000 and upwards; parties wanting to borrow can always be accommodated. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest. E. H. PONATH & CO., Real Estate and Financial Agents, 515 Chestnut st. 31

Money to Loan at 6 Per Cent.

$50,000 to loan on St. Louis City and County improved and unimproved property. Send in description of security offered. Will make loans in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Add. D 64, this office. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

THE FIDELITY LOAN GUARANTY CO. OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Our business is to loan money on furniture, pianos, horses and wagons, diamonds and fine watches. The goods remain in your possession, and all transactions regarded and kept confidential. You can pay any amount at any time on the loan, and the cost of carrying it will be lessened proportionately. If you are now making payments that are too large to meet, call and see if we cannot benefit you.

619 Pine Street.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN

On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Trunks, Valises and Musical Instruments.
Unredeemed pledges for sale.
BARNETT'S LOAN OFFICE,
9 S. Broadway, between Market and Walnut.
Highest price paid for old gold and silver. 31

IF YOU NEED MONEY

And wish to borrow on your furniture, piano or building association books it will pay you to get my terms and rates. J. W. STALEY, 1011 Chestnut st. 31

FROM 50c to $10,000

To loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry, guns, pistols, musical instruments, trunks, valises, clothing, etc. Reasonable rates of interest.
CENTRAL LOAN CO.,
JAS. A. BRICE, Manager,
204 N. 4th st., near Pine

GEORGE WALKER,

PAWNBROKER, 320 & 322 LOCUST ST.
MONEY TO LOAN — ON PERSONAL PROPERTY — ESTABLISHED 1860 — LOWEST RATES
BARGAINS IN FORFEITED PLEDGES.

DO YOU WANT MONEY

Advanced on Your Furniture or Piano?

If so, then call on us for low rates and easy terms; we make loans in any sum you desire, from $15 upwards in strict confidence, without removing your property from your residence; if you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet payments, we will pay it for you. You can make payments at any time you desire.
If you are in need of money you will find it to your advantage to call on us before borrowing.

Eagle Loan Co., 714 Pine St.,
O. C. Voelcker, Mgr., Room 14, 2d Floor.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 1-2 Pine St.,
Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodations will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 216 N. 8TH ST., Near Olive.

Money loaned at reduced rates on furniture and other personal property. No removal necessary. Business confidential. No commission or charge for papers. Borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right. Loans can be paid off part at a time and save interest. Do not fail to see us before making a loan.

IF YOU WANT MONEY

Loaned on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons,
Etc., without removal or publicity, then call and get our rates, which are the very lowest on any sum from $10 to $10,000. We will carry your loan as long as desired. Part payment taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you bought furniture or a piano on time and can't meet payments we will pay it for you; no charges taken out in advance; borrowers get full amount of loan.
GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN CO.
515 Pine st., 2d Floor.
F. W. PETERS, Manager.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A MEDIUM for business and good advice is Mme. Francis. 1512 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo. 74

ARTISTIC hair dressing, doll wigs, shampoo, bangs cut and curled, hair chains, millinery reduced half-price, hat bands, Mme. Barron, 609 Franklin av. 74

A MASSAGE treatment given by Mrs. Dr. Silva is a great benefit to you. I give salt rubbing and all kinds of baths which are of benefit to the sick and a luxury to the well. 1512 Olive st. 74

A FRIEND TO THE LADIES—Mrs. Crist from Paris cures drunkenness; a perfect guarantee given; no bichloride of gold, no strychnine nor any other bosh, but a pure, harmless cure; ladies wishing to see me can call at 1805 Olive st. after 6 o'clock in the evening. 74

BATHS of all kinds; sea salt baths; medicated, alcohol, bay rum, rubbing, massage and magnetic treatment. Miss Wright, 902 Pine st. 74

BATHS—1417 Pine st., Mrs. Brooks, genuine massage and magnetic treatment; alcohol, bay rum, oil rubbings; plain and sea salt medicated baths. 74

BATHS—Mrs. S. Shaw, 1124 Pine st., gives all kinds of baths, magnetic and electro treatment, bay rum and alcohol rubbings included; professional attendance; lady operators. 74

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy, 9th and Olive; treats all dis.; charges only for medicine.

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, 208 S. 14th st. Ladies' physician and midwife; skillfully treats and cures all female diseases; board during confinement; ladies in trouble call or write. 74

DOCTRESS REINER, regular graduate of two colleges; female complaints treated successfully; ladies received during confinement; business confidential; charges reasonable. 120 S. 14th st. 74

GENUINE Massage treatment given by Mrs. C. Ames of Omaha; please call 26 S. 16th st. 74

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing. Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers by M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st. 74

HIGHEST price paid for gents' cast-off clothing; will call in evenings. Call on or address E. Boasberg, 111 S. 6th st. 74

HARRIETT NEWELL gives her famous Marquise complexion treatment free, after 2 p. m. next week. 203 Mermod & Jaccard Building. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

MRS. MABEL EDWARDS gives massage and electric treatment. 2217 Market st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th; established 1851. 74

MME. E., the great European fortune teller, 1129 N. 7th st.; consult her on business matters. 74

MME. LEAHON tells past, present, future by a burning fluid; satisf'n guar. 1811 Wash st. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife, recs. ladies during con.; reas. rates; ladies in trouble call 2305 Market st.

MARQUISE Hair Dressing Parlors; ladies can always be attended in first-class style. 203 Mermod & Jaccard building.

MRS. M. ARTHUR, doctor of midwifery, receives ladies in con.; 1st-class accom. at reas. terms; ladies in trouble call at 2603 Wash st.; strictly con. 74

MRS. DR. M. DOSSEN, practical ladies' physician; treats all female complaints with great success; all communications strictly con. 1006 Chouteau av.

MRS. HOELKE, midwife. Regular graduate of two colleges. Receives ladies in the house during confinement. Business confidential; charges reasonable. 328 S. 14th st. 74

MRS. J. SONNEN, graduate midwife, receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable prices; strictly confidential. Call or write, 1031 Park av.; take U. D. cars south. 74

STOVES, ranges and furnaces at reduced prices. Condon Bros., 11th and Market sts. 74

STEP LADDERS, hardware, cutlery, express wagons, velocipedes, etc. Warnhoff's, 1712 Franklin av. 74

WANTED—Ladies to know Miss Lucie Borleau has reopened a hair-dressing parlor in Sonnenfeld's building, No. 519 Washington av; would be pleased to have all her friends and patrons call. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS for $1. H. B. Crole & Co., 815 Locust, printers; send for estimates. 74

WATSON'S DETECTIVE SERVICE CO.,

216 N. 8TH ST., ROOMS 11 AND 12.
Connections all over America and Europe. Evidence collected. Shadows furnished. Investigations on all subjects conducted carefully, cheaply and secretly. Correspondence solicited. P. O. Box 443. WM. WATSON, Manager.

FOR LADIES.

A lady cured of female weakness will tell any lady the remedy. Call or address 1933 Carr st. 74

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

School for Nurses, St. Louis, Mo. Young women are received for training. Apply to Superintendent.

PENSIONS! PATENTS!

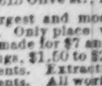
Advice free. H. D. O'Brien, 421 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo. 74

Condon's Premium Bread

Ask your grocer for it. 74

A HOST OF VISITORS

From all parts will be here this week. Be sure and regale them with pure Bonanza tea, only 60c, fully worth 80c, and get an immense Jumbo cup and saucer with it free. George Cousins Tea Co., 6th and Chestnut sts. 74



BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.
Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

ALBANY DENTISTS,

421 North Broadway.
Extract and Fill Teeth positively without pain.
Extracting, 25c.
Filling, 50c and up.
OFFICE ALWAYS OPEN, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
J. A. SHOBER, D. D. S., Manager.

MRS. C. LUBY,

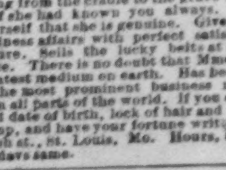
Fortune-Teller, removed to 2209 Market st. Business adviser and spiritual healer, promotes speedy marriages; cures diseases and gives luck in business and love affairs; tells you lucky and unlucky days; manufactures the genuine magic belt, which gives you luck in business and all your undertakings. Hours from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Letters with stamp answered. 74

PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE!

INCORPORATED.
The only regular institute of the kind in the West.
Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion.
DR. H. NEWLAND,
1205 Chouteau avenue.

LUCK.

To lovers and business people. If in trouble of any kind call on
MME. LA VETA,
The truest fortune-teller in the city. Tells everything from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belts at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by all the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call on her send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 by mail, with stamp, and have your fortune written. Address 2614 Wash st., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays same. 74



ST. LOUIS
Dental Rooms
618 OLIVE ST.
The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for ... $5 00
Best teeth (extracting free) ... 7 00
Gold fillings ... 1 00
Platina fillings ... 75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air ... 25c
Teeth Without Plates. Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken.
DRS. WRIGHT & MUTH.

DR. E. C. CHASE,

Dental Rooms,
904 OLIVE ST.
Gold Fillings $1, Plastic Fillings $1, Extracting 50c, gas free, Gold and Porcelain Crowns. All Dental operations at moderate prices. Office established 20 years.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

$1 A WEEK

Buys $50 worth of furniture at Boylan & Co.'s, 1117 Olive st., lowest price house in the city for furniture, carpets, stoves and all house furnishing goods; your own terms. 74

W R Wickersham W H Wickersham E P Wickersham

Centennial Dental Rooms

Still at 820 WASHINGTON AV., Also permanently opposite Post-Office. Entrance on Locust st., Cor. Ninth street. We have No Drummers. PLEASE LOOK FOR THE NAME. DRS. WICKERSHAM.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING, Medium and Real Astrologer, at 2009 Olive Street.

$5,000 to anyone who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs his advice is invaluable. He tells your name in full, asks no questions and uses no cards of any description in his profession. Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1. Satisfaction given or no pay. Daily and Sunday. 74

FOR RENT—FLATS.

911 WARE AV.—Second floor, 6 rooms, combination gas and electric fixtures, gas range, hard wood mantel. Rent $37.50; open. KILGEN & RULE, 112 N. 8th st. 83

1419 OLD MANCHESTER RD.—4 large, light, warm rooms, alcove, bath; $20. Apply 1417. 83

1443 FRANCIS ST.—Pleasant 3-room flat, 1st or 2d floor; water, dry cellar; convenient to cars, 1 block east of Easton and Grand; rent reasonable. 83

1523 S. COMPTON AV.—New corner flat, four rooms and bath; fine light, hot and cold water and all latest improvements; rent, $25. Apply at premises. 83

1525 A BACON ST.—Elegant 4-room flat, w. c., and bath; $18. G. H. Boehmer, 621 Olive st. 83

2306 MONTGOMERY ST.—Four-room flats; gas, bath and all conveniences; cheap. 83

2345 CLARK AV.—4 elegant rooms and bath. 83

2345 SCOTT AV.—Upper flats, three large, fine rooms, with basement; all modern improvements. 83

2417 CASS AV.—A splendid new flat, all imps., 4 rooms, bath, laundry, cellar, large yard; cheap rent. 83

2653 RUSSELL AV.—Four rooms, bath and furnace; open Sunday. 83

2741 MADISON ST.—A flat of 3 rooms, 1st floor, with laundry; rent $15. 83

2750 DICKSON ST.—A flat of 3 or 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; gas, range and heat; ref. ex. 13

3540 CASS AV.—4-room flat; separate entrance; porch and yard. 83

3657 PAGE AV.—Second floor, 5 rooms and bath. Keys at 3655 Page av. 83

4317 N. 11TH ST.—A splendid home for a small family; 4 rooms and bath; front and side entrance; laundry in cellar, etc. Apply to George Strodtman, 4315 N. 11th st. 83

FOR RENT—Flat; 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms; rent low to good tenant. 3303 St. Vincent av. 83

TRY Mitchell Furniture Co., 413 N. 4th st., for your furniture; all kinds. 83

FLATS.

4373 Page av. and 1312 Newstead av.; newly papered and weather stripped; 5 rooms and bath; rent very low; open every day.
FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut st. 83

FOR RENT.

No. 3143 Olive st.—6-room flat; all hard wood finish, containing 11 closets, including 2 china and 1 cedar and every other convenience possible, and arranged so that stove in hall will heat entire flat comfortable.
NOONAN & BRO., 800 Chestnut st. 83

FLATS.

3007 Laclede av., 6 rooms, second floor; $27.50.
3700 Cote Brilliante av., 6 rooms, good order, second floor; $20.
2945 Olive st., 6 rooms, second floor; $25.
3023 Madison st., 3 rooms, first floor; $14.
2717 S. 13th st., 5 rooms, first floor, hall, gas and bath; $18.
THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 812 Chestnut st. 83

FOR RENT.

4973 Easton av., 4-room flat, 2d floor, water and gas, in No. 1 order. Rent very low. Cable cars pass the door.
1440-42 N. 7th st., elegant new flats of 3 rooms each, water, etc., at very low rent to good tenants with small families.
4437 Maffitt av., new 3-room cottage, must rent; go and see it; rent only $10.00.
1627 Cass av., 2 large rooms, water, etc., in No. 1 order; $8.00.
4973 Easton av., near King's Highway, large store, water and gas, in No. 1 order; suitable for bakery, confectionery, dry goods or shoe store; rent very low to a good tenant. KEANE & GRACE, 923 Chestnut st. 83

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1421 CHOUTEAU AV.—Ten room house; every convenience, including furnace, stable and carriage house; rent, $60. 14

2203 MADISON ST.—Nice 6-room brick house; $13. 2205 Madison st., 2 rooms; $7. 14

2229 CLARK AV.—Nice 9-room house in good order; $30. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 812 Chestnut st. 14

2308 EUGENIA ST.—Desirable dwelling, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; $30. Apply at 2312 Eugenia st. 14

2619 S. 12TH ST.—6-room house; back and front yards; half block from Pine st. cars; very good neighborhood; rent, $18. Apply on premises. 14

2642 WASHINGTON AV.—10 rooms, all conveniences; $75.
2650 Washington av., 13 rooms, 85 ft. of ground; stable, etc.
1627 Washington av., 16 rooms, all conveniences: $83.35.
1341 Garrison av., 9 rooms, bath, gas, hot and cold water, etc.; $35.
2905 Dayton st., 7 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; $35.
FLATS.
4941 Gamble st., 6-room flat, 2d floor, bath, gas, etc.; $25.
2957 Sheridan av., 5 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; $22.20.
HAYNES REALTY & FINANCIAL CO., 211 N. 8th st. 14

2732 WASHINGTON AV.—Nice 10-room house, hall, gas, bath and furnace, in first-class order; only $55. THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st. 14

2744 WALNUT ST.—5 rooms. THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st.

2939 MADISON ST.—Hall, 6 rooms, gas, bath, etc. THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st. 14

3308 MORGAN ST.—Six-room house and finished laundry; all conveniences; furnace. Apply 3437 Morgan st. 14

3743 COOK AV.—Open for inspection to-day from 2 to 5 p. m., a nice 8-room stone-front, hall, gas, bath, furnace, etc.; $38 per month. GAY & M'CANN, Agents, 710 Chestnut st.

3821 BELL AV.—6 rooms, etc.; new house. THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st.

3954 MORGAN ST.—8 rooms with all modern conveniences, including furnace. Apply 3950 Morgan st. 14

4118 DELMAR AV.—Hall, 10 rooms, new building, with all modern conveniences. THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st. 14

4155 WESTMINSTER PL.—One block from Olive st. cable—$20; frame cottage, all in good order; 7 rooms and bath, hall, water up and down stairs, porch in front and rear, large front and back yards; house open to-day from 2:30 to 4 p. m.; other days inquire 904 Pine st. 14

4435 GARFIELD AV.—Three-room dwelling; new. 14

FOR RENT—6-room house, $15; 3 rooms, $8, keys at 1922 N. 11th st. 14

FOR RENT—Parties declining housekeeping offer a new 8-room house for rent; will sell furniture also perfectly new. 3960 Morgan st. 14

FOR RENT—3822 Delmar av., 13-room stone front, all conveniences. JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO., 10 and Chestnut sts. 14

HOTEL DE LILLIAN Restaurant, 1224 Washington av., gives special rates on meal tickets. 14

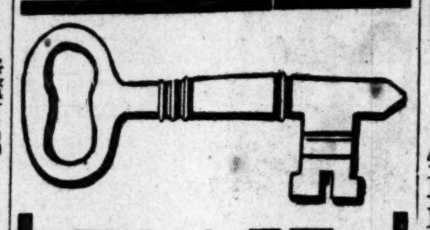
A Russell Av. House.

One of the finest and most complete homes ever built; has all conveniences, hard wood finish, etc. See us at once. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO., 902 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT.

2214 Carr st., 3 nice new rooms and bath on 2d floor, 2 rooms in attic; per month $17.
North Market and Bacon sts., nice store; 14x20; first-class location for butcher or shoemaker; per month $11. J. CAVANAUGH & BRO., 905 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.



TO LET.

DWELLINGS.
1823 N. GRAND AV., 5 rooms; all conveniences ... $20 00
4830 GREER AV., nice 7-room house. 25 00
2633 WASHINGTON AV., 10 rooms. 83 35
3304 DE KALB ST., 3 rooms ... 12 00
3115 CHESTNUT ST., 7 rooms ... 42 50

STORES AND OFFICES.
1409 FRANKLIN AV., 1 large, new light store, handsome front; just the thing for a hat and cap or boot and shoe store ......
101 N. SECOND, large light, 2d floor. 35 00
112 N. SECOND, bet. Pine and Chestnut, large office store on ground floor. To right party low rent. 35 00
3304-6-8 DE KALB ST., 3 stores, suitable for manufacturing plant ... 35 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.
1409 FRANKLIN AV., 3-room flats, newly painted and repaired, near new electric line; will rent cheap.
2842 EASTON AV., 3-room flat ... 15 00
2801 OLIVE ST., 4 rooms ... 17 50
1409 FRANKLIN AV., new 9-room flat; latest improvements; 2d and 3d floors.

R.C.GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,

902 CHESTNUT STREET. HELLO, 886.

FOR RENT.
Green & LaMotte.

Southeast Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELLINGS.
3434 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; saloon parlor; hall, gas, bath and laundry.
3526 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 10 rooms and laundry, hall, gas, bath, etc., rent reasonable.
514 West End pl., 2-story brick and mansard; 9 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, etc.
517 Ware av. 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; hall, gas and bath; in good repair.
2719 Washington av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
225 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms and laundry, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water.
2208 Carr st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
830 S. 9th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
612 Carr st., 2-story brick; 2 rooms and stable.
2325 Wright st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and laundry, hall, gas and bath.
832 S. 6th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
FLATS.
2210 Carr st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, hall, gas and bath.
ROOMS.
1410 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1935 St. Charles st., 3 rooms, second floor.
STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.
526-28 N. Main st., corner Washington av., 4-story brick building.
17 S. Main st., 4-story brick building.
N. w. cor. 2d Carondelet and Park av., 2 large rooms, 2d and 3d floors; light and heat included.
OFFICES.
S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut st., offices 2d and 3d floors 14

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

TENTH AND CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.
1816 Rutger st., 2-story, stone front, 9 rooms.
714 S. Broadway, 8-room house.
2612 N. 10th st., 3-story, 11 rooms; all conv.
1808 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1820 California av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1818 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
3822 Delmar av., stone front, 11 rooms.
1011 Monroe st., 8 rooms.
722 S. 6th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
3032 Franklin av., 8-room brick.
FLATS.
1737 Lucas av., 4 rooms, water free.
2019 S. Jefferson av., new flat, 8 rooms, with bath.
ROOMS.
2113 O'Fallon st., 4 rooms; 2 families or 1.
1214 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1216 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
109 and 111 Vine st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
1126 Montgomery st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
1422 Papin st., 2 back rooms, 1st floor.
933 N. 7th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
1209 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
2702 N. 9th st., 5 rooms, 2d floor.
1807 S. Broadway, 2 back rooms, 1st floor.
STORES, ETC.
810 S. 7th st., store and 2 rooms.
1812 S. Broadway, 3-story brick warehouse, in rear.
1701 Biddle st., saloon or grocery.
1807 S. Broadway, small store.
Telephone 3925.

D.J. HAYDEN & CO.,

807 Pine street,

Have for Rent:

DWELLINGS.
2764 Bacon st., 6 rooms ... $25 00
1017 Lucas av., 6 rooms ... 25 00
4018 N. Grand av., 6 rooms ... 25 00
2929 Clark av., a fine cor. house, 8 rooms, bath, etc.; only ... 30 00
3220 St. Louis av., new 6-room stone-front.. 27 50
2825 Stoddard, detached 6-room house ... 33 00
1842 O'Fallon st., 6-room house; first-class order ......
1817 Elliot av., first-class 6-room house ... 25 00
3100 Clifton pl., 6 rooms ... 25 00
3110 Clifton pl., 5 rooms ... 18 00
FLATS.
3454 Lindell av., 2d floor, 6 rooms; every modern convenience ... 25 00
Elegant new 5-room flats on east side Grand av., near Montgomery; every convenience; now ready ... 25 00
3106 Clifton pl., 4-room flat; bath, etc ... 17 00
1723½ Bacon st., 4 rooms, bath, etc ... 20 00
Southeast corner 16th and Franklin av., 5 rooms; all conveniences ... 18 00
ROOMS.
2825 Missouri av., 1st floor, 3 rooms ... 13 00
1201 Morgan st., 5 rooms, 2d floor, water, etc 17 00
2341 Adams st., 3 rooms ... 12 00
2330 O'Fallon, 3 rooms ... 11 00
2843 Market st., 3 large rooms ... 10 00
1804 N. Jefferson av., 1st floor, 3 rooms ... 12 00
Southeast corner 16th and Franklin av., 3 rooms, good condition ... 10 00
STORES.
3456 Lindell av., large corner store; rent low, suitable for any business. 14

FOR RENT.
West End Dwellings.

3207 Washington av.
802 Clarkson pl.
3229 Lucas av.
All modern and splendidly located. Prices reasonable.
JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO.

FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS.
2331 Pine st., 8 rooms; $45.
2905 N. Grand av., 6 rooms; $25.
3725 Olive st., 8 rooms; $50.
FLATS AND ROOMS.
2747 Clark av., 2d floor, 4 rooms; $18.
321 S. Garrison av., 2d floor, 2 rooms; $8.
1135 N. 6th st., 2d floor, 4 rooms; $12.
MEAGHER & NAGLE, S. e. cor. 9th and Chestnut sts. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

2632 Lafayette av., 9 rooms, hall, bath; $30.
1430 Papin st., 10 rooms, hall, etc.; $25.
1306 Clark av., 9 rooms, nice yard; $35.
513 S. Broadway, 8 rooms; $40.
204 S. 21st st., 7 rooms, hall; $20.
2915 Sheridan av., 6 rooms, hall; $25.
2643 Washington av., double 10-room dwelling; complete.
1915 Belleglade av., 4-room dwelling; complete order; side entrance; 6 blocks west of Grand av., north of Easton; $15; keys at 1913.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8th St.

DWELLINGS.
4141 N. GRAND AV.—6 rooms, all improvements. 22 00
1103 CHOUTEAU AV.—9 rooms. 45 00
1826 PRAIRIE AV.—6 rooms. 12 50
3244 OLIVE ST.—10 rooms. 45 00
1710 CHESTNUT ST.—9 rooms. 35 00
109 S. 15TH ST.—10 rooms. 40 00
519 SPRUCE ST.—6 rooms 25 00
1317 GRATTAN ST.—8 rooms, all improvements; cheap.
4034 PECK ST.—6 rooms, hall, bath, etc. 18 00
2441 SPRING AV., 9 rooms, large yard and stable. 40 00
621 LEONARD AV.—8 rooms, all mod. conv. and furniture, carpets, etc., for sale; tenant leaving the city.

FLATS.
3702 EVANS AV.—5 rooms, 2d floor. 20 00
2103 WALNUT ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor. 15 00
824 N. CHANNING AV., 7 rooms, all conveniences. 30 00
1511 N. 15TH ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor. 9 00
2653 RUSSELL AV.—4 rooms, all improvements and furnace; cheap.
1323 GRATTAN ST.—6 rooms. 22 50
1414 CASS AV.—3 rooms, 2d floor. 9 00
1314 DILLON ST.—5 rooms, 2d floor. 20 00
906 S. 4TH ST.—5 rooms, all con., 3d floor. 18 00
2023 WALNUT ST.—5 rooms, 2d floor. 17 50
1705 GRATIOT ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor. 15 00
2746 CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, 1st floor, all conv., laundry, hot water, etc. 26 00
1302 CLARK AV.—4 rooms, 1st floor. 21 00
2103 WALNUT ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor. 15 00

STORES AND OFFICES.
2602 PARK AV.—Large new store, cellar and steam heat; cheap.
712 CHESTNUT ST.—2 large office rooms, 2d floor. 25 00
22 S. 17TH ST.—Large 5-story building, suitable for warehouse or mfg 75 00
615 OLIVE ST.—3d floor. 25 00
906 S. 4TH ST.—Store and cellar 40 00
10 S. COMMERCIAL ALLEY—3 large floors.
1619 PARK AV.—Store and cellar. 22 50
SMALL HOTEL—901 and 903 S. 4th st. and 900 and 902 S. Broadway, with saloon attached. 125 00

NOONAN REAL ESTATE BANK,

800 Chestnut Street.

3128 Pine st., 10-room, stone front, furnace, and all modern conveniences ... $60 00
3431 Pine st., beautiful 8-room residence in first-class order ... 55 00
3126 Morgan st., 10-room detached stone front, in good shape ... 60 00
3676 Finney av., neat 7-room stone front dwelling; every possible convenience ... 35 00
3018 N. 22d st., neat 6-room detached dwelling, gas, bath, attic, etc.; keys next door ... 20 00
1326 Glasgow av., cor. of Thomas st., 9-room dwelling; corner house; only ... 25 00
4017 Cook av., 6-room frame in nice order... 22 50
2917 Pine st., 8 rooms, all conveniences ... 45 00
4041 Morgan st., detached 6-room house, very neat ... 45 00
2214 Chestnut st., 6-room stone front, hall, gas, bath and laundry ... 30 00
FLATS
2223 S. Jefferson av., new 3-room flat, 1st floor, reduced to $15. Keys at drug store, Jefferson av. and Shenandoah st.
2324 Franklin av., 3 large rooms, 3d floor; water in kitchen; good order; pulleys, etc.. $10 00
3430 Manchester rd., 3 nice rooms, brand new, 2d floor ... 13 50
1315 N. Broadway, on cable line, 3 cosey rooms, water in kitchen, 3d floor ... 10 00
1402 N. 12th st.; 2 rooms, 1st floor ... 7 00
1516 Singleton st., 2 nice rooms, 2d floor ... 8 00
1722 Olive st., elegant 5-room flat, all possible convenience, including steam heat and water license ... 30 00
2340A Eugenia st., 4-room flat, in perfect order ... 20 00
1121 S. 12th st., 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floors, new 6-room flat, bath, etc.; keys on 1st floor ... 25 00
3128 N. 13th st., 3 rooms and large attic; water in kitchen; in nice order; 2d floor ... 8 50
1430 N. 18th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, water in kitchen ... 8 00

CORNET & ZEIBIG,

110 N. Eighth St.

PHONE 753.

DWELLINGS.
114 N. 9th st., large 14-room house, good order.
4360 Delmar av., fine 10-room dwelling, in excellent order, every modern convenience, stable, etc; $85.
3921 Delmar av., fine 2-story, 10-room stone front, all conveniences, $75.
4338 Delmar av., 9-room dwelling, all modern convenience: best of order; $65.
3448 Chestnut st., nice 8-room and finished attic stone front, excellent order; $50.
2108 Chestnut st., 6-room brick, bath, etc.; $25.
3117 Franklin av., 8-room stone-front; $45.
2643 Market st., 5-room house; $16.
1523 Singleton st., 5-room house; $17 50.
FLATS.
1829 Garrison av., 3-room flat, 2d floor; $13.
3004 N. Market st., 4-room flat, 1st floor; $15.
1822½ Victor st., 6-room flat, 1st floor; $20.
ROOMS.
413 N. 7th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; $25.
1006 N. 20th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $10.
1901 Blair av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $9.50.
1905 Blair av., 3 rooms, 1st floor, rear; $9.
1434 N. 12th st., rooms in suits of 2 in rear building; cheap.
718 Clark av., 4 rooms, 2d floor; $10.
621 O'Fallon st., 2 rooms, rear; $4.
OFFICES.
708-12 Olive st., nice light offices, single or en suite; rent reasonable.
722 Olive st., large office, 2d floor; good location.
100 N. 4th st., large corner office, 4th floor; $25.
609 Chestnut st., office on 2d floor; $10.
213 Chestnut st., 2 offices, 2d floor; $12.
STORES.
3400 La Salle st., store and 7 rooms; fine building, suitable for business or boarding house; $40.
714 Clark av., store and 1 room; $15.
3002 Chouteau av., large store and 9 rooms, in good, fine location for boarding-house.
S. w. corner Garrison av. and North Market st., corner store; $35.
322 S. 8th st., store and cellar; $12.
109 Chestnut st., 3 large upper floors; $20
2123-9 Lucas av., 3d floor, rear; 30x90; $20. 14

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT
4312 Laclede av., 10 rooms, modern ... $50 00
3148 Olive st., 8 rooms, 2d floor ... 50 00
3512 Laclede av., 12 rooms ... 75 00
1515 Chestnut st., 12 rooms ... 50 00
ROOMS AND FLATS
702½ N. 12th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 13 50
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor ... 8 50
STORES AND OFFICES.
1109 N. 7th st., store ... 16 00
208 S. Main st., 5-story building ... $75 00
205 S. Levee, 5-story building ... 50 00
120 Pine st., 4-story building ... 75 00
3549 Olive st. ... 40 00
516 N. Commercial st., warehouse ... 40 00
703 N. 12th st., store and room ... 35 00
Grand and Lindell av., new store ......

For Rent--Cheap.

Fine Dwelling on Washington Av.,

No. 3323, elegant 9-room stone front; contains all modern conveniences. Apply to
CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. Eighth st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

213 N. 8th St.

We Solicit Rent Collections.

No Charge for Advertising.

1600 Burd av., 7 rooms and large yard and stable ... $20 00
1007-1009 Collins st., 8 rooms, in good repair ... 20 00
3852 Chippewa st., 7 rooms, in good repair ... 20 00
4015 Dunnica av., 3 rooms, in good repair ... 8 00
3134 Sheridan av., 7 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures and window shades, front, side and back entrance; good repair ......
FLATS.
2361A Market st., 6 nice rooms, gas, bath and all conveniences; good location for doctor or dentist ... 30 00
Baldwin st., n.e. cor. Montgomery st., 2 4-room flats, 2d floor; water, etc. Each ... 16 00
Easton and Hamilton av., 3 new 5-room flats with bath ......
2359A Market st., 5 rooms, gas, bath and all conveniences, 2d floor ... 23 00
2A N. Jefferson av., 5 rooms, hall, gas and bath; separate entrance, in good repair ... 22 00
4340 Evans, 1st floor, 5 rooms, gas, bath, etc., poss. Nov. 10th ... 23 00
5724 Easton av., 4 rooms, 1st floor. 10 00
5726 Easton av., 4 rooms, 1st floor. 10 00
5726 Easton av., 4 rooms, 2d floor.. 8 00
5724 Easton av., 4 rooms 2d floor.. 8 00
ROOMS.
911 Gratiot st., 3 rooms and bath, 2d floor ... 13 00
907 Gratiot st., 3 rooms and bath on 2d floor ... 13 00
905 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, and bath 2d floor ... 13 00
1011 Gratiot, 3 rooms on 2d floor. 8 00
925 Collins st., 2 rooms, 2d floor ... 7 00
713 S. 4th st., 1 room, 1st floor ... 5 00
925 Collins st., 2 rooms, 1st floor rear ... 4 00
2132 O'Fallon st., 3 rooms. 1st floor ... 7 00
923 Collins st, 1 room (middle) first floor ... 3 00
STORES.
Easton and Hamilton avs., 3 new stores with flats above, first-class location for Dry Goods, Grocery or Drug Store ......
302 S. 4th st., large 4-story building, formerly occupied by Richardson-Taylor Drug Co ... 200 00
2817 and 2819 Chouteau av., large store with rooms on 2d floor and large hall on 3d floor, newly furnished for lodge purposes ......
214 N. Levee, cor. Olive st., large store; first-class location for saloon
1434 N. Broadway store, 1st floor and 8 large rooms above, suitable for boarding-house ... 30 00
Baldwin st., n. e. cor. Montgomery st., new store and 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 25 00
705 S. Main st., large 3-story building ... 30 00
2 N. Jefferson av., very nice store, good business location ... 22 00
114 Plum st., store on 1st floor, 2 rooms on 2d floor and large attic... 12 00
2923 Olive st., large store, in good repair ... 25 00
706-708 S. 2d st., large store and rooms above, suitable for saloon and restaurant; each ... 20 00
516 and 518 Franklin av., 3-story building; suitable for wholesale or retail business; first-class location; possession March 1, 1892. 16 rooms; excellent location for furnished rooms; special inducements to a desirable tenant ......
1114 Olive st., 4 floors, 22x100 (2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors), suitable for light manufacturing purposes or salesrooms; will lease; possession Dec. 1 ......
OFFICES.
Our handsome offices in Mermod & Jaccard Building ......
FOR LEASE.
106 N. Broadway, large, new 5-story building; will be leased for a number of years; per annum ......
N.w. cor. 7th and Christy av., 7-story brick building and basement; will be leased for a term of 5 or 10 years; suitable for a wholesale business of any description ......
15th and Chestnut sts., n. e. cor., 3-story building, brick ... 1,800 00
HOTELS.
1448 N. Broadway, large store with rooms above, suitable for boarding house or hotel ......
SUBURBAN HOME.
Sutter Homestead, situated 7 miles on Olive st., ¼-mile west of Wabash R. R., 9 acres, together with large 10-room house in elegant repair; will lease for 5 or 10 years; per month ... 50 00

FOR RENT.
Rutledge & Horton

1005 CHESTNUT ST.

TELEPHONE NO. 3943.

DWELLINGS.
1418 Washington av., 14 rooms ... $85 00
3825 Finney av. 8 rooms; all conveniences ... 45 00
4311 McRee av., 8 rooms ... 30 00
105 S. Jefferson av., 8 rooms ... 27 50
2919 Sheridan av., 6 rooms ... 25 00
5017 Ridge av., 6 rooms; splendid condition.. 25 00
2632 Rutger st., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath... 25 00
4251 North Market st., 6 rooms; secure this quick ... 20 00
5117 Natural Bridge rd., cottage, 4 rooms.... 10 00
5111 Natural Bridge rd., 4 rooms ... 10 00
FLATS.
1924 Oregon av., 6 rooms, 1st floor ... 22 50
3136 Clifton pl., 5 rooms, first floor ... 16 00
3138 Clifton pl., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 15 00
1926 Oregon av., 6 rooms, 1st floor ... 22 50
3136 Clifton pl., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 13 00
1111 N. 23d st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 10 00
ROOMS.
1237 Collins st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 7 00
1247 Collins st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 6 00
237 Ashley st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 6 00
1321 N. 6th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor ... 7 00
1323 N. 6th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor ... 6 00
1325 N. 6th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor ... 7 00
1321 N. 6th st., rear, 2 rooms (colored), 2d floor ... 5 50
1325 N. 6th st., rear, 2 rooms (colored), 2d floor ... 5 50
1327 N. 6th st., rear, 2 rooms (colored), 2d floor ... 5 50
STORES.
611 N. Levee, 3-story store ... 35 00
4946 Easton av., nice store ... 25 00

FOR RENT—

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.
806 N. TENTH ST., 6 rooms, hall and gas... 22 50
2804 WASHINGTON AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath ... 52 50
2835 WASHINGTON AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas bath, furnace, etc ... 57 50
3339 LACLEDE AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc ... 45 00
1424 MORGAN ST., 14 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc ... 50 00
1817 BIDDLE ST.—6 rooms, hall, gas, stable ... 24 00
2901 GAMBLE ST., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, stable ... 40 00
3045 EASTON AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, stable ... 40 00
FLATS.
3201½ S. JEFFERSON AV.—4 rooms, hall, gas and bath, 2d floor ... 20 00
2629 FRANKLIN AV.—4 rooms on 2d floor... 15 00

WE MAKE THE Collection of Rents a Specialty.

GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,

Real Estate Agents, 1111 Chestnut St.

FOR RENT.

764 Euclid av., new 8-room brick house, reception hall; all modern improvements; $40.
2910 Arsenal st., house of 6 rooms; $12.
309 S. 15th st., 4-room house; $13.50.
2209 Eugenia st., 6-room house, has been put in 1st-class order, large yard; $30.
3441 Clark av., 3-room house, with finished basement; $18.
2900 Arsenal st., 6-room house; cheap.
513 S. Ewing av., new, 4-rooms on 2d floor: $15.
513 S. Ewing av., 4 new rooms on 3d floor; cheap; $12.
D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st. 14

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

DWELLINGS AND FLATS FOR RENT —BY—

PONATH & CO.,

Telephone 4228. 515 Chestnut St.

FLATS.
2125 Salisbury st., 3 large rooms, new, 1st floor; $11.
1917 Carr st., 2 large rooms, 1st floor; $7.
New 4-room flat, northern part of the city, 1st floor, $16; New York plan.
Joab and Hickory, s. e. cor., new, desirable flat, with large closets, separate front and rear entrances; $15. 14

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

4201 ST. LOUIS AV.—Store, suitable grocery and saloon. Apply on premises. 17

FOR RENT—Large factory, with or without power. Apply to Eagle Iron-works, 610 N. Levee. 17

FOR RENT or lease—Store No. 517 Olive st. Apply to THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st.

SPACE in factory, North End, with or without power; cheap. Apply 9th and Dock st. 17

NEW OFFICES.

N. w. cor. 10th and Chestnut sts., 2d floor, new offices with all conveniences at your own price; examine and make an offer.
NOONAN REAL ESTATE BANK, 800 Chestnut st. 17

111 N. Broadway.
FOR RENT.

Upper floors, with shipping facilities.
HAYNES REALTY & FINANCIAL CO., 211 N. 8th st. 17

STORES.

3423 Olive, store suitable for plumbing shop or paint shop; rent only $20.
901 Cardinal av., with two nice rooms in back; a first-class stand for a good butcher; no opposition within four blocks.
4370 Garfield av., store and living rooms, suitable for grocery; $40. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 812 Chestnut st. 17

Corner Grand and Lindell.

N. w. cor.; new store; suitable for druggist or other retail business.
PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 17

3100 Easton Av., S.W. Cor. Cardinal.

An elegant 11-room house, with all modern improvements, suitable for a physician or dentist; rent $75 per month.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

720 Chestnut st. 17

OLIVE ST. STORE,
18 Feet by 40 Feet,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.

THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st. 17

FOR RENT—STORES.

617 N. 4th st., new 3-story building; well lighted and ventilated, electric light plate-glass front, good dry cellar.
Northwest corner Hickory and Grattan sts.; suitable for bakery with oven.
707 Chouteau av., with 3 rooms.
207 N. 2d st., 4-story building; elevator.
103 N. 2d st., 3-story building; elevator.
111 S. Main st., 4-story building; elevator.
Also other stores. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 17

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to examine them. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st.

OLIVE STREET STORES.

(East of 12th st.)
One elegant 5-story double store, fronting 40 feet on Olive st. by 134 feet deep; hydraulic elevator, etc.
Must be rented by Jan. 1, 1892.
NOONAN REAL ESTATE BANK, 800 Chestnut st. 17

NEW STORES.

S. e. cor. Manchester rd. and Theresa av.; good location for saloon, at a greatly reduced figure; flats above store, very convenient.
NOONAN REAL ESTATE BANK, 800 Chestnut st. 17

FOR LEASE.

507 N. CABANNE ST.—Beautiful 7-room residence, finished in hard wood; reception hall, cabinet mantels and furnace; will lease at a reasonable figure; possession Dec. 10, '91.
P. G. GERHART & Co., Phone 797. 104 N. 8th st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for Furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. ☞ Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.

1723 and 1725 Morgan St.

Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos. 2890 and 4101.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Piece of tenement property at a bargain; $8,500. Add. C 68, this office. 7

FOR SALE—A bargain; almost a new one-horse, two-seated phaeton. For particulars inquire at 1306 Missouri av. 7

FOR SALE—2107 Walnut st., 10-room stone-front; 29x135. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 10th and Chestnut sts. 7

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 2565 Dodier st.; sewer and water and street made; price, $900. Enquire 2812 Spring av. 7

FOR SALE—3015 Chestnut st., 10-room stone front; 25x128. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 10th and Chestnut sts. 7

FOR SALE—3822 Delmar st., 13-room stone-front; 29x135. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO. 10th and Chestnut sts. 7

FOR SALE—1134 and 1136 S. 13th st., 2 corner dwellings; lot 38 feet; easily altered for store; $6,500. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. Eighth st. 7

FOR SALE—1096 Second Carondelet av., 2-story stone-front, 7 rooms; 22x127. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 10th and Chestnut sts. 7

FOR SALE—1096 Second Carondelet av., 2-story stone front, 7 rooms; all conveniences; 22x127. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 10th and Chestnut sts.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments; 4619 Cook av., new 6-room brick house; wide hall, marble mantels, sliding doors, closets, cemented cellar, bath, etc.; 25x145; $3,500. TERRY SCOTT & CO., 621 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—A nice new 6-room brick house, southeast cor. of Bell av. and Walton av.; bath, city water and sewerage, Baltimore heater heating both floors, reached in 1½ squares by two electric lines; see the owner to-day living in the house. 7

FOR SALE—Modern 7-room house in Clemens pl.; square reception hall, bath, closet, hot and cold water, electric light, finished laundry, large attic, 60-foot lot; lovely neighborhood; convenient to two lines cars; price, $5,800; terms to suit. Address B 65, this office. 7

3939 EVANS AV.—For sale—10-room flat; well rented. Inquire of owner, 3937 Evans av.

GOOD BUSINESS CORNER.

For Sale—Northeast corner Thirteenth and Victor sts., being a new 2-story brick house, with large store on 1st floor and fine large rooms on 2d floor; lot 28½x68 feet. This is a good corner for business. Apply to German Neukum, carpenter and builder, 113 Oregon av. or KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 7

$400.

A comfortable six-room cottage in West End; price, $2,200; only $400 cash, balance monthly payments of $26.
NOONAN'S REAL ESTATE BANK, 800 Chestnut st. 7

$500 CASH DOWN,

Balance $25 per month, will purchase house and lot No. 2932 Sheridan av., near Garrison, being a brand new 2-story pressed brick front house of 6 rooms, bath room and bath, inside water closet, finished laundry, marble mantels up and down stairs. Lot 26¾x150 feet to a 15-foot alley, sewered and paved. Keys at KEELEY & CO.'S, 1113 Chestnut st. 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Wagoner pl., modern 8-room house; reception hall, hard wood finish; all city improvements; $5,000. Cook & Casey, 3708 Lucky st. 7

BUY A HOUSE WITH RENT MONEY.

2850 Cherokee st. bet. Nebraska and Oregon avs., a new one-story brick house, stock brick front, containing 4 rooms and cellar; hydrant in the kitchen; slate and wood mantles, lot 25x100. Price $2,000; will sell on monthly payments.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st. 7

Plenty of Money to Loan.

I have money to loan in sums of $300, $500, $600, $700, $800, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, $1,800, $2,000, $2,300, $2,500, $2,750, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $15,000, at 6 per cent interest on St. Louis city real estate security. Parties wanting money for building purposes can also be accommodated. Security offered must be good or applications for loans will not be considered.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st. 7

CHOICE NEW FLATS.

For Sale—2831 Caroline st., near Ewing, brand-new 2-story pressed-brick front house of 8 rooms, with halls, bath, w. c., oak cabinet mantels; lot 25x125 feet to alley; sewered; house open every day.
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 7

C. G. HOOVER

Builds houses to suit on monthly payments. I will furnish the money to improve your vacant lots at current rates. C. G. HOOVER, 812 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE---ELEGANT FLATS.

2423 and 2425 N. Garrison av.,

Each 4 and 5 room flats; will rent for $40; will give big bargain. See them; see me.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st. 7

4210 DELMAR AV.

FOR SALE—A new 9-room house; modern in every respect; small cash payment and monthly payments, if desired. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st. 7

7-Room Dwelling, Grand Av.

Detached, nearly new, every convenience, large stable; $50 monthly payments.
E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

CORNER LOT.

For Sale—Lot 25x125 feet, n. e. cor. Caroline and Ewing av.; a very nice lot for business of any kind.
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 8

4329 BELL AV.

FOR SALE—A new nine-room house. Furnace, hot and cold water, electric lights, modern in every respect. Easy terms. See it. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st.

For Sale—Sacrifice,
Harper Street, Close to Fair Grounds.

Elegant new 7-room detached brick dwelling, hall, vestibule, hot and cold water, sewer, water and gas, granitoid flagging, in fact a big sacrifice. On paying $600 cash I can arrange balance at $42.50 per month. Call on J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st. 7

JOS. X. MURPHY & BRO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents, 821 Chestnut st.
Great attention given to management of estates and collection of rents. Money to loan and sales made of real estate. 7

FOR SALE---SPLENDID HOME.
2427 Garrison Av.

Detached 7-room brick house, with all extra modern conveniences and capable of being easily used for two families; sewer, water and gas, inside connections.
Awful bargain; see it.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st. 7

$500 CASH DOWN,

Balanace $25 per month, will buy house and lot No. 2906 Park av., near Ewing av., brand new two-story pressed brick front house of 6 rooms, hall, bath and inside w. c.; lot 25x125 feet, to alley; sewered; Park av. is 80 feet wide and street and sidewalk is made. Apply to Chas. A. Miller, 2834 Park av., or KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

AT $6,000.

A LARGE EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE,

Just being built, 1363 Euclid av; all conveniences; lot 35x180.
☞ Go out and inspect it to-day.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th st. 7

Oh! Oh! Oh!

OLD ST. NICK IN "DE PUSH."

He offers No. 4371 and No. 4369 Evans av., 7 room, modern brick houses, reception halls, bath, gas and furnished laundries, the same houses sold this year for $4,500. He now offers them for $3,800, **and says they must be sold. Remember there are only two.**
STANNUS-SCHNEIDER R. E. CO., 906 Chestnut St.

Modern Residences.

New, modern, 10-room houses; Nos. 3814, 3816 and 3818 Westminster pl., with reception halls and all modern conveniences; see us about price, etc.
PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 7

8%

The Continental **BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION**

(Authorized Combined Capital, $12,000,000)

Incorporated under the laws of Missouri and Kansas. Will allow you 8 per cent interest on all sums of $50 or more, secured by first mortgage real estate at 50 per cent cash valuation. Shares in Continental No. 2 now ready; capital $1,000,000; maturity value of all shares, $100 each. Third semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent per annum declared July 1. A complete list of all loans made by the Continental in the State of Missouri, showing amount of loan, interest, premium and monthly dues paid on same, and for further information, by-laws, etc., call or address the general office, 1021 Chestnut st., St. Louis. 7

ONLY $4,000.
A New Residence in Hogan Place,

Being 4738 Cottage av.; house contains six rooms, reception hall, cellar and laundry. All conveniences of water, sewer and electric lights. Lot 40x115.
STREETS MADE AND GRANITOID WALKS LAID.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. Sixth st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN

In a nice home; $500 less than actual value in preference to holding them over winter; Nos. 766 and 772 Euclid av, and No. 767 Bayard av.; has 8 rooms, laundry and bath, hot and cold water; finished in hard wood; electric light; lot 30x180 feet; easy payments.
No. 5027 Bell av., handsome Queen Ann house; modern; 9 rooms; less than cost; a bargain for somebody if sold at once.
No. 2514 Good av., frame house of 5 rooms; lot 50x132 feet; on monthly payments.
D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st. 7

CHEAP NEW HOUSES.

3941 Clarence av., 3-room frame; lot 21.6x106; price, $1,060; easy terms.
5090 Von Versen av., 6-room frame; lot 50x185; $3,500.
Mount Vernon av., near Manchester road, 3-room frame; lot 20x110; $1,100.
Marcus av., near Cote Brilliante av., 6-room brick; lot 28x150; $4,500.
3725 Hickory st., 4-room frame, with stable; lot 25x134; $1,600.
Vista av., near Taylor, 8-room frame; lot 20x132; $1,250; [illegible]
PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut [illegible] 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. BAILEY,

304 N. Seventh St.,

Real Estate.

Cheapest Lot in Westmoreland,
North side, near Lake av.
A Lot on Pine Street,
100x213, north side, west of Sarah.
A Business Property,
419 N. 6th st.; no better location for future values; lot 26x125; 4-story stone-front building; a sure and safe investment.
For Hotel or Apartments,
Southeast corner Garrison and Lucas avs.; 135x135.
Bell Street,
West of Vandeventer, north side; as nice a house as I ever offered for the money ($10,000); must be seen to be appreciated; owner leaving and wants quick buyer; lot 37.6x150.
Park Property for Trade.
322 feet fronting on Forest Park for exchange for down-town real estate; that is a chance not often met.
Morgan, Near Garrison,
North side, a splendid house for $15,000; owner leaving the city offers a great cut in the value of this house and 50-foot lot.
Great Bargain on Pine,
Opposite University Club; 3-story building and stable; lot 70x135. A non-resident surely offers a bargain.
Residence on Washington,
North side, east of Grand; lot 43x135; less than $10,000 will secure it.
Leaving the City.
The owner offers house and all the furniture, or without it; 3023 Locust st. A big bargain may be had.
A Grand Location,
A grand house, bran-new; a grand lot 150x140, corner Taylor and McPherson; a grand opportunity to get this desirable property, with all its grand appointments. The best bargain I offer in St. Louis.
Adjoining the Union Depot,
Corner 21st st. and Randolph, 150x135; R. R. manufacturing property; will sell very cheap, considering its value, present and prospective.
Olive Street Property,
Improved; a good investment; a good future; 1412, 4-story stone front, 18x109.
On Grand Avenue,
Corner of Franklin, overlooking Vandeventer pl.; a great corner, 103x170, double brick house.
Cheap Lots on Cates,
Near Goodfellow, north side; above grade; a non-resident wants to sell at a bargain.

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

CHAS. H. BAILEY.

HELLO, 1563.

NOONAN REAL ESTATE BANK,

800 Chestnut Street.

4041 Morgan st., elegant detached 6-room brick, with stable.
2917 Pine st., 8-room house; will sell or trade.
2825 Olive st.—This 8-room detached house.. $6,500
1020 Pendleton av., 8 rooms, all conveniences. 5,500
1018 Pendleton av., elegant new flats; 9 rooms ... 5,500
Taylor and Easton avs., brand new 5-room stock-brick cottage, with elegant modern finish. Cheap.
Garrison av. and Morgan st., one of the finest large houses in the city; must be sold; large and beautiful grounds.
2817 Bernard st., bet. Ewing and Leffingwell, 8-room frame house, 2-story. stable; lot 50x110; price ... 3,200
4120 Page av., elegant 7-room brick, all modern convenience; price ... 5,000
1022 and 1024 S. 9th st., 4 6-room houses on front and rear; lot 43x112; rental $800 per year; price ... 5,000
4320 Bell av., bet. Pendleton and Newstead, 8 rooms, all modern con.; 30x135; price.. 7,500
LOTS.
Taylor and Ashland avs., lots to suit; sidewalk, sewer and water; only $20 per foot.
Jefferson av. and Shenandoah st., 25 or 50-foot lots to suit at $45 per foot; all improvements made.
California av., near Russell, beautiful lots to suit at $45 per foot; sidewalk, sewer and street all made.
King's highway and Delmar av. and Westminster pl., a rare chance to parties who will build; special inducements to first purchasers; see us.
NOONAN'S REAL ESTATE BANK. 7

CHAMBERLAIN PARK
Its Restrictions Are Such

That no houses can be erected upon a lot less than 50 feet. All houses must cost $4,000 and upwards.
No nuisances of any kind can be maintained.
These conditions apply to all parts of the park. There are NO EXCEPTIONS.
The lots we have left for sale are among the handsomest and can be purchased at very reasonable prices on easy terms.
Come and get a plat.

E. S. WARNER R. E. CO.

Room C, Turner Building.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

CHAS. H. GLEASON,
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720 Chestnut St.

We have on hand a number of notes secured by first-class real estate, varying in amount from $200 to $10,000 and over. See if there is anything in his list that will suit you, and call on us for particulars:
If we have not got what you want let us know and we'll get it for you.
$350, half year ... 6 per cent
$750, five years ... 7 per cent
$850, three years ... 7 per cent
$1,000, two years ... 6 per cent
$1,000, five years ... 7 per cent
$2,000, one year ... 6 per cent
$2,250, one and two years ... 6 per cent
$2,500, three years ... 6 per cent
$2,500, four years ... 6 per cent
$2,900, three years ... 6 per cent
$3,000, two years ... 6 per cent
$3,000, three years ... 6 per cent
$3,300, three years ... 6 per cent
$3,500, three years ... 6 per cent
$5,500, two years ... 6 per cent
$10,000, five years ... 6 per cent
The loaning of trust funds our specialty. We have in addition to the above a large number of loans at our disposal on application.
C. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—By private party in need of money, fine piece of business and investment property for $15,000, worth $18,000. Address C 68, this office.

FOR SALE—Cheap, facing W. Cabanne court, 185 feet; a good profit on this lot can be made before spring; non-resident owner wants it sold. For prices and terms call at office of E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO., 304 N. 8th st. 9

MINERVA--WELLS.

100 feet near academy, water, sewer, in lot to suit, at winter prices, small cash payment, bargain for quick sale. HULL, 804 Chestnut st. 8

FOR SALE.

On Blaine av., in the block between Grand av. and Cabanne, 4 lots, 50x128 ft. each; easy terms. Apply to E. S. WARNER, Turner Building. 8

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HAS. H. BAILEY,
04 N. Seventh St.,
Real Estate.
Cheapest Lot in Westmoreland,
A Lot on Pine Street,
A Bus ness Property,
For Hotel or Apartments,
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Morgan, Near Garrison,
Great Bargain on Pine,
Residence on Washington,
Leaving the City.
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AMBERLAIN PARK
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TY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
INERVA--WELLS.
FOR SALE.

BARGAINS FROM REAL ESTATE PRICE CURRENT!

Dwellings.

From $1,375 to $3,500.

No.	Description	Price
2630	BERNARD ST.—Lot 25x57; 1-story 4-room brick house, water, etc.	1375
3509	N. TWENTY-THIRD ST.—Lot 25x130; 1-story 3-room frame house, with attic.	1400
4554	KENNERLY AV.—Lot 25x145; 1-story 3-room brick.	1550
4423	LUCKY ST.—Lot 25x132; 2-story 5-room frame house; water, stable.	1600
4526	EVANS AV.—Lot 25x150; 2-story 5-room frame house.	1700
308	MARION ST.—Lot 30x62; 1½-story 5 rooms.	1800
502	MONTROSE AV.—Lot 25x130; 1-story; 4-room frame house, large stable, water.	1800
1525	FLORENCE AV.—Lot 32x118; 1-story frame, 4 rooms.	1800
4060	ST. FERDINAND ST.—Lot 30x52.6; a 1½-story, 6-room frame house;	1900
2219	WASH ST.—Lot 16x49.9; 2-story, 6-room brick house, water, gas, bath and hall.	2000
3332	CLARK AV.—Lot 25x132, block 2206, 1-story, 2-room brick house, with basement, cistern, etc	2000
3325	LA SALLE ST.—Lot 25x101; 1-story and basement, 6-room brick house.	2050
4570	COTTAGE AV.—Lot 25x130; 1-story, 3-room brick house, hall.	2050
4130	HULL PL.—Lot 30x131, 1½-story Queen Anne frame residence, 5 rooms, hall, water.	2150
3005	MONTGOMERY ST.—Lot 25x90; 6-room stone-front house.	2250
2105½	BIDDLE ST.—Lot 15x85; 2-story, 6-room brick house, arranged for two families.	2250
1806	BELLE GLADE AV.—Lot 25x112; 4-room brick house; stone front.	2250
2713	ARLINGTON AV.—Lot 50x180; 1-story, gable roof, 5 rooms; easy payments.	2300
2950	MONTGOMERY ST.—Lot 24.4x81; 1-story brick, 6 rooms.	2400
4256	EVANS AV.—Lot 21x130, south-east corner of Pendleton; 1½-story, 6-room stone-front house; water, etc.	2450
3717	COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—Lot 25x120; 1-story 3-room brick house.	2450
4354	N. MARKET ST.—Lot 25x130; 6-room brick; water.	2500
2911	GASCONADE ST.—Lot 50x126; 2-story frame, 4 rooms and basement.	2500
4548	BELL AV.—Lot 25x152; 1-story 4-room brick house, and 1-room frame in rear; hall.	2500
3234	S MICHIGAN AV.—Lot 25x125; a 1½-story 5-room brick house, with hall; side entrance.	2500
3223	MAGAZINE ST.—Lot 42 feet front; 1½-story 6-room brick; stone front.	2500
4769	EASTON AV.—Lot 50x240; 1½-story 5-room frame house; good stable.	2600
755	BAYARD AV.—Lot 30x180, 1-story brick house, 3 rooms, cemented cellar.	2600
1106	MADISON ST.—2-story, 6-room brick house; modern.	2600
3015	SECOND CARONDELET AV.—Lot 25x117.6, new 2-story, 5-room brick house; water.	2600
2723	CAROLINE ST.—Lot 25x127; 2-story, 6-room brick house; also 1-story 3-room frame in rear.	2600
2036	CARR ST.—Lot s. e. cor. of 21st st., 2-story, 6-room brick, arranged for two families; rent $26.	2800
2608	GAMBLE ST.—Lot 20x118; 2-story, 6-room brick house, gas, bath and cemented laundry.	2900
4155	WESTMINSTER PL.—Lot 25x155, 7 rooms and bath, in good condition; rents. $25.	3000
3024	ST. VINCENT AV.—Lot 25x125, 2-story, 6-room stock brick house; hall, gas and water; new and in complete order.	3000
2908	SHERIDAN AV.—Lot 25x150; 2-story, 6-room brick.	3000
1948	CASS AV.—Lot 24.6x130; 2-story, 6-room brick; stable.	3200
4775	LEDUC ST.—Lot 26x220; 2-story, 6-room brick house on easy payments.	3200
1359	N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—S. w. cor. Sheridan av.—2-story, 6-room brick.	3200
1837	O'FALLON ST.—Lot 25x84; 2-story, 6-room brick dwelling, arranged for two families.	3200
1833	BENTON ST., 20x111; 2-story 8-room brick.	3300
3723	GARFIELD AV.—Lot 25x120; 2-story, 7-room brick house.	3300
1417	N. 19TH ST.—Lot 25x127. Two-story 6-room brick house.	3350
3033	MADISON ST.—Lot 25x130; 2-story 6-room brick.	3500
2957	CLARK AV., n. e. cor. Montrose av.—Lot 25x90; 2-story 6-room brick dwelling.	3500
2742	CAROLINE ST.—Lot 35x135; new 8-room brick house.	3500

From $3,600 to $6,000.

No.	Description	Price
4723	COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—Lot 25x205; new Queen Anne stock-brick house; 7 rooms.	3600
2621	MARKET ST.—Lot 25x80; 2-story brick; arranged in two 4-room flats.	3700
4877	FOUNTAIN AV.—N. e. cor. Euclid av.—Lot 30x154; a new Queen Anne stock-brick; gable roof; very pretty.	3720
4525	PAGE AV.—Lot 25x153; new 2-story 6-room pressed brick house; hall, gas, bath and water.	3900
3518	CLARK AV.—Lot 25x117; 2-story press brick house; arranged two 4-room flats.	4000
405	S. 23D ST.—Lot 38x136; a 3-story 10-room brick residence.	4000
4369	EVANS AV.—Lot 25x140; 2-story, 7 rooms and reception hall, Queen Anne residence; all conveniences.	4000
2647	LAFAYETTE AV.—25x105, a 2-story 7-room, stock-brick residence; rent, $35.	4000
709	N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—2-story, 9-room dwelling.	4100
2812	CAROLINE ST.—Lot 30x131; a 2-story stock-brick house; 6 rooms; hot and cold water.	4100
3420	SCHOOL ST.—Lot 25x125; 2-story, 7-room house.	4200
4702	FOUNTAIN AV.—Lot 40x115; a new 2-story, 6-room, pressed-brick house; hall, gas and bath.	4200
2911	FRANKLIN AV.—2-story 8-room stone-front dwelling with mansard roof; modern improvements.	4300
3944	MORGAN ST.—Lot 30x155; 2-story 6-room brick dwelling; hot and cold water.	4400
619	N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—2-story 7-room stone-front dwelling; laundry.	4400
3208	NEWSTEAD AV.—Lot 26.3x97; 2-story stock-brick; 9 rooms; finished basement; furnace; bath.	4500
5129	MINERVA AV.—Lot 30x150; new modern-built house; 8 rooms and reception hall; easy terms.	4900
4347	VISTA AV.—60x267; through to Norfolk; 2-story 8-room brick house; furnace, bath and gas.	5000
1917	CORA PL.—Lot 40x141.9; 2-story 7-room brick house; bath, gas, hot and cold water, etc.	5000
2651	ANN AV.—Lot 25x125; 2-story stock brick, 9 rooms, arranged in two flats.	5000
1909	CARR ST.—Lot 35x154; a 3-story 12-room house; bath, hot and cold water.	5000
4348	EVANS AV.—Lot 26x153; new 2-story Queen Anne, modern built 8-room brick dwelling; reception hall, hardwood finish, etc., etc.	5100
	EASTON AV., n. w. cor. of Marcus; lot 70x190.	5200
2106	MORGAN ST.—Lot 33x144, 2-story 8-room stone-front house; hall, gas and bath; finished laundry.	5200
1907	S. COMPTON AV.—Lot 25x132, 2-story, 7-room, stock brick house, bath, gas, water.	5200
1027	N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Lot 40x120; 2-story and mansard 10-room stone-front residence; modern.	5500
3413	CHESTNUT ST.—Lot 25x128; two-story stock brick, 7-room residence	5500
1525	ELLIOT AV.—Lot 42x205; 2-story and mansard 8-room brick house.	5500
2824	DICKSON ST.—Lot 25x118; two-story and mansard 8-room house; modern built.	5500
3322	MORGAN ST.—Lot 25x135; three-story nine-room stone-front house; hot and cold water.	5600
2738	MORGAN ST.—Lot 24x134; three-story 10-room brick house.	5600
2815	STODDARD ST.—Lot 25x118; 3-story 10-room stone-front; all modern improvements; brick stable.	5700
5861	CATES AV. (Clemens pl.)—Lot 50x157; 2-story 7-room new brick dwelling, finished laundry.	5800
1015	N. GARRISON AV.—Lot 25x150; 2-story mansard 11-room dwelling; modern.	6000
1105	AUTUMN ST.—Lot 25x130; 3-story 8-room stone-front modern-built house.	6000
3147	LACLEDE AV.—Lot 25x128; 2-story 8-room stone-front.	6000
2710	WALNUT ST.—Lot 50x128, 2-story, 8-room dwelling; modern.	6000
3840	COOK AV.—Three-story, 7-room pressed-brick house; cemented cellar, furnace, gas, bath.	6000
5617	CATES AV.—Lot 60x157; 2-story residence, 8 rooms, finished laundry, gas, bath, etc.	6000
1201	TAYLOR AV.—N. w. cor. Cook av., lot 40x110; 2-story Queen Anne residence; stock brick; 8 rooms.	6000
1226	TAYLOR AV.—Lot 30x135; new 2-story, 8 rooms and reception hall, modern residence.	6000
2643	LUCAS AV.—Lot 25x140; 2-story stone-front house, 9 rooms and laundry, 4 rooms on a floor; hot and cold water; gas, bath and electric bells.	6000

From $6,300 to $18,000.

No.	Description	Price
1443	OBEAR AV.—Lot 50x120; new 2-story 6-room stock brick residence, reception hall.	6300
3130	SHERIDAN AV.—Lot 60x150; 2-story brick residence, 13 rooms, bath; stable.	6300
3418	LACLEDE AV.—Lot 25x120; a 2-story and mansard; 8 rooms with every modern convenience.	6500
3539	LACLEDE AV.—Lot 25x128.6; 2-story 8-room house, laundry, furnace.	6500
4317	BELL AV.—Lot 30x150; 2-story, 10-room, stock brick Queen Anne; laundry; modern in every respect.	6500
1351	UNION AV. (bet Ridge and Minerva avs.)—Lot 38x180; new 3-story, 9-room modern built dwelling, reception hall, etc.	6500
1438	MISSISSIPPI AV.—Lot 25x130, fronting Lafayette Park, 3-story 11-room residence.	6800
4223	COOK AV.—Lot 30x162, new 2-story, 8-room modern built brick house, complete in every respect.	6800
4219	COOK AV.—Lot 31.7x162.6; elegant 2-story dwelling; new; 9 rooms and reception hall; very modern.	7000
2904	MORGAN ST.—Lot 35x135; 3-story, 10-room brick dwelling; bath, gas, etc.; in perfect repair.	7000
1922	VIRGINIA AV.—Lot 30x125; 2-story, 8-room, stock-brick house, cemented cellar. Easy terms.	7000
3963	FINNEY AV.—Lot 32x145; 2½-story, 8-room, stock-brick dwelling; every improvement; stable, etc.	7000
2908	MORGAN ST.—Lot 25x134.8; 2-story and mansard, 9-room, stone front residence.	7200
3037	WASHINGTON AV.—Lot 25x134; 2-story and mansard roof 10-room stone-front house.	7300
1415	S. 12TH ST.—Lot 42x120; 2-story and mansard 12-room brick house; laundry, bath, stable.	7500
3059	GLASGOW PL.—Lot 50x142; 2-story stone-front and mansard 9-room residence; all improvements.	7500
2816, 2818	CAROLINE ST.—Lot 50x131; two 2-story stock-brick 8-room houses, stationary washstand; hot and cold water.	7600
2737	LUCAS AV.—Lot 40x135; 2-story and mansard 12-room dwelling, with every modern convenience.	8000
4143	WASHINGTON AV.—Lot 31x150; 2-story, stock-brick, 9-room house.	8000
2949	DAYTON ST.—N. e. cor. Garrison av.—Lot 30x118; 2-story and mansard, 12-room house; modern.	8000
2951	THOMAS ST.—Lot 25x128; 2-story stone-front, arranged in 2 flats, 5 and 7 rooms.	8000
5649	VON VERSEN AV.—Lot 60x185; 2-story, 10-room, stock-brick dwelling, cemented cellar, reception hall, hardwood finish, water, modern.	8200
3447	LACLEDE AV.—Lot 33x128; 3-story, 10-room, stone-front dwelling, with all modern improvements.	8500
3433	PINE ST.—Lot 30x155.7; 2-story and mansard, 10-room, stone-front dwelling; bath, hot and cold; cemented cellar and furnace.	8700
2903	ST. VINCENT ST.—Lot 50x115, n. w. cor. Nebraska, new 2-story and mansard house in two flats; 14 rooms.	9000
5345	BARTMER—Lot 50x170; a new Queen Anne stock brick, 11-room residence, with all modern improvements, furnace, etc.	9000
1800	KENNET PL.—Lot 35x120, 3-story 10-room brick dwelling; all conveniences.	9000
3045	SHERIDAN AV.—Lot 37.6x142; 2-story 10-room stone front.	9000
3034	WASHINGTON AV.—Lot 50x135; a 3-story stone front residence; 11 rooms.	10500
3964	BELL AV.—Lot 60x155; 2-story brick house, 10 rooms; modern in every respect; stable.	12000
2942	PINE ST.—Lot 25x131; a very fine 10-room dwelling, with all modern improvements; cor. Garrison av.	12000
4519	WESTMINSTER PL.—Lot 50x152; new 3-story, modern built, brick dwelling; reception hall, hardwood finish, electric lights, etc., etc.	13000
2937	CHESTNUT ST.—Lot 46x150; a 2-story stone-front 11-room house.	13000
3952	DELMAR AV.—Lot 50x145; 3-story stock-brick, 10-room, modern-built residence.	14000
3727	LACLEDE AV.—Lot 72x218, an elegant new Queen Anne 12-room residence, reception hall, with every modern convenience.	15000
3733	WASHINGTON AV.—Lot 60x160; 9-room dwelling, large brick stable.	15500
3945	DELMAR AV.—Lot 50x145; a new Queen Anne 2-story stock-brick, 10 rooms, cemented cellar, hardwood; modern in every respect.	16000
	WASHINGTON AV., Corner—Lot 59.9x131; double 2-story, 12-room brick house with every modern convenience; suitable for physician.	18000
	PINE ST., south side; a new 2-story and mansard, 10-room, modern-built stone-front, west of Cabanne.	

Big Interest-Paying Property.

From $2,250 to $5,300.

No.	Description	Yearly Rent Above Taxes	Price
3045	DICKSON ST.—2-story 6-room brick house.	218 00	2250
2508	N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Lot 25x131; 2-story and mansard 7-room house; also small house in rear.	279 24	2700
2315 to 2319	MAIDEN LANE. Lot 50x131; improvements.	332 00	3000
2725	N. 9TH ST.—S. w. cor. St. Louis av. two stores and five rooms above.	382 00	3100
210	S. 16TH ST.—3-story 10-room brick house.	382 00	3800
2731, 2731½	DAYTON ST. Lot 20x118; two 4-room flats.	407 60	3800
2716	BERNARD ST.		
2717	RANDOLPH ST.—Lot 25x116; two dwellings.	399 24	4000
1931	PAPIN ST.—Lot 31x128; 2-story, 12-room brick building, arranged in four 3-room flats.	490 64	4000
3000	MANCHESTER RD.—Lot 20x120; 2-story brick store and 7 rooms above.	490 00	4100
921 to 925	MONTGOMERY ST. Lot 47x85; three 2-story 6-room dwellings.	502 18	4200
1733, 1735	ELLIOT AV. Lot 32x146; two 1-story 5-room brick houses; water, large stable, street, alley and sewer made.		4300
4007, 4009	N. 20TH ST. Lot 45x100; 4 flats of 3 and 4 rooms each.	$452 98	4800
1919, 1921	COLEMAN ST. Lot 37.6x120; double 2-story 12-room building, made in two 6-room flats.	$542 70	5000
3047, 3049	DICKSON ST. Lot 40x118.3; two 2-story, 6-room brick houses; gas, bath, water.	$474 00	5000
2939, 2941	THOMAS ST. Two-story, 6-room brick houses.	$475 64	5000
1721	OREGON AV.—Lot 33x125; 2-story, 8-room dwelling.	$560 00	5000
1608	S. THIRD ST.—Lot 30x140; covered with buildings.	$540 00	5100
2221, 2221	WASH ST. Two 2-story houses—4 flats.	$522 00	5300
1108 to 1112	S. COMPTON AV. Lot 45x92. Three 2-story 6-room brick houses.	663 00	5300

From $5,400 to $8,000.

No.	Description	Yearly Rent Above Taxes	Price
2650	LUCAS AV.—2-story 9-room house.	$560 00	5400
1111 to 1113	CHAMBERS ST. Lot 42x111; two 2-story 6-room brick houses.	474 00	5500
2727	DICKSON ST.—Lot 25x118; two 5-rooms flats.	549 64	5500
4212	PAGE AV.—2-story house, arranged in flats.	582 00	5550
2825	HENRIETTA AV.—Lot 25x135; 2-story stock brick house, arranged in two 5-room flats.	535 50	6200
3218 to 3224	MAGAZINE ST. Lot 50x100; new 5-room flats.	644 00	6200
2819	SHERIDAN AV.—Lot 25x172; new 2-story brick dwelling in two flats; bath; also 2-story 6-room brick in rear.	625 00	6500
1421, 1423	S. SECOND ST. Lot 30x140; covered with buildings.	694 20	6500
1825	CARR ST.—Lot 25x153; covered with buildings.	$754 40	6800
1026	WHITTIER, s. e. cor. of Fairfax—Three-story building; store and flats above.		6800
1939, 1941	BENTON ST. Lot 63x111.6; two 2-story 8-room stock brick houses; arranged for two families each.	$638 00	7000
1323 to 1327	N. 19TH ST. Lot 47x127.6; 3 3-story 6-room brick houses.	$698 44	7000
1909 to 1913	BIDDLE ST. Lot 48x90; 6 and 7 rooms; 3 2-story houses.	$816 00	7000
2517, 2519	MULLANPHY ST. Lot 42.6x132; two 2-story brick buildings, arranged in 4-room flats; new.	$776 00	7600
828, 830	BROOKLYN ST. Lot 54x76; three 2-story, 7-room brick houses.	$755 46	7600
3215 to 3219	MAGAZINE ST. Lot 50x125; 6 new flats.	$890 00	7700
921 and 925	BROOKLYN ST. Lot 71x101; 3 buildings and 25 feet vacant.	$878 00	8000
2831, 2831A	DAYTON ST. Lot 25x118; 2 new flats, 6 and 7 rooms; bath and perfectly modern.	$908 00	8000

From $8,000 to $12,000.

No.	Description	Yearly Rent Above Taxes	Price
1313 to 1317	WYOMING ST. Lot 50x107; three 2-story and Mansard 6-room brick houses; water.	$730 00	8000
1714 to 1718	TEXAS AV. Lot 50x91. Three 2-story 9-room houses, arranged as flats.	$1,000 00	8400
1422, 1424	VANDEVENTER AV. Lot 50x130; new 2-story double brick building, arranged in 4 flats; baths, etc.	$820 00	8500
901, 905	S. 2D ST. S. w. cor. Lombard—Lot 50x160; covered with buildings.	$1,131 10	8500
2505, 2513	GLASGOW AV. Lot 50x127.6; 4 flats and a 6-room house.	$1,070 00	9000
708, 714	N. EIGHTEENTH ST. Four 2-story 6-room brick houses, arranged as flats.	$950 10	9250
2209	FRANKLIN AV. Lot 25x153; 3-story brick building; store first floor.	1,072 00	9500
1746 to 1750	PRESTON PL. Lot 55x100; 3 two-story 6-room dwellings.	960 00	10000
3744 to 3746A	PAGE AV. Lot 50x125; 2 new dwellings in flats.	1,157 00	10000
3021, 3023	CLARK AV. Lot 31x168; two 2-story 7-room houses; also 3020 and 3022 Manchester road, two 2-story 6-room houses, arranged in flats.	$967 46	10000
2341, 2343	PARK AV. Lot 50x150; two 2-story 10-room dwellings.	$960 00	10000
1130 to 1134	LEONARD AV. Lot 52x113; 3 good dwellings.	$1,165 46	10550
2026, 2028	MORGAN ST. Lot 83x140. Brick building on 33 feet.	742 36	11000
1521, 1523	BACON ST. Lot 50x130; 2 new 2-story 8-room dwellings, arranged as flats.	$1,177 00	11000
2123, 2127	CHESTNUT ST. Lot 48x109; two 2-story brick buildings, 8 flats.	$1,100 00	11000
3843, 3845	WINDSOR PL. Four elegant flats; lot 50x140.	$1,313 50	12000

From $12,000 to $30,000.

No.	Description	Yearly Rent Above Taxes	Price
413, 417	S. JEFFERSON AV. Lot 50x127; new brick building in six 4-room flats.	$1,300 00	12700
2818, 2820	MANCHESTER RD. Running through to Walnut st.—Lot 40x125; covered with buildings.	1,300 00	13000
2331 to 2337	ADAMS ST. Lot 75x140; four 2-story buildings, in eight flats.	$1,504 00	15000
12	N. 7TH ST. Lot 23x134, 3-story iron building.	$1,620 00	15000
4155 to 4157B	BELL AV. Lot 50x155; new, modern building, divided into four flats of 8 rooms each.	$1,500 00	15000
2904 to 2908	PINE ST. Lot 60x131; 3 2-story fine dwellings.	$1,516 64	16000
511 to 513	S. EWING AV. Lot 50x150; 3-story buildings, store and flats; also house in rear.	$1,918 00	16000
2743 to 2749	LACLEDE AV. Also 8 and 10 N. 28th, cor. Leffingwell. Lot 80x128; 6-room dwellings.	$1,554 00	16000
4576 to 4586	EASTON AV. S. e. cor. Hill Terrace—Store, on corner and 5 houses arranged in 4-room flats. Lot 136.6x69.	$2,203 00	18000
12	TH ST.—S. e. cor. Spruce st.; 2-story building, 2 stores and 8 rooms; also 2-story house in rear; lot 25x152.		20000
915 to 931	N. 19TH ST. S. w. cor. Wash st., 1900 Wash st.; lot 155x75; 10 2-story 8-room brick houses.	$2,180 00	20500
1101 to 1117	N. 19TH ST. Lot 155x82; 9 2-story 6-room dwellings.	$2,250 00	22000
2101 to 2105	CARR ST. N. w. cor. 21st, store and two 6-room houses; lot 50x153. Also,		
1109A to 1113	N. 21ST ST. A new stock-brick building, arranged into six flats of 4 rooms each; lot 70x50	$2,082 00	23000
4371 to 4381	PAGE AV. N. e. cor. of Newstead; lot 96x153. Also,		
1304 to 1314	NEWSTEAD AV. 14 flats of 4 rooms each; bath and all conveniences.	$2,868 00	26500
2225 to 2231½	FRANKLIN AV. Lot 75x155; five 2-story brick buildings, stores below and rooms above.	$2,600 00	

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut Street.

Chas. H. Gleason. John P. Herrmann, Jr. Emile A. Becker.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

720 Chestnut Street.

CALL FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE!

CHOICE SELECTION of RESIDENCE PROPERTY

MANUFACTURING SITES!

Good interest-paying investments constantly on hand. Real estate notes, secured by first deed of trust, in amounts from $350 to $10.000. The largest and most complete Real Estate Catalogue in the market. Call at our office, 720 Chestnut street.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.

Do You Know

That LINDENWOOD now has WATERWORKS of its own? Go out and see how nicely we are fixed for abundance of pure spring water, analyzed by DR. C. LUEDEKING of Washington. No depending on cisterns at this lovely home site.

Secure a Lot at Once and Make Money.

We charge no more for our property than places which have no waterworks. TAKE 1 P. M. FRISCO TRAIN to-day or any day. AGENT at Union Depot with FREE TICKETS.

SAM T. RATHELL, Manager, 810 Olive St.

FOR LEASE!

For a term of years, one of the most substantial buildings in the West, fronting 75 feet on Fourth street, 100 feet on Green street and 75 feet on Third street, containing 45,000 square feet of floor space. Steam heat and power. Possession will be given January 1, 1892.

NELSON & MERSMAN, 8th and Chestnut Sts.

THE MITCHELL BUILDING.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE,

MONDAY, NOV. 30, at 12 O'Clock Noon,

At the East Front Door of the Court-House. 53x153 feet, with seven-story building, including basement, containing two banking rooms and 63 offices. Front of building being of stone and iron, interior walls of brick, supplied with 17 fire-proof vaults, elevators, etc.

Location, East Side of Third Street, Between Pine and Olive.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with 6 per cent interest on deferred payments.

W. J. S. MITCHELL, Special Commissioner.

JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO., Agents.

LINDENWOOD WATERWORKS

Now complete. Nothing like it anywhere. We have three splendid houses for sale—5, 6 and 7 rooms each—substantially built, MODERN and HANDSOME. Bargains will be given on these houses. Small cash and monthly payments. Don't depend on cisterns. Go where you can get fine water.

STOP PAYING RENT AND OWN YOUR OWN HOUSE

Free tickets to inspect the property. Take 1 p. m. FRISCO train to-day or any day. AGENT AT UNION DEPOT WITH FREE TICKETS.

SAM T. RATHELL, 810 Olive Street.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASE.

To Merchants and Manufacturers:

The property recently occupied by the Post-Dispatch, Nos. 515 and 517 Market street, is offered for lease for a term of ten years. A substantial building will be erected to suit the wishes of lessee. The locating of the new Union Depot and the new City Hall, both on Market street, and other extensive improvements in the immediate neighborhood makes this a very desirable location for the near future. Proposals may be addressed to

D. W. WOODS,
Post-Dispatch Office.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, Agents.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A Beautiful Tract of Land,

NEAR FOREST PARK.

A Chance to Secure 1-4 or 1-2 Interest at a Great Bargain.

Lies directly on line of two railroads and is sure to enhance in value. Only small amount of cash required. Call and look this up.

E. S. WARNER,
Turner Building, 304 N. 8th St.

COOK AV., ROCK CHURCH PARISH

Lot, 25x160, north side; $60 per foot; all improvements made; granitoid sidewalks. Address P 72, this office. 8

Manufacturing Property.

100x140 feet on west side of Main street, between Douglas and Cornelia, upon Wabash main track; switch in front of property.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
8 304 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN.

50 ft. on Washington av., north side, between Newstead av. and Taylor av.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

WEST END LOTS.

In Chamberlain Park and Clemens pl., choice corners and inside lots; electric cars, city water, sewers, streets made, stone sidewalks; churches, schools, etc.
F. S. PARKER, room 418, 816 Olive st.

$19. $25. $50.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WEST CABANNE PLACE.

Three choice 75-foot lots; south side; among the best in this beautiful subdivision; for price call at office. E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.
8 304 N. 8th st.

CHAMBERLAIN PARK.

580 feet on Bartmer av., north side, extra depth, between Union and Florence avs., three squares from new Visitation Convent, in lots of 25 feet and upwards. Price, $40 per foot. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent.
8 H. A. BLOSSOM, 217 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Bargain in a corner lot on

Westminster Place,

West of King's highway. Secure this quick.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Page av., n. e. cor. King's highway, 45x180; price $55.

McPherson av., n. e. cor. of Lake av., 186x150; price $65.

West Bell place, n. s., near Pendleton av., 37x147; price $65.

T. DONOVAN,
513 N. 6th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR REAL ESTATE IN CARONDELET,

On WEEKLY or MONTHLY PAYMENTS, Without Interest, Call on

WM. B. LANGE,
6827 S. Broadway,
St. Louis, Mo.

Two of the Choicest Lots

IN CHAMBERLAIN PARK,

between Florence and Clara avs., to exchange for central business property. Owner will pay cash difference.

E. S. WARNER,
Turner Building, 304 N. 8th St.

1011 Chestnut Street.

We negotiate loans on Furniture and Pianos in residence, and on Building Association stock, etc.

These points will interest you:

1. We make LOW RATES for we want the business.
2. We make no charge for preparing papers.
3. We give EASY TERMS because to our mutual advantage.
4. The loan can be repaid in installments, thereby reducing both principal and interest.
5. Our rule, BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL, is strictly observed.
6. We seek the WELFARE, CONFIDENCE and RESPECT of our customers.

If you are in financial trouble, come and see us, our advice will be given.

The Staley Financial Co.,
1011 Chestnut st.

COMPTON HILL.

We are authorized to offer for sale a limited amount of the very choicest ground on Compton Hill, on the corner of Lafayette av. and Compton av. This is an opportunity seldom offered to any one desiring a choice home location.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two choice lots at Shrewsbury Park at a sacrifice for cash. Add. S 68, this office. 9

FOR SALE—House in Clifton Heights; three years in building association; will take small bonus. Address S 71, this office. 9

A comparison of Darst Place, Ferguson, with any other locality in the suburbs will force a decision favorable to Darst Place. In no instance does the price asked exceed five dollars per foot, and the advantages of a special depot, well made streets and sidewalks, an established, refined community of 1,500 citizens, a plentiful supply of pure water, ample transportation to and from the city, luxuriant shade and delightful surroundings make Darst Place the most desirable site for a home and insures a rapid increase in values. Look at other properties, for which $10 per foot and upwards are asked and then at Darst Place, and you will give the preference to the latter at the highest price. You cannot find a prettier or more desirable site for double our price.

E. S. Guignon & Bro. St. Louis. | FORHAN & ZALINGER, MANAGERS, Room 23 Turner Building

Late Society Gossip.

Col. P. Donan is still the guest of his sister, Mrs. Mildred D. Reavis of St. Ange avenue.

Miss Martha Clark of Montgomery City is visiting her sister, Mrs. Taylor Bryan, having come down to attend the ball. Mrs. Coble of Rock Island is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Castleman, for a few weeks before they go to their beautiful home in San Antonio.

Miss Florence E. Fisher of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting her St. Louis relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gallagher of Southern Illinois are spending the week with St. Louis friends. Mrs. Edward L. Graham, from Utica, N. Y., is here on a visit to her children. Mrs. Graham is at present with her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Sharp. Their reception day is Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Huntington of New York is visiting Mrs. J. G. Gaylor. Mrs. T. G. Holland and little son, Estill, who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Reavis of St. Ange avenue, will go with her husband, Dr. T. A. Holland, to Hot Springs. Miss Carrie Hoyt of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting the Misses Kehlor of Vandeventer place. Mrs. M. H. Hoskins of Philadelphia is visiting Mrs. R. T. Sanders. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Harkness of Lamar, Mo., have been spending the past week in the city attending the Daughters of the Confederacy ball. Miss Jennie Heathcote of LaSalle, Ill., is visiting Mrs. Elliott L. Well.

Mrs. W. F. Leonard of Fayetteville, Mo., is visiting Miss Lizzie Simpson.

Miss Meysenberg of Chicago is the guest of Miss Mamie Hutchinson of Locust street. Mrs. R. R. Hutchinson and her daughter receive their friends on Thursdays, afternoon and evening. Mr. and Mrs. F. P. McDonough came over from Carrollton, Ill., to attend the charity ball of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Miss Glessner Moore of Nevada, Mo., was one of the pretty belles in attendance at the Daughters of the Confederacy ball. Misses Estelle and Mazie McGrew of Lexington, Mo., are guests of the Misses Chew of 3208 Chestnut. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McGrew, came down to attend the ball.

Miss Alice Neviell of Creston, Ill., is visiting Miss Stella Haynes of No. 205 South Twenty-second street.

Miss Rachel Ord is visiting friends on the South Side.

Miss Martha Paxton of Roxbury, Mo., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Henry G. Finley. Miss Julia Parsons has been visiting Miss Jennie Edwards at her Kirkwood home. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Pratte of Little Rock, making a flying visit to the city, spent a day with friends on Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rice of Minneapolis have been spending the past ten days with St. Louis friends. Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Russell of Minnesota, are guests of St. Louis relatives.

Mrs. Effie Shaw of Mount Carroll, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. Charles Carroll of Pine street, and was a guest at the Daughters of the Confederacy ball. Mr. and Mrs. Lon V. S. Stephens have been spending a few days in the city, having come down to attend the ball.

Miss Lucy Todd of Huntsville, Mo., is the guest of Miss Nettie Porter of the South Side.

Miss Warren of Springfield, Ill., is visiting St. Louis friends, having come here to attend the ball. Miss Walter, of Hillsboro, Ill., is visiting St. Louis friends.

$20 and $25 Baltimore Merchant Tailor Suits and Overcoats, $9.85 and $13.65, a few days longer. GLOBE, 703-713 Franklin av.

Teachers' Institute at Clinton.

CLINTON, Mo., Nov. 28.—At the teachers' institute at Appleton City Saturday and to-day, a most interesting time was had. Over one hundred teachers of St. Clair and adjoining counties attended. Educational topics were heartily discussed. Resolutions were passed indorsing Supt. L. E. Wolfe's aggressive administration, the action of the School Book Commission, the institute law, library day, the endowment of the university, recommending that the endowment be doubled. The articulation of all the schools with the university. Also calling attention of the World's Fair Commission to the fact that the display of this State should be second to none at the Columbian Exposition.

BRONCHITIS can be quickly cured by the use of Leslie's Coughine.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

EXTENSIVE BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS STIMULATING A STRONG DEMAND.

The Next Year's Development Outlined—The Census Report to Be Put to Good Use by the Agents—Examples of Enhanced Values.

The observance of Thanksgiving left but five business days last week and they were days of warm sunshine, lowering clouds, pouring rain and a fall of snow with a temperature so variable that summer garments and heavy winter overcoats have been worn with equal comfort in the meantime; but for all that the weekly record shows that over half a million dollars worth of real estate has changed ownership since the last weekly review. This is really as much as was sold during the preceeding week and nearly $100,000 more than what changed hands for the week ending Oct. 3. From that date to the present time the demand and sale of property has been steadily on the increase, 174 sales having been finally consummated last week, which was one day short of the usual commercial count. Prices are stronger in every section of the city than they have ever been, and the opinion, entertained by the most experienced operators, that values are going to be much higher in the spring is supported by an increasing demand and the growing volume of business. People who have contemplated buying for some time past, but who have been waiting to find a bargain, are now readidg the signs of the future, and they are purchasing or trying to secure suitable property before the price gets beyond their reach. As an example of this Lucas place property at the southeast corner of Sixteenth street, that could have been bought at $125 a foot a year ago, was sold last week at $250 a foot. The demand in that section for manufacturing sites; a locality in which a great number of extensive five-story new industrial plants have been established, is accountable for the increased value of ground. Fancy residence property has been selling well also at good advances, and at the rate that it is being bought up for immediate improvement, the best of it will shortly be taken out of the market. The cream of this class of property, Westmoreland and Portland places, improved by the Forest Park Improvement Association, has nearly all been sold out to wealthy merchants who have completed or are now building elegant mansions in these palatial places. A. C. Stewart has bought a lot, No. 13, at the west end of Westmoreland, beyond Lake avenue, near Union, an inside piece of ground for which he paid $100 a foot to the Association, and Henry Noel has paid $120 a foot for 100 feet on the north side of Westmoreland, lot No. 86, for $120 a foot. John T. Davis is one of the wealthy lot owners in Westmorland. He owns 300 feet extending through to the south line of Portland place, east of Lake avenue, for which site an eastern architectural firm is now making the owner a set of plans for a $300,000 residence. The success that has rewarded the promoters of these two magnificent residence tracts has surpassed all anticipations, both in the short space of time that the results have been accomplished and in the immense profits made out of the enterprise. Such an outcome in so brief a space of time is very encouraging. It is an unmistakable index to the general prosperity of the city and more especially does it indicate the accumulation of wealth by St. Louis merchants and professional men, who have acquired the money to indulge their taste in the purchase of this high caste property to be improved at princely cost with the residences they are now building. It is a practical indorsement of all that Mr. Robert B. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh United States Census, has reported, showing that the commerce and industrial interests of St. Louis have doubled in the past decade. This report, delivered by Mr. Porter before the Commercial Club of this city, meets with such universal indorsement that the real estate agents, at the suggestion of E. S. Guignon & Bro., are now considering the advisability of having several hundred thousand of the reports handsomely printed for gratuitous distribution among representative men in all parts of this country, and in Europe. In the opinion of a few of the agents who have considered the matter no more convincing or better advertising matter than this census report contains could be sent out by any city. The recent knowledge of its facts has had an inspiring effect upon the business men of St. Louis who are slowly awakening to the vast importance of this great trade center. Real estate men feel the effects of it, and seeing how readily high price residence property sells now as compared with an occasional sale at $100 a foot prior to the last year or two they see that other fine subdivisions will have to be opened and improved in proper style to invite and meet the demand of the wealthier class of buyers. The effect of such a demand is not confined to high cost residence property by any means; it pervades the whole market, embracing ordinary residence lots in the city, and enhances the value of acre tracts in the suburbs. It has only been a few days since $1,200 an acre was paid for a plot of ground at the northwest corner of the Natural Bridge road crossing of the St. Louis & Suburban electric line, a point about seven miles distant from the Custom-house.

In addition to the prosperous growth of the city, supported by bountiful crops in all sections of the country tributary to St. Louis, and the restoration of confidence in the financial affairs of the nation at large, the indications are that there will be more heavy building carried on here next year than has ever been projected during a period of any previous five years. Reference has been made in these columns lately to several large office buildings that are about to be commenced, in addition to those under way, and the probabilities are that in addition to these individual enterprises the railroad companies that invested so much money within the past two years for terminal and depot property will commence in a few months to put up the depot structures they require. Old buildings are now being wrecked for the new Union Depot on Market street, between Eighteenth and Twentieth, and the commissioners appointed to condemn property that could not be purchased for that purpose have made their report giving the company possession of the ground, on which it is provided that over $800,000 shall be expended. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Louisville & Nashville and the Jacksonville & Southeastern have each and all secured depot sites, and it is understood that some of them are having plans made and have already gone so far as to let contracts for the erection of portions of their proposed depot strucures, the completion of which will involve an outlay of several million dollars for that class of improvements alone. These are elements that have a bearing upon the value of property in all portions of the city and suburbs and to this end nothing will contribute more in advancing prices than the construction of the proposed new $1,000,000 hotel at Ninth and Olive streets.

AGENTS REPORTS.

Fisher & Co. report five sales aggregating $25,000, among which the following are most important:

Market street—Southeast corner Fifteenth street, 41 feet front on Market street and 100 feet on Fifteenth street, covered with two 2-story, 8-room brick houses, owned by John E. McKinney, sold to T. L. Ely for $16,000.

Eads avenue—South side, 400 feet west of California avenue, lot 50x130, owned by Dennis L. Parker, of Washington, Mo., sold to Frank C. Mueller for $47 per foot. Mr. Mueller will improve this ground with two 2-story 8-room dwellings at a cost of $12,000.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sales:

Utah street—Southwest corner of Capitol avenue, a double two-story brick dwelling of twelve rooms for four families, with lot 25x125, owned by Philip Jacob, sold to Henry Nicholas for $3,250. The house rents for $34 per month.

Nebraska avenue—No. 3372, near Utah street, a one-story new four-room brick dwelling with lot 25x125, owned by Ernst Pfeiffer, sold to Christian and Carolina Goerisch for a home for $2,000.

The Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. report the following sales:

North Market street—South side, between Hamilton and DeHodiamont, 50x120 feet of ground at $14 a foot, to Mrs. Kate Heane.

Garfield avenue—South side, 271 feet east of DeHodiamont, a 50x120 foot lot at $16 a foot, to B. H. Rowster.

F. S. Noonan & Bro. report the following sales:

Channing avenue—East side, No. 1102, between Bell and Cook, a six-room detached house and 30x110 feet of ground, for $3,000, from A. S. Morrison to George Hall.

Ninth street—East line, between Barton and Lami, a 25x125 foot lot from V. S. Peugnet to Peter Stupp.

John S. King reports the following sales:

Humphrey street—Lot, 50x125, on north side, between Morgan Ford road and Bent avenue; from Griesbauer Bros. to Thomas Hardy, for $12 per foot.

Koskiusko street—A lot, 35x125, on the northeast corner of Guthrie street, for $11.50 per front foot; from Max Stoehr to Prentiss J. Batchelor.

Lewis A. J. Lippelt reports the sale of a 25-foot lot on the west side of Jefferson avenue, at $25 a foot, from Sallie Miller to John W. Leahey.

Charles A. Robinson & Co. report the sale of 180x185 feet of ground in Old Orchard Park for $1,600, from George Wolff to Henry W. Haskins; also 50x150 feet of ground at Hazelwood, for $400, to John Wallace, Jr.

L. D. Picot reports the sale of 70x162 feet of ground in Bellevue place, a new subdivision recently opened just west of Benton, at $9 a foot, from Conde L. Benoist to Mrs. Ellen L. Paterson, who is going to improve the site with a two-story frame residence.

Archie F. Haskins reports the following sales:

Park avenue—A lot, 50x180, on the north side, between Ewing and California avenues, sold for Mrs. Mary F. Scanlan, to Caspar H. Poertner at $45 per foot.

Nebraska avenue—A lot 100x125, on the west side, north of Rappahannock street, from the Empire Investment Co. to Geo. M. Roeder, at $26 per foot.

Samuel Bowman & Co. report the sale of 100x120 feet of ground on the north side of Easton, between Clara and Goodfellow, at $15 a foot, from Joseph Silberman of New York to B. Kutter.

Bradley & Quinette report the following sales:

Cote Brilliante avenue—South side, near Spring, a five-room brick dwelling and 25x130 feet of ground, numbered 3640, from Lemuel R. Wilson to Edward Zausch for $2,400.

Delmar avenue—South side, 60 feet east of Pendleton, a 50x143-foot lot at $70 a foot from Miss Emilie Munford to Isaac N. Miller.

Love & Sons report the sale of an eight-room stone-front dwelling and 26½x100 feet of ground at No. 4066 Cook avenue, south side, near Sarah, for $4,300, from W. A. Geraldin to Mrs. M. A. Luney.

C. R. H. Davis & Co. report a sale of the northwest corner of Morgan and Whittier streets, a lot 56½x195 feet, for $6,500, from D. P. Shields to A. C. Stanley. Mr. Davis sold this property to Mr. Shields for $5,635 about ten days ago, thus making the grantor a handsome profit in a short time. The extra depth of this corner lot on Whittier street is what makes it so valuable. It may be improved to advantage on two fronts.

At noon to-morrow a Commissioner's sale of a 27-foot lot on Lucas avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, will be conducted at the Court-house by Alex A. Selkirk.

Ponath & Co. report the following sales:

La Salle street—No. 3126, a three-room brick cottage and 25x125 feet of ground for $1,850, from Mrs. E. Doyle to E. H. Ponath.

Rutger street—No. 2207, a two-story six-room brick dwelling and 25x120 feet of ground, from John Roden to Peter Wendell, for $2,747.50.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the sale of 100x150 feet of ground on the west side of Compton avenue between Osceola avenue and Meramec street, in the W. T. Blow tract, at $22.50 a foot, from F. W. Mott to Chas. A. Eberle, who purchased for investment.

HOME SITES AT MT. AUBURN.

The following described lots have recently been purchased in Mt. Auburn:

Cote Brilliante avenue—North side, between Goodfellow and Hamilton, 100x120 feet of ground, to Martin R. Cassady, who bought for a speculation, at $15 per foot.

Theodosia avenue—North side, between Hamilton and Hodiamont avenue, a 50x120 foot lot, to Robert H. McGuerk, who will erect a house early in the spring, at $17 per foot.

Hodiamont avenue—Northwest corner of Theodosia, 50x120, to J. Martin Cahramer, who bought for prospective business property, at $16 per foot.

Garfield avenue—North line, a 50x120 foot lot near Goodfellow avenue, to Jeremiah J. Clason, at $13 per foot.

WEST END PURCHASES.

Aubert avenue—West side, between Page and Easton avenues, a one-story four-room brick house, with 25x170 feet of ground, numbered 1331, owned by J. J. Cole, sold for $2,250 to M. P. Mooney, purchased for a home.

Wells avenue—Lot 50x175, on the south side, between Academy and Union avenues, from T. S. Noonan & Bro. to Frank H. Haskins.

Wells avenue—South side, east of Union, a 50x170-foot lot at $22.50 a foot from V. S. Peugnet to F. H. Harkins.

Cabanne street—Northeast corner of Fairview avenue, a lot 25x147, owned by Mrs. Lilly B. Hawkens, sold to Charles Biehle for $9 per foot.

SOUTH SIDE SALES.

Rutger street—North side, between Ohio and California avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, with lot 25x120, No. 2707; owned by D. Roden; sold for $2,800 to Francis Nohl, who purchased for investment purposes.

Ohio avenue—West side, sixty feet south of Rutger street, lot 51x110; owned by C. C. Helimers; sold to Keeley & Co. for $1,600. The purchasers will erect three two-story, six-room dwellings on this lot at a cost of $13,000.

Tower Grove place—South side, between Kings' highway and Maury avenue; lot, 50x159; owned by Henry Hiemenz, Jr., trustee; sold to Paulus & Williamson for $25 per foot.

St. Vincent street—A lot, 35x125, on the northeast corner of Nebraska avenue, for $40 per front foot; from M. Moyle to Patrick Fitzsimmons.

Connecticut street—A lot, 50x125, on the north side, between Morgan Ford road and Bent avenue, for $12 per front foot; from F. L. Stemme to Wm. H. Shea.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following are the number of transfers filed for record last week and the considerations named therein:

	Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	42	$128,731
Tuesday	38	98,914
Wednesday	27	104,879
Thursday	32	104,353
Friday (following Thanksgiving holiday)		
Saturday	35	104,870
Total	174	$541,738

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were filed for record yesterday:

Mary A. Hitzelberger to Joseph T. Donovan, 50 ft. on Sullivan av., city block 2390; warranty deed	$ 10
Benjamin Gratz's administrator to Louis M. Quinn, 25 ft. on DeSoto st., city block 3357; administrator's deed	330
Catherine Heffernan to Mary T. Heffernan et al., 30 ft. on King's highway, city block 3765; quitclaim deed	500
Mary C. Barth to Geo. Arnold, 25 ft. on Sarpy st., city block 3955; warranty deed	500
Catherine Schaefer et al. to Fred W. Clemens, by Sheriff, 60 feet on Cherokee st., city block 1478; Sheriff's deed	1,375
John Ringan and wife to Catherine Schlieper et al., 50 ft. on W. Cabanne st., city block 3554; warranty deed	900
Ferdinand Murphy and wife to Catherine Schlieper, 37 ft. ½ in. on Laflin st., city block 1890; warranty deed	656
Ferdinand Murphy and wife et al to Louis Trot, 37 ft. ½ in. on Laflin st., city block 1890; warranty deed	656
Edward C. Rowse to Henry Thiese, 50 feet on Broadway, city block 3148; warranty deed	750
Louis Wetterer et al. to Chas. P. Heil, 40 ft. on Chouteau av. and other property; warranty deed	2,600
J. H. Simpson to Chas. Brewer, 25 ft. Garrison av., city block 1853; warranty deed	1,000
August G. Schacht and wife to Geo. S. Tourville, 68 ft. on Cass av., city block 1840; warranty deed	23,000
Hugo Lange to Fred Bressler, 25 ft. on Goode av., city block 3680; warranty deed	800
Lewis Real Estate & Insurance Co. to Henry C Physick, 50 ft. on McMillan av., city block 5050; deed in fee	2,500
Jeptha H. Simpson to Marcia Mayfield, 125 ft. on January st.; quit claim	1
Arthur O'Leary and wife to Inter-State Investment Co., 45 ft. on Pine st., city block 505; warranty deed	16,000
M. A. Wolff & Co.'s administrator to Paulus Gast, 21 ft. 6 in. on 6th st., city block 139; administrator's deed	7,700
Mary K. Souther to Fred B. Gortsch, 36.2⅔ ft. on Dickson st., city block 1006; warranty deed	7,100
David C. Biggs to Susan E. Butters, 100.4½ ft. on Theodosia av., city block 4991; warranty deed	1,400
Geo. W. Davis and wife et al. to Edward M. Christopher, part lot 20, city block 3726; warranty deed	5,000
Arthur P. Forbes and wife to Alex Lagarce, 50 ft. on Wilson st., city block 4039; warranty deed	200
Joseph Fuchs and wife to Bertha Livingston, 28 ft. 5 in., on Victor st., city block 818; warranty deed	3,700
Eureka Real Estate Co. to Wm. F. Bell, 20 ft. on Maiden lane, city block 2342; warranty deed	1,200
John Rohan and wife to Geo. W. Hennessy, 30 ft. 1¾ in. on Compton av., city block 1987; warranty deed	8,500
Fred W. Mott and wife to John P. Rousch, 35 ft. on ———, city block 2984; warranty deed	[illegible]
Mary Rankin to Christian Publishing Co., 100 ft. on Lucas pl., city block 512; warranty deed	25,000
Wm. L. Balson and wife to James R. Tiernan, 42 ft. 6 in. on Union av., city block 3795; warranty deed	1,487
Clarissa A. Harky et al. to Erastus C. Sanderson, 50 ft. on Kossuth av., city block 3597; warranty deed	1,500
Mary K. Souther to Fred B. Goetsch, 43 ft. 1½ in. on Dickson st., city block 1006; warranty deed	5,600
Harlem Heights Land & Improvement Co. to Alice N. Miller, 50 ft. on Oleathe st., city block 5005; warranty deed	650
Harlem Heights Land & Improvement Co. to Theo. H. Humb, 50 ft. on Oleathe st., city block 5004; warranty deed	600
Rose Ingram et al. to Maria Lang, 25 ft. on O'Fallon st., city block 2300; quitclaim	10
Veronica Raaf to Fred Bangert, lots 17 and 18, city block 200; warranty deed	2,600
Commercial Real Estate & Investment Co. to Walter Murch, 100 ft. on Burd av., city block 3807W; warranty deed	1,500
Edward H. Obermoeller to Henry C. Perkins et al., 40 ft. on Marcus av., city block 3740; warranty deed	2,000
H. R. Finke and wife to Theo. H. Wurmb, 50 ft. on John st., city block 2466; warranty deed	1,050
——— Kesselheim et al., to Cresgang Schlichtherle, lot 31 and other property, city block 2067; warranty deed	1,200
John Thacter and wife to John L. Batticher et al., 25 ft. on Vincent st., city block 2156; warranty deed	875
King D. Smith to Louisa B. Corey, part lot 34, city block 685; warranty deed	575
John G. Stuckstede and wife to John H. Stuckstede et al., 50 ft. on Third st., city block 768; warranty deed	1,150

THE KORESHANS.

A Talk With Rev. Cyrus R. Teed, the Founder of the Order.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 29.—The founder of the much-talked-of Koreshan order of celebates, Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, of Chicago, Ill., was at the Seventh Avenue Hotel for a few hours to-day on his way East. He remained in his room during his stay and saw only a few callers, among them the POST-DISPATCH correspondent to whom Dr. Teed stated he will not visit Economy this time, but go East where business matters require his attention. Owing to the conflicting rumors during the past few days the doctor was asked point blank if he was grasping after the economite millions. "No," he replied, "those stories are all nonsense. I expect to establish a branch house here, but not right away. We and the economites understand each other. Nothing remains to be settled. We shall have a community here and establish several industrial departments similar to those in successful operation in many places. If the economites as individuals will be better off with us they will come and we can send to them. Mr. Henrici of Economy is a very old man and has been a leader for many years, but his memory is apt to deceive him sometimes. Mr. Duss is a younger and more active man and, of course, has immediate charge there. No, our plan has not been to live in rural communities. We are not orthodox, but believe in Christianity. Our governing principle is the universal plumb line that lowers those of high estate and raises those of low degree. We aim to reduce labor to a minimum and increase wholesome pressure to a maximum. We have had everything to oppose, clergy, church and press. A Baptist minister in Chicago has been attacking us weekly from his pulpit charging that children have been born in our home in Chicago. It is false. There has never been the slightest trouble in our house during the four years it has been in operation."

Rev. Teed then alluded to the causes that led him to quit the active practice of medicine twenty-one years ago. He stated that it is difficult for people outside the Koreshan sect to understand the intense religious conviction that governs all the actions of its members. They are communists and rely on religious convictions to uphold them in the practices of their belief "The universe must be governed by some sort of balance" was a principle which Dr. Teed also laid down. "If the population were to increase as it has done in a thousand years the earth would be full. Either a law of balance must prevail or catastrophe end an overburdened earth. We hold that our society is a resurrection of the early societies ordained by Jesus Christ. Celibate societies are centers of conservation of energy, and preserve the universal balance."

TO BE 112 FEET HIGH.

The Monument Which J. J. Vandegrift Will Erect in Pittsburg Cemetery.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—Capt. J. J. Vandegrift, the millionaire oil operator of this city, has about completed the arrangements for the erection of a notable monument in the family lot in the Allegheny Ceme tery in this city. He proposes selecting a most conspicuous or elevated tract in the cemetery on which to locate this noble tribute to the deceased members of his family. This will be the highest monument in Western Pennsylvania. Capt. Vandegrift has arranged with a granite company of Maine to construct a massive granite shaft 112 feet in heighth. This includes the bas plinth and die, the shaft itself being eighty-five feet. It was said that difficulty would be experienced in removing the monument from the river to the cemetery, as there are no timber wheels of great enough capacity to carry the heavy weight as one of the pieces of the shaft alone would weigh over forty tons. Mr. Haus was seen and stated that it was true such a project had been considered, but the contract had not been closed fully. In case it should be the monument would by shipped by the Atlantic and Gulf to New Orleans, and thence by river to this city. The company, however, says it has trucks of its own amply sufficient to move all the weight, and is prepared to put the shaft in place without difficulty. It would take about a year to prepare and transport the monument.

POOR-HOUSE ABUSES.

Results of an Investigation in New York—Directors Found Guilty of Neglect.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Investigation as to the manner of conducting Poor-house affairs in this city has been instituted by a committee appointed by Mayor Kraft at the direction of the Common Council. While no malfeasance or theft has as yet been directly charged, it is alleged that the city's money has been shamefully squandered in paying exorbitant prices to a favored few for supplies, and that out-door relief has been extended to persons who have property and are abundantly able to provide for themselves. It is also said that insane persons who have relatives amply able to care for them have also been cared for by the city. The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR HELD FOR TRIAL.

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 28.—The Directors of the Poor were given a hearing this afternoon on the charge of neglect in the case of Joe Miller, the bound boy, whose death is ascribed to maltreatment by Farmer Lafferty. They were held for court.

BLANCHARD's crayons make the most exquisite gifts that can gladden the human heart. Order now and be in time. Another week may be too late. Studio, 418½ Olive street.

HIGHWINES FOR EUROPE.

An Unexpected Result of the Short Foreign Grain Crop.

Last night S. R. Travis of Peoria was in the city. In conversation with a POST-DISPATCH reporter at the Southern Hotel he said: "There is one feature of the European grain shortage that has not as yet received much attention, but which is certain to be of immense benefit, not only to the American whisky dealers, but also to the corn growers. On Thursday last the German Government withdrew the bounty that has been paid to German manufacturers of highwines. The reason for this is the desire of the Government to discourage the use of food products for any other purpose. Under the stimulus of the bounty the Germans have been sending the product of their distilleries all over Europe, and have had a practical monopoly in the high wine trade. This is all changed now. The market of Great Britain and the Continent is open to Americans, and we can even sell high wines in Russia, a thing formerly unheard of. Already the distilleries are preparing to take advantage of the opportunity offered, and a number of contracts have been made for shipments [illegible]. Of course this means heavy purchases of corn and other grain from the [illegible] the distilleries will require [illegible] to run them."

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

DAN RICE, THE OLD CIRCUS CLOWN TELLS OF HER EVENTFUL CAREER.

He Trained Her Wonderful Horse, Mazeppa, and She Appeared at His Theater in 1852—Her Brilliant Experience in London and Paris.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The first introduction to the public of Adah McCord, who as Ada Isaacs Menken acquired widespread notoriety as the first female representative of Mazeppa, was at my amphitheater in New Orleans, in the fall of 1852, where she made her debut in a modest part in an equestrian spectacle, the role being to feed the horse of a troop of Bedouins. I recognized her ability and placed her under the tuition of M. Vigas, a somewhat celebrated dancing-master, who taught her the Viennese character dances, wherein she speedily became proficient. I also taught her riding, and as she was an apt pupil was anxious to have her indentured, but to this her mother objected.

Adah McCord was born in New Orleans, was the daughter of an impecunious Scotch physician, who, dying, left his widow without means, to support herself and daughter as best she could. It was thus that in early girlhood Adah was driven to seek employment, which she found in a more congenial capacity than in the slavish capacity of a seamstress, or in a lower grade of servile drudgery.

She was anxious to accompany the circus company up the river, and through its summer campaign, but the objection of her mother was enough for me, and to a proposal that she would steal away from home and join the show, I returned a decisive negative, but gave her an engagement in my New Orleans museum.

She continued there during the summer perfecting herself in her new profession, but her first passion was to become a star in the arena, which, however, I discouraged, as I thought she would succeed better as an actress, and so upon the return of the circus company to New Orleans she left the Museum, bid adieu to her native city and started for Cincinnati.

Soon after her arrival in the Queen City she fell in love with a family named Menken, consisting of a mother and sons, between one of whom and Adah there sprung up an intimacy which was, upon her part, mistaken for love, and marriage followed.

The Menkens entertained a great idea of the histrionic ability of Adah in the higher walk of the drama, and she was placed under the tuition of an elocutionist, and after an arduous course an engagement was sought and obtained at the National Theater, in Cincinnati, then under the management of John Bates. Her first appearance, as Bianca in the tragedy of "Fasio," was only a partial success. Subsequently she essayed a round of characters in the legitimate drama, but it became evident that she never could shine as a star in the profession.

This was not in accord with the ambition of Adah, and after a trial in several cities as an exponent of the classic drama she concluded to abandon it for a less lofty, but more money-making phase of the profession.

She studied "Mazeppa" in the dramatic version of Byron's romantic poem and she was the first female that ever assumed the character, broke and tamed the "fiery, untamed steed" upon she was wont to ascend and descend to and from the flies of the theater. But prior to this, and before she had entirely abandoned the legitimate drama, she formed the acquaintance of John C. Heenan, the celebrated pugilist. She had become tired of her husband, Menken, and had separated from him without going to the formality of a dissolution of the marriage by the courts. Whether she contracted a second with Heenan is a matter of doubt.

It was after this that she commenced her career in the equestrian drama. Her success was phenomenal. It was not so much the excellence of her acting and riding as her fascinating personnel. Her face and features were perfect, her glossy dark hair fringed her forehead in short crisp curls, while her form, although cast in the mold of womanly perfection, when seen in the Mazeppa close-fitting costume was a study for a painter. She created a furor wherever she appeared. Her packed audiences, however, were almost entirely of the masculine gender, for she was almost totally ignored by the gentler sex, who esteemed the exhibition vulgar and disgusting. It made no difference, theatrical managers were after drawing attractions, and Adah Isaacs Menkin was the best drawing card of the period.

In 1865 she purchased a handsome uptown residence in New York and rested awhile from her labors. At a public entertainment one evening she was seen by the Hon. Mr. Stanley, the son of Lord Stanley and grandson of the Earl of Derby. He fell in love with her at first sight and lost no time in obtaining an introduction. He lavished presents without stint upon his new-born flame, but to his supplication for a return of his love Adah's reply was, only as Mrs. Stanley. An ambitious vision of a Countess of Derby was in her mind's eye.

But much as he was in love he could not entertain such an idea, and so after spending several weeks in a vain pursuit and expending as many thousands of dollars upon the object, he settled his bill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and with an English party started upon a hunting expedition. Nothing was heard of him or his companions for a year, and there were apprehensions that they had been captured by the Indians, but at the expiration of that time he returned to New York safe and sound and entirely cured of his ill-advised passion.

In the meantime Adah, who had for some time contemplated a visit to Europe, finally put it in practice and with her Mazeppa she embarked in one of the Cunard steamers. Her fame had preceded her, and she found no difficulty in procuring a lucrative engagement. At Ashley's Amphitheater, London, the furor surpassed anything experienced in the United States, and night after night the place was crowded to repletion. She was the rage of the male population of the metropolis. She had young lordlings dangling at her train. But Stanley, the infatuated Stanley, never again made his appearance. His wings had been scorched, but they were not burned, and he had the fortitude to avoid the dangerous flame.

Perfectly satisfied with the ovation she had received in England she visited the continent. Her debut in the gay capital of France was even more of a success than it was in England. Her exhibition of the feminine form, though a card of attraction to the masculines, kept a large class of the American and English sisterhood away, but in Paris they were not so particular, and her audiences numbered an equal amount of men and women.

Among the former there was no less a personage than Louis Napoleon, the Emperor, the identical personage who was beaten at poker by my manipulation of the cards. This was the period when Louis Napoleon was in the hey-dey of his power, and was almost deemed the arbiter of Europe. It is well known that he was promiscuous in his amours, and after witnessing the performance of Adah he sought and obtained an interview. she could withstand the solicitation of an English lord, but a French Emperor was a different matter, so, after a brief and dazzling public career in Paris, she was withdrawn. The Emperor provided for her a splendid establishment. It is averred by parties in the United States, with whom she corresponded, that she became deeply attached to her imperial love, and it is said that she bore him a child, which is yet living, and grown up to manhood. Be this as it may, the tender relation between her and the Emperor continued until the day of her death.

She was buried in Pere-la-Chaise; a simple slab with the name Adah Isaacs Menken marks the spot, now overgrown with weeds, and only visited by a few American tourists who remembered her in the zenith of her professional career.

DAN RICE.

DAISY English Jersey Kilt Suits and Overcoats $3 to $6. Fine brass drums free.
GLOBE, 703-713 Franklin avenue.

Polish Revolution Anniversary.

The Polish citizens of St. Louis will celebrate this evening, Nov. 29, in Stole's Hall, Fourteenth and Biddle streets, the sixty-first anniversary of Polish revolution. There will be music, singing, recitations and national tableaux. The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock.

IT NEVER fails to relive asthma. Leslie's Coughine, 25 cents a bottle.

THE OPENING PULL.

Result of Last Night's Contests in the Local Tug-of-War.

IRELAND BEATS FRANCE AND AMERICA LOSES TO SWITZERLAND.

President Phelps Sends Out a Circular—Yale Outkicks Harvard in the Freshman Foot-Ball Game—An Offer to Corbett and Maher—Athletics, Pugilism, Boating and Other Sporting Matters.

Last night at the Natatorium the first of the series of pulls between international tug of war teams was given. Four good teams contested and made a very interesting match. The two sides occupied a long platform extending from one end of the hall to the other. Cleats were nailed on this every six inches for footholds, each team consisted of ten men, one of whom was anchor and had the end of the rope with a belt about his waist. The only condition imposed was that one team should pull a center point of the rope seven feet to their side or at the end of the time limit.

The first two teams were those representing the Irish and the French residents of this city. The Irishmen had the best of it on weight, as none of the team weighed less than 200 pounds and some went up to 225. The Frenchmen ranged from 195 to 160.

The teams were: Ireland—M. F. Downey, D. Fahey, Miles McDonough, Edw. Keefe, John Powers, Mike Murphy, James Garvey, John Collins, Edward Tobin and Lawrence Keating. France—Louis Dupuis, Alphonse Deley, Noel Lafont, Paul Texier, Jean Ganthier, August Donze, Joseph Durand, Henri Jeanshmid, Jean Seignieur and J. Damon.

They took their places and D. J. O'Callahan, who was referee, announced Col. Bill Clark and Jno. Dwyer judges. The pistol was fired and the men dropped to the cleats and pulled. The Irishmen had the string over their mark in just thirty seconds and won easily.

After a brief interval the American and Swiss teams took their places. The teams were: American—A. M. Rawson, Paul Weis, Frank Kiefer, Alex Lefka, Al Mosey, F. Mosey, R. Hertz, H. Godfried, Fred Koenig, and Wm. Keller.

Switzerland—H. Hertach, W. Osthaus, A. Eberhardt, B. Galahan, Jim Galahan, G. Weber, E. Mathel, E. Veis, D. Valentine, B. Steiber.

This proved to be a hot fight for victory. The teams dropped together and pulled steadily for nearly nineteen minutes before victory was finally decided. The gain was for the Swiss all the way through. The gauge by minutes was as follows: First, nothing; second, 2 inches; third, 18 inches; fourth, 18 inches; fifth, 2½ feet; sixth, 3 feet; seventh, 3 feet; eighth, 3 feet; ninth, 3 feet; tenth, 3 feet; eleventh, 3 feet; twelfth, 3½ feet; thirteenth, 4 feet; foruteenth, 4 feet; fifteenth, 5½ feet; sixteenth, 5¾ feet; seventeenth, 6 feet; eighteenth, 6½ feet. At 18m and 50s. the Swiss won the contest.

The attendance was good and the price of admission has been reduced to half what it was. The team winning six pulls will win the contest. There remain Germany, Italy, Scotland Bohemia to pull before all will be in the contest.

ATHLETICS.

THE A. A. U. WILL PROBABLY CONSENT TO GIVING JEWELRY FOR PRIZES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The action of the Central Board of the A. A. U. in refusing to reopen the 9½s. record of Luthur H. Cary was in keeping with the former actions of the A. A. U. in relation to Cary's performance. The further action of the Board of Managers in allowing his 9¾s. cinder and 9¾s. grass performances to be laid on the table was also in keeping with the past actions of the A. A. U. Both these actions were founded on prejudice. The laws of the A. A. U., which are supposed to guide the Board of Managers, call for certain sworn evidence to substantiate records. All the requisite affidavits were filed in the Cary cases before the A. A. U., and in no case was there a sworn affidavit to discredit the records. The Manhattan Athletic Club, by a unanimous vote of its Board of Governors, asked for a respectful consideration of Luther H. Cary's records, as everyone is aware treated the petition with contempt.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association has decided to give articles of jewelry for prizes at the regimental games to be held Dec. 5. It remains to be seen whether the A. A. U. will look upon a piece of jewelry properly inscribed as being the same as a medal.

The action of the A. A. U. in appointing a special committee to endeavor to arrange for the equalization of prizes after a conference with the League of American Wheelmen was a move in the right direction. The proposition made to the Central Board by the Metropolitan District Association with reference to a new prize rule which will admit of the giving of suitably inscribed badges, wreaths, diplomas, banners, medals, time-pieces, mantel ornaments or articles of jewelry, silverwaae, table or toilette service will about meet the requirements of the A. A. U. After the Conference Committee appointed by the A. A. U. has met a committee of the League of American Wheelmen, there is no doubt that some equitable arrangements can be made by which the prizes given by the L. A. W. and A. A. U. will be uniform.

THE RING.

THE SLAVIN-JACKSON MATCH—OTHER CONTESTS TO TAKE PLACE—PUGILISTIC GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Paddy Slavin has concluded to tackle his black countryman before coming over here to force Sullivan into a match. The National Club's offer of a $10,000 purse tempted both of them, and it is likely that they will come together in June. The California Athletic Club has raised the "ante" $2,000, and Jackson would naturally prefer to fight on the Coast. It is not likely that Slavin would journey from London to San Francisco, however, for the extra $2,000, and Jackson will not hold out long for the California Club as a battle ground. Although they have both made comfortable fortunes since they left Australia, neither of them are at present on "Easy street," as the saying goes. They are both extravagant, and the money offered for the contest would doubtless come in handy to either of them. "Parson" Davies will accompany Jackson to England. He has studied the records of both, and considers that Jackson has a first mortgage on the purse. They will sail in February or March. It is practically settled that Jack McAuliffe will sail for England in a few weeks. Middleweight Jimmy Carroll of Brooklyn believes he can beat Ted Pritchard, and McAuliffe wants to try conclusions with Carney or Burge. The lightweight champions, friends are opposed to his going abroad, but he generally does as he pleases, and it is doubtful if their protests will alter his determination to accompany Carroll. It would be too bad if they should both be beaten by Englishmen. McAuliffe will not train, and although he could polish off Carney or Burge in short order if he was in condition, it would be dangerous for him to get into a ring with either of them in his usual fighting form. Carroll will find in Pritchard a wonderfully good man. If he could beat the Englishman it would be worth a small fortune to him, and Carroll thinks it is worth trying for.

A goodly amount of money will change hands on the Plimmer-Kelly fight. Charley Norton has an extensive acquaintance with Jerseymen who speculate and he has convinced not a few of them that Plimmer will take first money. A number of New York sporting men will back the Englishman, and it is quite possible that the betting will be at evens before this week is over. In Harlem Kelly is regarded as a sure winner. This is natural, as he has always lived in that part of the town. It is said, however, by many of "the Spider's" followers that he has not been taking the best of care of himself lately. Cigarettes and mixed ale are not the best things in the world to train on. It is reported that Kelly has been indulging freely in both. If this is true, his chances in the coming match are pretty slim. Kelly is by long odds the cleverest bantam ever seen in this part of the country, and in good fix it would be safe to bet on him against any man of his weight from England or anywhere else. If he should not be well, there are a number of lads who might beat him.

Defeated pugilists generally have excuses and Jimmy Larkins is not an exception. He attributes his knockout at New Orleans to overtraining, in the first place, and to the fact that Griffin was the better man in the second. The Jersey man says that Griffin is a terrific hitter and the best punisher at close quarters he ever tackled. Larkins was not strong enough to stand the Bostonian's rushes, but he made a mighty good showing for a round or two. After the second round he went to pieces, and Griffin had little difficulty in bringing the contest to an end. Larkins would like to arrange a match with Jimmy Carroll. A meeting between this pair has often been talked about, and they were matched to box at the Granite Club last month. The contest could not very well take place, however, as there was no Granite Club after the McAuliffe-Gibbons engagement. It is not probable that Lynch will sign articles with Larkins for some time. He has a notion that Griffin would be an easy mark for him, and has written to the Olympic Club asking for a match. Lynch is stronger and a harder puncher than the Jersey man. He might stay ten rounds with Griffin.

Joe McAuliffe expects to beat Patsy Cardiff in short order, and he is already figuring on what he shall do after this contest. The "mission boy" has been in hard luck ever since he met Paddy Slavin in London. He has many friends on the coast, and if he should whip Cardiff, he would readily find backing against one of the five big men who now lead the procession of heavyweights.

Since his cowardly attack on Andy Bowen in New Orleans, Billy Myers' stock has fallen considerably. He will meet Jimmy Carroll at the Olympic Club Dec. 15, and from the looks of things the latter will be a 2 to 1 favorite. Myers has not improved to any alarming extent since he met McAuliffe, and Carroll appears to have been learning new tricks for three or four years past. Although nearly forty years old he is as strong and active as a youngster. He has an excellent chance for the honors in this engagement.

There appears to be a great deal of interest in the Callahan-Kenny contest which is to take place in a few weeks. It is proposed to back the winner against George Dixon. Callahan is the favorite.

Richard K. Fox is expected home this week, and the question of ownership of the $3,000 stakes wagered on the McAuliffe-Gibbons contest will be decided. Mr. Fox is a fair man, and McAuliffe will probably get the money.

A SIXTY-ROUND DRAW.

STREATOR, Ill., Nov. 28.—Martin Flaherty, who since his defeat of Link Pope has been considered invincible, fought a sixty-round mill with Bill Lloyd, fifty miles south of here this morning. The referee declared the fight a draw. The fact that Lloyd was a comparative novice and had never fought a battle of note makes the long four-hour draw really a victory for the Bloomington aspirant. Flaherty for the first time in his ring career suffered the shedding of blood and the discoloration of his eyes.

THE CALIFORNIA CLUB'S OFFER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The *Police Gazette* has the following under San Francisco date: To Richard K. Fox. The California Athletic Club will offer a purse of $7,500 for Peter Maher, the Irish champion and Jim Corbett, to fight for, if they arrange a match in New York on Dec. 15. Should Corbett and Maher fail to arrange a match, the Club will offer a purse of $10,000 for Charley Mitchell and Jim Corbett to fight for under their auspices.

JACK DEMPSEY REMOVED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Jack Dempsey, the pugilist, who has been very ill of malarial fever in Brooklyn, has been quietly removed to New York, where callers cannot get at him. His friends think this means that his case is graver than supposed.

JACK M'AULIFFE SUED.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—The sequel to the row between Jack McAuliffe and Thomas Kennedy, the hackman, is found in the suit which the latter began against the pugilist to-day. Kennedy says that the defendant struck him several blows on the side of the head, greatly injuring his ear, and asks for $200 damages.

BASE BALL.

VON DER AHE LEAVES FOR THE ASSOCIATION MEETING—ZACH PHELPS' CIRCULAR.

President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns left last night for Columbus, where he will meet the Circuit and Finance Committees and settle upon the membership of the Association for 1892. Before leaving he was asked whether or not the Circuit Committee would take any action on the proposed twelve-club scheme.

"No, sir," he replied. "The American Association has a first-class circuit of its own and it proposes to hold on to it. No action will be taken on the twelve-club idea except to condemn it. It is impracticable and gotten up solely for the League's benefit. We are not in the business for the benefit of the League, and we want none of their schemes in ours."

"Then there will be two leading organizations in the field next year as there have been?"

"Yes, the Association will be in the field again—stronger, and in every way better than ever. I don't know anything about the League. It may be preparing to quit. Its heart has been broken by strong opposition in Chicago."

"Do you think the League is sincere in its desire for peace?"

No, I do not. The League is working the peace "racket" as a cloak to cover up their sins of contract-breaking. The very people who are howling the loudest for peace—the Cleveland club—are in the contract-jumping business the deepest. Geo. W. Howe and Partner Robison have induced Pitcher Davies, under contract with the Milwaukee club, to jump his contract and sign with Cleveland, and the New York club have worked on Taylor and Jennings of the Louisville club to jump their contracts. Do these acts look as if the League wanted peace? Well, hardly!

PRESIDENT PHELPS' CIRCULAR.

President Zach Phelps of the American Association, to warn the magnates of the tricks the League are endeavoring to work on them in order to win the fight, has sent the following circular to each Association club:

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

To the Club Members of the American Association:

By harmonious action and perseverance you have succeeded in organizing for the ensuing season the strongest clubs and most brilliant players ever presented to the public.

You have gotten matters into such shape as elicits the applause of your many friends and supporters, and occasions consternation and alarm among those who have interests inimical to your prosperity.

It is to be regretted that you cannot be allowed to receive and enjoy the honors due you for the pleasing result of your united labors, yet it is true that there are those who seem determined to, by some "hook or crook," destroy the existing harmony among you which promises so well for your future prosperity. I have learned that the plan hit upon is to create among you a lack of confidence in one another, thus accomplishing a disruption in your membership and bringing injuries which could not come while the present good feeling of confidence and harmony continues. Efforts have been made to induce the Messrs. Wagner, Prince, Hart, Von der Ahe and Williams to believe their associates unworthy of their confidence.

The effort is made after this manner: Mr. A. goes to the Wagners and endeavors to induce them to sell out and abandon the Association. Mr. A. assures them that Von der Ahe and Williams have arranged to sell, and the Wagners must on this account "hurry up" or they will "get left," for after the break comes it will be too late. At the same time Mr. B. is assuring Mr. Williams that the Wagners and Prince are about to sell, and he will be left unless he makes some deal at once. While this is going on Mr. C. and Mr. D. are at work on Von der Ahe and Prince, exposing to them the fact that the others are about to "jump."

It is hoped that in this way a feeling of distrust may be aroused among you, and that someone fearing for the future can be induced to betray his associates. I merely call attention to this mode of attack in order that you may not be misled into any indiscretion by any such representation or I should have said misrepresentations. I have within the past few days the personal pledges of the Wagners, Mr. Prince, Mr. Hart, Mr. Williams and Mr. Von der Ahe, that under no circumstances can they be induced to enter into any alliance or compact which is not first submitted to the Association and permitted or opposed by it. You know these gentlemen to be men of character, who cannot afford to take part in any questionable transaction or trick. The 51 per cent of the stock of each club cannot be sold without the permission of both the original owner and the Association, which is the present owner, and holders thereof. I may say, however, that this precaution is needless, as the gentlemen who are being "worked upon" would not betray their confidence.

You have no war to make upon any other Association or League. You should quietly pursue the plans we have agreed upon without injuring or trespassing upon the privileges or rights of any one, thereby retaining the position of advantage you now hold. Very truly yours,

ZACH PHELPS.

A LETTER FROM KELLY.

Billy Robinson, the well-known second baseman, who formerly covered that position for the old Champion Browns, the Pittsburg Brotherhood team, and who was a member of King Kelly's Cincinnati aggregation until it went to the wall, has received a letter from the Only Michael J., which was written in Dublin. "Kel," according to the letter, is "dead stuck" on both London and Dublin, and has but one fault to find with the "bloomin' country," as he calls it, and that is it takes too much cash to travel with the same class of sports he would at home. In fact, he has come to the conclusion that he would have to work every day in the year at his regular salary to keep the pace he has struck so far. He then goes on to state how he became fascinated with the little Irish donkeys, and nothing would do him but to secure one and take it home with him. He purchased one, and states that if he can make suitable arrangements with the steamship authorities he will bring his prize across. He says nothing about his prospects for next year and is evidently in ignorance of the latest move the League magnates have in contemplation, his removal from Boston, where he is not needed, to New York, where he will succeed Buck Ewing as chief catcher. The latter has, so it is reported, given up all hope of ever recovering his position as king of the backstops, and will either cover first base or play in the outfield next season.

EHRET GOES TO PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—The Pittsburg Base Ball Club signed Pitcher Ehret of the Louisvilles to-day.

FOOT-BALL.

YALE OUT-KICKS HARVARD IN THE FRESHMEN GAME—KANSAS CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—Lake, Harvard's big half-back, refereed the freshmen game this afternoon and mournfully watched the Springfield tragedy repeated by a towering score. The Harvard freshmen played well, but they were outclassed man for man. Their team work was better than Yale's and showed the effect of playing together, but they were powerless before the sharp tackling, the fine breaking through and at times good interference of the Yale colts. In the first half Graham made a brilliantly executed touchdown. The Harvard men were forced down to their tan-yard line, and they kicked the ball from behind the goal line. Graham broke through and stopped the ball, and fell on it, scoring the first point. One more touchdown was made in the first half. Dyer was sent through the line, ran twenty yards, aided by good interference, and trotted behind the goal posts. Richards kicked both goals.

In the second half Sanford repeated Graham's move, broke through and stopped the kicks, while Graham secured the ball and scored a touchdown, with a clear field. Dyer made another touchdown by good rushes down the field. Richards kicked one goal. Just before time was called Harvard was forced to make a safety with Whitman holding the ball. Yale held the Harvard rush line twice on the twenty-yard line for Richards to drop a goal, but he failed both times. Butterworth was hurt and Whitman substituted, and McNear had to leave the field, Ward taking his place. For Yale, Graham, Cox and Hinkey did good work, interfering, breaking through and tackling in 'varsity form. Sanford played a good game as guard, and Sheffield put up a strong game at quarter-back. Emmons played a star game for Harvard, and his work was several times applauded. The final score was Yale, 24; Harvard, 0.

KANSAS COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 28.—The Kansas State University students are celebrating the greatest victory of the season for their foot-ball team. At Baldwin this afternoon the team defeated Baker University by a score of 18 to 4. This makes an unbroken list of victories for the Kansas State University team this season. In the contest for the intercollegiate championship between Baker University, Washburn College, Topeka and K. S. U. the latter team has defeated Washburn twice and Baker once, with one more game to play with Baker. The team has also defeated the Missouri State Univerity and the Y. M. C. A. team of Kansas City, the game with the latter team being played on Thanksgiving Day.

THE ARMY DOWNS THE NAVY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 28.—The foot-bal game between the West Point, N. Y., military cadets and the Annapolis naval men today resulted in a victory of the former by a score of 32 to 16.

WILL PLAY PRINCETON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—On next Tuesday, Dec. 1, the Princeton foot-bal team will play the Columbia Athletic Club eleven in this city. The Columbia team will play the same as last Thursday, with the exception of Townsend and Harbank in the halves and Veasy at full back. The Princeton team will be the same as that which faced Yale.

LOCAL FOOTBALL GAMES.

The St. Louis Foot-ball Association schedule will continue at South Side Park with two games to-day. The first game will be called at 2:15 p. m., when the Kensingtons will tackle the Olympics. The following are the positions and players:

Kensingtons.		Olympics.
Ewald	Goal.	Warwose
Kable Geraghty	Backs.	Brennecke Schreiber
Murphy Geraghty	Half-backs.	Hugh Stoetzle
McSweeney Kennedy Finn Cudmore Hughes Geraghty	Forwards.	A. Hellmich G. Hellmich Mullen Hawksley Seiners Armbuster

MOUND CITY LEAGUE GAMES.

The Mound City Foot-ball League has prepared its schedule for their entire season, which will close March 6. The contests for to-day are as follows:

C. B. College vs. Emeralds at College Campus.

Missouri Gymnasium vs. Woodbines at Compton Avenue Park.

Blue Bells vs. S. P. G. & A. C. at Sportsman's Park.

FOOT-BALL GAME SATURDAY.

Washington University, which has been remarkably successful in the foot-ball field, will play its first game of the season in St. Louis at Sportman's Park next Saturday. Their opponents will be the strong team of Vanderbilt University, which, since its defeat by Washington, has been victorious over Seward, the University of the South, and other colleges, and they now feel confident of defeating the St. Louis boys. The home team will put a strong eleven in the field and will strive its utmost to keep up its record of victories. Big Ben Sanders, the pitcher of the Athletics, is one of the Vanderbilt team.

THE KENNEL.

DOGS OWNED BY QUEEN VICTORIA, THE PRINCE OF WALES AND COL. NORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Dr. T. G. Sherwood, who has just arrived from England where he did work for the Queen at the Royal Kennels, Windsor Castle, was seen by a POST-DISPATCH man to-day.

"Is the Prince of Wales a doggy man?" he was asked.

"Yes," said the doctor, smiling. "The Prince likes dogs very much. His wife does too. The Prince is devotedly attached to a Pommeranian dog, a little shaggy fellow, and in appearance something like a spitz, only much sleeker and much smaller. The Prince's dog is a privileged character all over Europe where his shaggy face is known at the highest courts. The dog always sleeps under the Prince's bed. Whether the master takes a spin to Paris or goes over to Egypt, he always takes his little Pommeranian dog with him. The Princess has a dog, too, to which she is devotedly attached. It is also a small Pommeranian, the mate, I believe, to that carried around by the Prince.

"Another famous doggy man is Col. North. Col. North is famous for his fine pack of hounds. He has a pack of about one hundred dogs in training nearly all the time. In England Col. North is regarded as tremendously extravagant in the matter of feeding his hounds. He gives them nothing but the best prime beef and mutton, each dog's share being from two to four pounds per day. It costs the Colonel an extravagant sum each season for dog meat, say $20,000 or $25,000.

"What do other doggy-men feed?"

"Why, everyone in England feeds nothing but dead horse meat. In London the sale of horse meat for dogs is controlled by a syndicate. Even the Queen thinks that horse meat is good enough for her dogs. But Col. North says his dogs are as good as he is and shall share the mutton and beef of his own table.

"Queen Victoria has a fine kennel at Windsor Palace about twenty miles out of London. Here she keeps about forty dogs, coolies, dachshunds, Italian hounds, cinnaman-colored Pommeranians and a few other. She is very fond of the dachshunds, her fancy dating from the time the Prince Consort imported them from the Continent twenty-five years ago. The Queen, very time she comes to Windsor Castle, never fails to spend an hour or so per day with her dogs. Her kennels are very fine of course and each dog has a house by himself, before which is a cement pond and a bit of green turf, the grass being kept closely cropped all the season. There are exercise grounds several acres in extent. A special private reviewing room has been constructed for Her Majesty in which, after inspecting the dogs, she retires and calls for this or that dog, which is duly brought to her by the servants. Queen Victoria thinks a good deal of her cats. She is often seen by those of her household, carrying a cat about with her. Indeed, she often takes some favorite and favored tabby with her in her private carriage, or in her private car, when she travels."

LOCAL SPORTING.

SCIENCE ON THE WHEEL—FOOT BALL—ATHLETICS AND OTHER SPORTING NEWS.

The muscular exertion in cycling is small when the enormous results are taken into consideration. In the first place the position of the rider is that of a partial support and partial bestowal of the weight of the body as a means of progression, and this balance can be varied at the will of the rider and the character of the road traveled. The whole or part of the weight may be supported by the saddle or the whole or part of the weight may be bestowed on the pedals as a means of progression. The safety wheels now generally used compel the rider to be almost in the perpendicular position, thus affording a minimum amount of exertion to the lower extremities and utilizing the bodily weight as a means of progression. Take for example a cycle geared to 60 meters. Every stroke with the foot causes the wheel to travel nearly 7½ feet. This is equivalent to three regular walking steps of 30 inches, and not only so, but the impetus given to the cycle by one stroke would carry it much farther, whereas a step in walking gives no farther "way" on the body. Hence each stroke becomes lighter after the first, and less and less exertion is required to keep the machine in motion. From all these reasons, then, and from actual observation of the effect of comparative distances traveled, it is plain that to travel a mile on a bicycle is equivalent in muscular expenditure to about one-sixth of that expended in walking a like distance.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT BALLWIN.

The slight rain which fell last Thursday doubtless kept many intending participants from attending the annual union run to Ballwin, and for this reason the crowd did not reach expectations. Dinner was done full justice by everyone present. During the afternoon Messrs. Weaver and Jones of the Cycling Club entertained the party with piano selections, which was followed by a stag dance. The return journey was begun at 2:20 p. m.

RESULTS OF THE DIVISION ELECTION.

Retiring Secretary Joe H. Kelly of the Missouri Division, L. A. W., has finished counting the ballots, and declares the following candidates to be elected: Vice-Consul, W. M. Jaccard, Kansas City; Secretary-Treasurer, Joe L. Douglas, Columbia; Representatives—W. A. Todd, St. Louis; H. R. Warren, Kansas City; G. A. Graves, Joplin. The present Chief Consul was re-elected by a majority of 108 votes. The new board of officers will hold their annual meeting at the Missouri B. & A. C. Clubhouse Saturday, Dec. 5, at 8 p. m., to elect two delegates to the National Assembly to transact routine business.

CYCLING CHAT.

The Missouris run to Black Jack to-day, weather permitting.

Capt. Wolzendorf of the C. C. announces a cross-country run to-day. In case of bad weather a game of football will be substituted.

Members of the Missouris are greatly elated over Capt. Tidd's victory at Houston. He captured the 10-mile championship race in 36:44.

The following games are scheduled next week in the Missouris' pool tournament: Tuesday, Chas. Young vs. Nichols, Lodge vs. Pollock, Hutchinson vs. Bowman. Thursday, Wilson vs. Campbell, Hutchinson vs. Tidd, Ridgeway vs. R. Young. Saturday, Pratte vs. Hutton, Wimby vs. J. W. Bowman, Hohn vs. C. S. Bowman.

M'FADDEN AND PEARSON MATCHED.

B. G. McFadden, the St. Louis middleweight wrestler of the West End, and Harry Pearson, the local champion of that class of Chicago, have signed articles to wrestle another match, catch-as-catch-can style, best two out of three falls. The contest is to come off at the Missouri Gymnasium, Saturday, Dec. 12, the strangle hold only to be barred and each man to be allowed one second, who must keep off the mat and out of the way of the referee. The referee is to be selected from the audience on the night of the match. The contest is to be for the 140-pound catch-as-catch-can championship of the West and the entire gate receipts. McFadden proved an easy winner in the last match.

PASTIME NOTES.

The Pastimes had an impromptu hare and hounds chase Thanksgiving morning. Instructor Frew and Gratiot Cabanne acted as hares and made the start from the club-house at 9:47 o'clock, followed at 10 o'clock by the pack in which were Messrs. Aid, Knox, Kirkwood, Roberts, Campbell, Ewell, Ed Moore and Woodworth. The scent led out to Forest Park, up and down hills, and over gullies, making the run a very hard one. The hairs were sighted on King's highway on their run home and it was only by hard sprinting that they got in safe. Aid of the hounds was first in, closely followed by Kirkwood, Knox and Moore in the order named. The rest of the pack straggled in thirty minutes after. The run was a very enjoyable one and is very likely to lead to a weekly chase.

The recent visit of the handball champion is bearing fruit. The court is in such great demand that the players are required to enter their names and wait their turn. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Messrs. Dunn, Broderick, Riley, Morriss, Tumalty, the crack players of the club, entertain full galleries. Joe Tumalty tore off the end of his finger a few days ago trying to get a "casey" off the wall, and will have to forego his favorite sport for a month.

Mr. Ayeres of the Municipal Electric Lighting Co., one of the members of the Board of Management, has undertaken to solve the problem of lighting the court so that the game can be played at night.

Bowling is on the boom at the Pastime's fine new alleys. Three clubs have been formed and there is some talk of getting up more and then have a tournament to decide which team can claim to be champions. Mr. Wickham's club bowls every Thursday evening and after the game wind up with a plunge in the swimming pool. Fred Hirsch is at the head of a club that will meet on Monday nights.

Lines are out to get Tom Cookerly to bring his Lafayette Park bowling fiends over to give the boys pointers on the German game, but it is feared that the two different kinds of water served as beverages at the Pastime's home is the drawback. The club-house presented a lively scene last Thursday, the billiard room especially being crowded day and night.

BOWLING.

The Stoddards and Office Men bowled the first of a series of matches at cocked hat at the Stoddard alley. Some splendid work was done by both teams and the averages on both sides were good. Metcalf did magnificent work. It will be noticed that the Stoddards made the largest number of pins, but still lost the odd game. In two weeks the same clubs will roll the second match with the Office Men at home. The score:

STODDARDS.

Name.						Total.	Av.
Barnes	54	54	34	52	39	233	46 3-5
Bush	35	50	44	52	42	223	44 3-5
Pryor	35	31	61	52	39	218	43 3-5
Alvord	44	35	40	48	45	212	42 2-5
Smith	54	43	34	39	41	211	42 1-5
Ohlsen	43	25	52	55	33	208	41 3-5
Rasmus	46	29	42	47	41	205	41
McNeary	37	40	33	31	34	176	35
Total	348	307	340	376	314	1,685	42 1-8

OFFICE MEN.

Name.						Total.	Av.
Metcalf	57	44	55	56	43	255	51
Humphrey	41	26	49	57	44	217	42 2-5
Downman	33	41	48	43	44	209	41 4-5
Leonard	36	51	47	30	41	205	34
Flint	43	38	35	38	47	201	40 1-5
Zell	40	41	45	43	32	201	40 1-5
L. Meehegan	41	44	35	40	37	197	39 2-5
Clint	37	28	43	32	44	184	36 4-5
Total	328	313	357	339	332	1,669	41 29-40

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Complying with general request,

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will in future for the United States be covered with a

Quickly Soluble, Pleasant Coating,

completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.

Price 25 cents a Box.

New York Depot 365 Canal Street.

JOCKEYS PUNISHED.

Two Boys Receive a Lesson at South Side Park.

THE RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S RACES AT THE LOCAL TRACK.

Leading Winning Riders of the West—A Couple of Suspicious Races at Guttenburg in Which Owners Were Questioned by the Judges—Racing at Gloucester and Garfield Park.

Despite the cold weather prevailing yesterday, a good sized crowd journeyed out to South Side Park to witness the day's sport.

The work of H. Barnes in the saddle attracted much attention, especially his work in the last race when by almost superhuman efforts he brought Catoosa in a winner by a nose in a corking good finish with Sullivan. He also brought Jack o' Diamonds—an even-money favorite who was carrying 108 pounds—in a winner, in the opening event, by a short nose from Don, a 30 to 1 shot who got off last in a bad start, but ran very fast and might have captured the race but for the stupid riding of Meyers. Mean Enough, a 1 to 3 shot, carrying 108 pounds, with Barnes in the saddle, won the second event in a walk. Warner C. took the third event in the same manner from his stable companion, Knickerbocker. The winner went to the post carrying 92 pounds, including Jockey Jordan. The betting was 1 to 6 on the pair. John G., who was handled by Irving, carried 103 pounds under the wire in a walk. Barns, who had the mount on Hoodoo, only got second place, after leading almost to the last furlong. The winner was an even money favorite. The last event was, as stated above, won by Catoosa, who carried 109 pounds. This event was the most interesting of the day.

The race meeting at the South Side Park has been remarkably successful thus far and better fields and better racing is assured for next week. Jockey Perkinson has gone to Effingham, Ill., to bring Lemoine H. to the track. Yesterday the W. P. Dorsey, the George Wright and the N. C. Howard stables arrived from Nashville. This morning the Chicago contingent are expected here and with their arrival next week's list of entries should be as large as those at Guttenberg and Garfield. The two latter tracks, by the way, are the only ones that will be running that day, Gloucester having closed yesterday. There was a big delay at the post in the first race yesterday. It was occasioned by the careless work of Jockeys Barnes and Flaherty. Starter Creveling fined one of them $20 for his work and suspended the other for one week.

Entries for Monday's races at South Side will not close until 5 o'clock this afternoon. The entries can be made then in the Jockey Club room. The delay in taking entries is to give the men from Chicago time to enter their horses.

The track is improving, and promises to be in very fair condition by Monday. The day's summaries were as follows:

First race, purse $125, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Jack of Diamonds, first; Don, second; Cinch, third. Time, 1:07.

Second race, purse $125, for 3-year-olds, six furlongs—Mean Enough, first; Envy, second; St. Leo, third. Time, 1:37.

Third race, purse $125, for horses who have not won a race at this meeting, five furlongs—Warner C., first; Knickerbocker, second; Dick Delaney, third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, purse $125, selling, six furlongs—John G., first; Hoodoo, second; Warren Lewis, third. Time, 1:35.

Fifth race, purse $125, for all ages, four and one-half furlongs—Catoosa, first; Sullivan, second; Col. Cox, third. Time, 1:03.

LEADING WESTERN JOCKEYS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28.—The close of the racing at Nashville last week virtually ends the legitimate racing season in the West for 1891, and a review of the winning jockeys for the year in this section is now in order. Monk Overton is the champion rider of the year, with 129 winning mounts to his credit, while the only other rider to go over the 100 line mark is R. Penny, who piloted 118 of his mounts to victory. Perkinson, with ninety-four winning mounts to his credit, is next, while J. Porter, with eighty-four, and Britton with seventy-six, are respectively fourth and fifth on the list. The other jockeys who have won as many as twenty-five races or more stand in the following order: R. William, 74; Freeman, 70; Bunn, 64; Hoggett, 63; Thorpe, 60; Goodale, 56; Fox (ruled off), 48; Griffin and M'Cafferty, 46 each; C. Sloan, 43; Irving and Seaman, 40 each; and Allen and Moore, 33 each. Jockeys that rode well but missed getting over the 25 mark come as follows: A. McCarthy and Hazlitt, 23 each; English, 22; T. Sloan, 20; Fink and W. Harris, 19 each; Magee, 18; E. Jones, 17; Bryant, and Doggett, 16 each; McDonnald, 15; Hathaaway, Hennessy and Kuhan, 14 each; Easley, Fitzpatrick and Meux, 13 each; Cooper, O. Lewis, Lindsay, Keley, Perkins and Worsham, 12 each, and DeLong, Gemoets, Rowe and H. Smith, 11 each. Outside of the riders named over seventy-five other jockeys won one or more races, without a total of ten winning mounts, on the Western and Southern race tracks in 1891.

GUTTENBERG RACES.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Nov. 28.—Racing was continued at North Bergen to-day with a fair card of six races. The fields were slim in nearly every event, but the quality was good, and the races promised to be rather close and exciting at the finish. The sport began with a maiden affair at five furlong, and a sorry lot of animals they were. Austral was the favorite and, for the first time, had a good jockey. Lambley got him away in front, and stayed there throughout, winning easily from Naboclish, a 30 to 1 shot. Gonzales and Dr. Bill were about even up choices in the second race and the talent split, backing each heavily. It was a good betting race for every horse in the race had a chance. The Uproar colt finally won easily by two lengths. Gonzales was never prominent. Salisbury's running in the third race was greeted by hisses. It was the worst performance seen this season. Salisbury was a 3 to 5 shot. Rocquefort furnished a surprise by beating Salisbury for the place.

C. F. Sanders and Jockey Martin were questioned after the first race in regard to the running of Lillie K. Sanders; said that the filly was fretful and the delay at the post killed her chances. Martin was highly indignant at being called up and declared that he would not ride again at this track. He will probably change his mind, however. M. J. Daly, owner of Salisbury, was acquainted by Judge Burke regarding his horse's running. Daly said he gave the boy orders to lay behind with the horse, fearing that Ruth would run him off his feet. The excuse was accepted. Summary:

First race, maidens, five furlongs—Austral, first; Naboclish, second; Martha Washington, third. Time, 1:07.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Uproar Colt, first; McKeever, second; Verbena, third. Time, 1:05¼.

Third race, six furlongs—Ruth, first; Roquefort, second; Salisbury, third. Time, 1:20.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Blitzen, first; My Fellow, second; Peruvian, third. Time, 1:26¼.

Fifth race, mile and one-sixteenth—Sandstone, first; Gloster, second; Longstride, third. Time, 1:57.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Natalie S., first; Romance, second; Mabel Pomeroy, third. Time, 1:37¾.

GARFIELD PARK RACES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The races here yesterday resulted:

First race, five furlongs—Gov. Wheeler, first; Intruder, second; Oro, third. Time, 1:09.

Second race, five furlongs—Remedy, first; Importance, second; Montclair, third. Time, 1:09½.

Third race, six furlongs—Ivanhoe, first; J. J., second; Gamorra, third. Time, 1:22¼.

Fourth race, one mile—Blue Banner, first; Bankrupt, second; Chimes, third. Time, 1:49½.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Mary Mac, first; Good Day, second; Linguist, third. Time, 1:24.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Ruby Payne, first; Pick-up, second; Eugenie, third. Time, 1:21.

CLOSING DAY AT GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Nov. 28.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

Firt race, seven and one-half furlongs—Samaritan, first; Tyrone, second; Quintoness, third. Time, 1:45¼.

Second race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Spendoline, first; O'Kelly, second; Lillian, third. Time, 1:25¼.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—A. O. H., first; Lita, second; Ballston, third. Time, 1:29¾.

Fourth race, one mile—Text, first; Pliny, second; India Rubber, third. Time, 1:49¾.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Hawkstone, first; Barthena, second; Ascot, third. Time, 1:22½.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Comet, first; Frankie, second; Mike Matson, third. Time, 1:00½.

THE EASTON THOROUGHBRED SALE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28.—At the Easton sale of thoroughbreds here to-day twenty head have sold for $17,500; average, $875. Highest prices: Imported Loyalist, full brother to Paradox, went to Gen. W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn., for $12,000; False B., by Falsetto, and Tom Tough, by Fellowcraft, went to Green B. Morris, New York at $3,500 and $3,000 respectively; Farnk Kinney, by imp. Deceiver, went to M. Barnett, New York, for $4,500.

CALIFORNIA RECORD-BREAKERS.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 28.—The great horse Direct paced a mile in 2:07. Fausta, the yearling pacer, went against the world's record of 2:24¾ and made the mile in 2:22¾. The best Eastern mile against her is Rollo's 2:28½. Athadon, a yearling colt by Matador, trotted against the record of 2:28 and beat it second, going in 2:27.

CURE your cold for 25 cents by taking Leslie's Coughine.

North St. Louis.

Mr. Wm. M. Smith of the lumber firm of Smith & Heller, is back from a Northwest business trip.

J. S. Townsend, an expert jeweler, has been appointed Inspector of Watches of the Wabash to take effect next Tuesday.

North St. Louis Butchers' Union, No. 2, will have a reunion, ball and supper Saturday night, Dec. 26, at the North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered last night to Miss Annie Finegan at her residence, 2418 North Ninth street, the event being in honor of her eighteenth birthday. There was a supper, social reunion and dance.

Last night moter car, No. 122, of the Mound City Line, collided with a one horse wagon, driven by Andrew Ruffell, at Sullivan and Glasgow avenues, completely wrecking the vehicle. The driver escaped with a bad scare.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Editor Richard Barthold of the *Evening Tribune* will deliver an address on the subject of "Our Schools," at the Free Community Hall, Twentieth and Dodier streets. A rare musical and literary entertainment will follow.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, as J. G. Greenville, a peddler living at 1404 North Eighth street, was crossing Broadway and O'Fallon street, grip car No. 49 of the Broadway Cable struck the wagon, wrecked the shafts and so badly injured the horse that he had to be shot.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE

Send for Catalogue.

It is barely possible that you might be "squeezed" a little for cash about Christmas tide, and if it should so happen, or, better, if it should not, just remember that we have a great many articles that are useful as presents, especially Wheels—Bicycles, Velocipedes, Tricycles and the like, that we are selling at marvelously low prices. You will actually be surprised at the excellent quality we give for the price asked.

Boys' Velocipedes

With Adjustable Saddle.

Made of the best materials, nicely tinned wheels & painted frame.

16-INCH FRONT WHEEL, STEEL TIRE; Reduced to ... $1.85
20-INCH FRONT WHEEL, STEEL TIRE; Reduced to ... $2.15
24-INCH FRONT WHEEL, STEEL TIRE; Reduced to ... $2.50
26-INCH FRONT WHEEL, STEEL TIRE; Reduced to ... $2.80
26-INCH FRONT WHEEL, STEEL TIRE; Reduced to ... $3.10

GIRLS' TRICYCLES,

WITH ADJUSTABLE SEAT.

The seat and back are upholstered in a fine quality of crushed silk plush. Steel wheels and steel tires.

18-in. rear wheel, for girls under 4 years ... Each, $3.75
20-in. rear wheel, for girls under 6 years ... Each, $4.35
24-in. rear wheel, for girls from 4 to 7 years ... Each, $5.35
28-in. rear wheel, for girls from 7 to 10 years ... Each, $6.50
32-in. rear wheel, for girls from 10 to 13 years ... Each, $7.50

SAFETIES.

ILLUSTRATED BICYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

COMBINATION SAFETY, NO. 1—30-inch wheels—For either Lady or Gent, has diamond frame of Credenda seamless tubing, ball bearings all around, including socket, ball-bearing steering head, adjustable double coil spring saddle, and is the equal of any $135 Safety made; will safely carry 250 lbs; list, $115; reduced to ... $64.60

COMBINATION SAFETY, NO. 40—Spring fork, cushion tire to rear wheel, 30-inch wheels, ball bearings all over, including head, tangent spokes, diamond combination frame, new Yost saddle, rear brake, hollow steel tubing; list, $100; reduced to ... $54.00

COMBINATION SAFETY, NO. 30—28-inch rear wheel, front wheel 26-inch, with dress guard and crossbar, which can be placed between seat post and front fork in case wheel is used by a man, otherwise same description as No. 40; list $90; reduced to $48.60

GENTS' 30-INCH SAFETY—Ball bearings all around, frame of steel tubing; will safely carry 200 lbs; the best wheel in the market for the money; list, $90; reduced to $52.15

COMBINATION SAFETY, 28-INCH—For either Lady or Gent, ball bearings all around, diamond pattern, frame of steel tubing; will safely carry 200 lbs: list, $75; reduced to ... $45.35

OVERMAN WHEEL COMPANY'S NONPAREIL SAFETY—26-inch wheels, ball bearings to both wheels and pedals, tangent spokes, guards to both wheels; tool bag, oiler and wrench; finished in bright enamel, all exposed metal heavy nickel plated; list, $40; reduced to ... $34.00

LARGE BOYS' AND GIRLS' COMBINATION SAFETY—26-inch wheels, adjustable cone bearings all over; list, $40; reduced to ... $21.60

JUNIOR COMBINATION SAFETY NO. 20—24-inch wheels, SPRING FORK, combination ball bearings all over, including ball-bearing head, tangent spokes, adjustable Yost saddle and handle bars; tool bag, oiler and wrench; elegantly finished; list, $40; reduced to ... $30.00

BOYS' AND GIRLS'—24-inch wheels, diamond frame of steel tubing, adjustable cone bearings; list, $35; reduced to ... $19.25

BOYS'—24-inch wheels, adjustable saddle and brake, rubber tires, mud guards, adjustable cone bearings; list, $35; reduced to ... $18.00

BOYS' AND GIRLS'—22-inch wheels, rubber tires, cone bearings, adjustable coil spring saddle, mud guards, covered handle bars, brake, lamp bracket, tool bag, oiler and wrench; list, $25; reduced to ... $11.00

BOYS'—22-inch wheels, rubber tires, adjustable saddle and brake, mud guards, adjustable cone bearings; list $25; reduced to ... $15.00

NEW MAIL SAFETY—Spring fork, ball bearing head, diamond frame, handsome, strong, durable, easy running; list, $135; reduced to ... $101.25

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E. C. MEACHAM ARMS COMPANY,

306-308 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

THE CAMPAIGN OF '88.

It Is Not Yet Over in Mississippi County, Missouri.

FARMINGTON, Mo., Nov. 28.—Circuit Court adjourned to-day, but it will reconvene next Wednesday, to try a case which comes from Mississippi County on a change of venue. The title of the case is "The State of Missouri vs. T. A. Head," and it is a very interesting one, as politics is mixed up in it in a remarkable degree, the whole matter having originated in the campaign of 1888. In Mississippi County the opposing parties were pretty evenly balanced in that year and consequently the canvass was very exciting and every inch of ground was hotly contested.

Among those who took a prominent part on opposite sides in that campaign were George S. Elliott and T. A. Head, both residents of Charleston at the time. Accordiug to reports the trouble between those two men occurred as follows:

On Monday, Nov. 5, 1888, Elliott said to Head: "I understand that you have been talking about me, and, if it is true that you have said what I have heard you said, I now notify you that you can not live any longer in Mississippi County." On the following day, election day, Elliott and Head met at the railroad depot at Bird's Point, Mo., and a rough and tumble fight ensued, in which Head was cut on the head and in the neck and in which he claims a direct effort was made to cut his throat. After a brief cessation the fight was renewed in the waiting-room of the depot and Elliott, it is alleged, again attempted to use his knife and Head shot at Elliott. In November of 1889 Head was indicted for assault to kill for shooting at Elliott as above narrated and the case has been in the courts ever since. The matter is attracting great attention here as well as in Mississippi County. Some thirteen witnesses, among them Hon. H. C. O'Brien, Presiding Judge of the Charleston Circuit, have been subpœnaed from Charleston and vicinity by the defense as also are a number of residents of Farmington who formerly resided in Mississippi County. The defense will be represented by Wm. Carter & Weber of Farmington and P. B. Moore of Charleston, while James A. Abernathy of Farmington and G. S. Elliott of Charleston will look after the State's interest. The case will be fought to the bitter end, and if necessary, the defense will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Quick Justice.

FARMINGTON, Mo., Nov. 28.—Judge Fox dismissed the regular Grand-jury about ten days ago. Yesterday he impaneled a special Grand-jury, composed chiefly of the business men of Farmington, and instructed it to investigate the charges against some men who were arrested after the regular Grand-jury had been dismissed.

The new Grand-jury returned only three indictments, one of which was against J. R. Francis for larceny. Francis was arraigned, plead guilty, and within two hours after the Grand-jury which indicted him was impaneled he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

A Sportsmen's Banquet.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Monticello Gun and Sportsmen Club gave their annual banquet at the Hotel Desackeyter last night; they had secured all kinds of game, including the famous coon and opossum and quail. This club made their annual hunt on Thanksgiving and secured the game which they had served to some fifty members and their friends. Many of the finest shots in Central Illinois are members of this association and are well known in sporting circles.

Waterworks at Mt. Vernon.

MT. VERNON, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Mt. Vernon Waterworks Co. has been organized with a capital stock of $40,000. The following board of officers was selected: President, John R. Allen; Secretary, C. D. Ham; Treasurer, R. Bond. The work has already been commenced, and will be pushed to completion as quickly as possible.

THE LICK TELESCOPE

James Lick's Strange Wish and What Came of It.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED ON THE TOP OF MT. HAMILTON.

The Pennsylvania Piano Maker's Crude Ideas on Astronomy—A Selfish Old Miser and His Benevolence—How Celestial Motion Is Measured by the Spectroscope.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Standing on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay and looking directly west one can see, any clear afternoon, a point of light dazzlingly brilliant on the flat top of a peak in the coast range of California. The peak is the summit of Mount Hamilton, the highest in the range, named after the Rev. Laurentine Hamilton, and the point of light is the reflection from the dome of the great Lick Observatory, fifteen or twenty miles distant in a direct line.

This observatory has more than met the expectations of the astronomers who helped to plan its construction. James Lick's passionate desire to have his name associated with the greatest telescope in the world is more than realized, for the achievements of this great glass every day recorded, show beyond question that here in California, hard by the Golden Gate, is the center of interest in the astronomical world. The Lick telescope is resolving the mysteries of the heavens and exploring the tracks of the comets as no other telescope has ever done, and in the hands of its present observers promises to open up a new era in astronomical science.

A STRANGE CHARACTER.

Californians who knew crabbed James Lick are more given to wonder over the point of light than a stranger. They never look at it without a mental comment and a reminiscence of the astonishment which took their breath away when it was announced that the sour old solitary had after all a soul in his body and felt an interest in humanity and in ideas which he had carefully concealed beneath the rough and forbidding exterior of a hopeless old misanthrope.

James Lick was born at Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, Pa., Aug. 25, 1796. In his early manhood he was a piano and organ maker. He followed his trade at Hanover, Pa., and at Baltimore, and in 1820 started in business for himself in Philadelphia. Soon after he went to Buenos Ayres where he was very successful, but in 1847 he returned to North America and settled in San Francisco, where he made large investments in real estate. He died Oct. 1, 1876, leaving an estate worth nearly $4,000,000.

There was nothing in his life which would lead one to suspect him of an interest in science. He was eccentric, unsociable, stingy and hard. His eccentricity, however, stopped short of insanity, except perhaps in one instance. The Lick mill was a whim which has never been explained, although several theories have been advanced to account for it. Near San Jose he erected a mill—the most extraordinary mill ever seen on earth. The interior was finished in the costliest of California woods, highly polished, and everything about it was upon a scale magnificent and truly extraordinary. It cost $250,000, but being inaccessible and liable to damage from high water, was abandoned almost before it was put in service. It was sold sold afterware for $18,000 to the Paine Memorial Society. It was burned a few years later. It is said that the old fellow was disgusted at the way Californians built houses in those days, and put up the mill as an object lesson. But a more satisfactory, at least a more romantic explanation, goes back to his youth in Pennsylvania. He courted a miller's daughter, but was unsuccessful in his suit, because the father declined to give his daughter to a man so poor as Lick was at that time. The young organ maker made a vow that he would one day build a finer mill than that of the hard-hearted father, and the mill at San Jose was the execution of his resolve. What the origin of this story is or how much basis in fact it has no one can say, but it is current in California and is perhaps as good an explanation as the real one.

FOUNDING OF THE OBSERVATORY.

In 1873 Mr. Lick surprised his friends and enemies by announcing his intention of giving his entire fortune to a board of trustees, the interest to be expended for scientific and public objects. Among the latter was a monument to Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner." He also proposed to erect a monument to Thomas Paine but was dissuaded by his friends on the ground that it would outrage public opinion. Other sums went to hospitals and others charities, but the largest, $700,000, was devoted to the project next his heart—the construction of a telescope "larger and more powerful than any ever before made," together with an observatory, which should be connected with it. It is not known that Mr. Lick had any knowledge of astronomy. It is thought that his information was extremely vague if he had any at all, but his imagination was touched by the grandeur of space, and he was drawn to his purpose by the bigness which has a fascination for learned as well as for simple. The great Naval Observatory at Washington had been completed in 1873, and it is possible that the newspaper accounts of the great telescope mounted there attracted his attention. But his ideas and plans were crude and unformed. All he knew certainly was that he wanted "the largest and most powerful telescope in the world," and wanted it in California.

THE MOUNTAIN SITE.

Nor is it known how he came to insist upon a mountain site. The experience of observers on elevations up to that time had not been encouraging. It is possible that if the old man had known what had befallen those attempts at astronomy from mountain tops he would have contented himself with a lower site, and then the world would have lost the magnificent results born of his happy ignorance.

Monte Diablo 3,856 feet high, Mount Helena 4,343 feet high and other peaks were examined and finally, on recommendation of Prof. E. S. Holden, now director of the observatory, Mount Hamilton was selected. Mr. Lick, however, made a condition that Santa Clara County construct a good road to the top where the observatory was to be erected. The conditions were accepted and the work immediately began. Some idea of the engineering difficulties to be overcome can be had from the cost of constructing this highway into the heart of the mountain with a rise of 4,000 feet in twenty-two miles. The maximum grade is six feet six inches in 100 feet or about 343 feet to a mile but most of the road is materially less steep than this. The first four miles is a fine level avenue laid out in a perfectly straight line. Further on come windings and turnings as the road seeks low grades. Near the top of the road encircles the mountain itself and overlooks one of the most picturesque mountain scenes in the world. The valley of Santa Clara and the coast range to the west, a bit of the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, the Sierra Nevadas with countless ranges between to the east, while in the north on clear days you can plainly see Mt. Shasta 14,000 feet high 175 miles away. The Bay of San Francisco lies before you and at the end of it Tamaspais, the mountain standing near the entrance of the Golden Gate. Owing to the winding of the road the ascent is an easy one and a horse with a buggy or light wagon can trot the whole distance.

In selecting a site great weight was given to the observations of Mr. Burnham, the Chicago astronomer who in 1879 spent three months on the mountain and used his 6-inch telescope in regular observations, the object being to compare the conditions of vision at high and low altitudes. His conclusions justify the belief that the Lick Observatory occupies the most advantageous position for astronomical purposes in the world. He remained from Aug. 17 to Oct. 16. During this period there were forty-two first-class nights, seven medium, eleven cloudy and foggy. There were no poor nights when it was clear. By first-class Mr. Burnham explained that he means a night in which the highest power of an instrument can be used to advantage, giving sharp, well defined images, and where the most difficult double stars within the grasp of the instrument can be satisfactorily measured. The fogs which rise nightly and roll back from the ocean but which never envelop the top of Mt. Hamilton are thought to contribute much to steady the air by keeping the temperature equable. The fifth and sixth stars in the trapezium of Orion can be seen in broad daylight just before sunrise. Venus can be seen at any time of day with the naked eye. Mr. Burnham discovered forty-two new double stars with his inferior instrument.

The decision concerning the plans fell largely to Capt. R. S. Floyd who in 1876 visited most of the great observatories in Europe and America and on his return prepared a series of drawings and ordered instruments. In these labors he was guided by the advice and assistance of Profs. Newcomb and Holden. The preliminary difficulties were enough to discourage the most hopeful. Of the three peaks composing Mt. Hamilton the one selected was 4,256 feet high but was so sharp that to get room for the necessary buildings twenty-nine feet of rock were cut away. In this work 40,000 tons of solid rock were removed. Nothing needed for the work was to be found near the site. Everything, even water, was carried from San Jose. A good spring, however, was discovered a few hundred feet distant, and 300 feet below the observatory ground, which yielded a good supply of water, and now affords enough to run the hydraulic machinery used in operating the observatory.

CASTING THE OBJECT GLASS.

But no other difficulty was so hard to overcome as the procuring of an object glass of the size required by Mr. Lick. The trustees had to choose between an object glass for a refractor more than 30 inches in diameter and a reflector more than 72 inches. Refractors, like spy glasses, have an object glass at the outer or larger end, and the eye-piece magnifies the image of the object formed at the focus of the object glass. In using a refractor the observer points the tube of the telescope at the object and looks directly toward it. Reflectors have no object glass, but are furnished instead with a concave mirror whose surface is so curved as to bring all the rays of light that fall upon it to a common focus. The mirror is placed at the bottom, or near end of the telescope tube and the eye-piece is near the focus of the other end of the tube. Instead of looking through the telescope directly at the object as in the case of the refractor the observer looks down the tube with his back to the object or with the aid of a small mirror at the focus looks in at the side of the tube near the top. At that time the great 6-foot reflector of Lord Rosse's telescope at Parsontown, Ireland, was the largest of its kind, as it still is. The Naval Observatory at Washington was provided with a 36-inch refractor, and contracts were out for one of 27 inches for the Imperial Observatory at Vienna, one of 26 inches for the University of Virginia and one of 30 for the Imperial Observatory at Pulkowa. The astronomers in charge decided upon a refractor of 36 inches.

Alvan Clark & Sons, the famous manufacturers of Cambridge, Mass., had made successively object glasses of 8¼, 9⅓, 12, 15½, 18½, 23 and 26 inches and were engaged on the Pulkowa 30-inch glass in 1882. They understood the manufacture of the Lick glass and ordered the flint glass casting made at Paris by the Pfiels. The glass was cast after several failures, but was so brittle that it was broken before shipment. Again and again trials were made, each time ending in failure. Then the Pfiels became bankrupt and astronomers were beginning to think that the time had not yet come for the successful manufacture of a glass so monstrous. But the elder Pfiel then came forward, took hold of the work again and after a few more failures succeeded in getting a successful cast. The original contract called for the delivery of the glass Nov. 1, 1883, but the Clarks were not able to finish the work until 1887, when they announced the successful termination of their labors. Seven years were consumed in procuring the largest and most powerful object glass in the world. James Lick's dearest hope was realized. The cost of this piece of glass was about one-half that of the entire instrument.

The magnifying power of the eye-piece of this great instrument is 3,500 diameters. Theoretically this brings the moon within sixty miles of the observer, but practically, owing to atmospheric disturbances, the conditions are never realized and 100 miles is considered the actual apparent distance. This enables the observer to examine the larger details of the moon's surface and make out the existence of objects equal in size to the largest earthly structures.

The north dome, which was finished in 1882, contains a splendid 12-inch equatorial, made by the Clarks, which was mounted in 1883. This dome is 29 feet 6 inches in diameter. It is 24 feet in height and 13 feet 5 inches in diameter at the base and 8 feet at the top, which is capped with a block of Gilroy sandstone on which the telescope is mounted. In the base of the pier is a large vault for the storage of valuables. It is considered one of the finest structures ever built to sustain a twelve-inch equatorial. Midway between the two domes is a broad central hall opening on the east and west sides, to the right of which looking westward are the visitors' rooms, dormitory for observers and cloak rooms; to the left, the Secretary's room, library and computor's room. The framework of this dome is made of steamed bent oak. The covering is thin copper sheeting plated inside with tin and outside with nickel, which reflecting the sun's rays makes the dome visible at a long distance. Owing to the light materials of which the dome is made it is very easily turned and the strain on the walls is very slight. The dome revolves on a harnessed endless triple-wheeled carriage and double track. The outer and inner wheels run on this track. The middle wheel receives the friction of the iron girder forming the base of the dome. An endless wire rope, running in a groove around the outer rim of the tower over a couple of large pulleys and then through the wall to a drum set in a recess inside, is the simple machinery used for revolving the dome. A child can turn the dome with a touch.

The transit house is east of the north dome and is made of corrugated galvanized sheet-iron, standing on a foundation of brick set in the solid rock. It contains a four-inch transit instrument, a sidereal clock, two chronometers and a four-inch comet seeker. The photograph house, the meridian crib house and the loose brick residence for the astronomers are all fitted out in the most thorough fashion, and nothing seems to be wanting to make the Lick observatory the finest and most efficient in the world.

MARVELOUS RESULTS.

The Lick telescope is available for three kinds of astronomical research and in all three it has become distinguished. It can be used as a seeing instrument to examine the features, etc., of a celestial object and to measure the distances from one star to another near it. It is also used as a gigantic photographic camera, 60 feet long; he collects light which is examined by the spectroscope. This spectroscope is used to measure the velocity with which a celestial body is receding or approaching the earth. This last use of the Lick telescope has yielded amazing results. Before it was mounted work of the same kind, but no degree of accuracy, had been obtained. These observations, though simple in theory, are difficult to describe, and still more difficult to accomplish. The theory was first applied in 1866, but the observations were only preparatory. The rate of movement for Arcturus, for instance, varied from thirteen to seventy miles a second. In constructing the Lick instrument this branch of astronomical science was kept constantly in view, and expectations have been more than surpassed. Thus the observed motion of Venus per second at different times of the year are 7.3, 8.3, 9.3 and 7.5 miles per second.

The actual motion as otherwise known by direct observation are 8.1, 8.2, 8.2 and 8.2. In observation of bright stars the error has been reduced by the Lick telescope to less than one mile per second. The errors in Greenwich are much greater than this, and it may be confidently affirmed that no other observatory in the world is so well able to deal with this branch of the science.

Not less satisfactory has been the successful resolution of star clusters. Fifty or sixty years ago it was thought that all the stars in a cluster were suns as large or larger than our own sun, and dwarfed into insignificance by distance. To-day the views of astronomers have changed. The late Mr. Proctor was of opinion that the cluster in Hercules does not exceed in mass that of an average first-magnitude star. This is rather an extreme view in the opposite direction. It was also thought sixty years ago that nebulæ, like the great nebula in Orion, were nothing but star clusters seen at such an immense distance that our largest telescopes failed to separate the stars. It was expected that Lord Ross' six-foot reflector would be successful in resolving these, and it was even stated at one time, though entirely without foundation, that it had resolved the Orion nebula. But this was before the invention of the spectroscope. With that instrument we are now able to analyze the light coming from a body of this sort, and tell at once whether it is a nebula or star cluster. For instance, the so-called nebula in Andromeda has long been proved by the spectroscope to be a star cluster, though no telescope can see it as such.

In the great Lick telescope certain star clusters exhibit an aspect such as man before had never seen, and which for magnificence baffles all description. One of its greatest achievements in this direction is the separation of the densest portion of this cluster into separate stars.

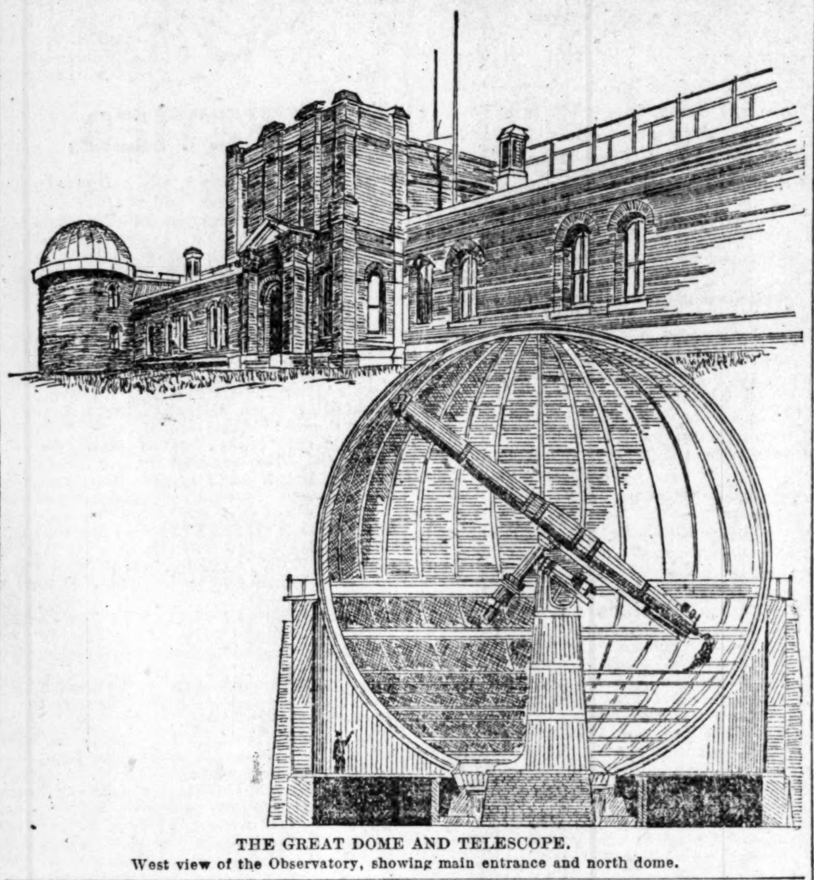
The stars, as seen with the telescope, that to the number of several millions bespangle the sky are not scattered uniformly. We see that while some regions are comparatively bare of stars, others contain stars in profusion. Sometimes we have a small group like the Pleiades; sometimes we have a stupendous region of the heavens strewn over with stars as in the Milky Way. Such objects are called star clusters. We find every variety in the clusters. Sometimes the stars are remarkable for their brilliancy, sometimes for their enormous numbers, and sometimes for the remarkable form in which they are grouped. Sometimes a star cluster is adorned with brilliantly colored stars; sometimes the stars are so close together that their separate rays cannot be distinguished; sometimes the stars are so minute or so distant that the cluster is barely distinguishable from the nebula.

HERCULES IS THE FINEST OF ALL.

Of all these clusters, the finest visible in the Northern hemisphere is the cluster in Hercules. This cluster is an extension and magnificent mass of stars, with the most compressed part densely compacted and wedged together under unknown laws of aggregation. Our understanding strives in vain to answer the inquiry, what is the object of these thousand on thousand suns? The mere aspect of this extensive aggregation is indeed enough to make the mind shrink with a sense of the insignificance of our little world.

But the glories of these celestial objects can not be described. Only an eye witness can thoroughly appreciate them, and even he cannot understand except as he has been accustomed to celestial sights.

Altogether the Lick Observatory is one of the marvels of modern science. It has only begun its career, but it has already accomplished wonders. If James Lick has knowledge of it in the world to which he has gone he doubtless feels a pardonable pride in the out come of his strange desire to erect the "largest and most powerful telescope in the world."



THE GREAT DOME AND TELESCOPE.

West view of the Observatory, showing main entrance and north dome.

Carondelet Jottings.

The Baptist Church will reproduce the Trades' Display Entertainment in the near future.

Bishop Fitzgerald of Little Rock will officiate at the services to-day at SS. Mary and Joseph's Church.

The Mikado Glee Club gave a masquerade ball last evening at Turner Hall. The affair was largely attended.

Charles Eberle purchased of F. W. Mott lots 13 and 14 of the W. T. Blow place yesterday for $2,250. The purchase was made for an investment.

The members of SS. Mary and Joseph's Church and St. Boniface and St. Columbkill's Churches participating in to-night's parade will meet at their respective churches at 6 o'clock sharp. It is the intention of the participants to give a torchlight procession here before taking train for the city. R. T. Sheehy has been elected marshal of the Carondelet division, which comprises nearly 2,000 persons.

There is a movement on foot to have Station B Post-office removed south on Broadway near Robert avenue. The lease on the building used by the Post-office authorities as Station B expires next month, and it is very doubtful whether the building will be leased to the Government as a post-office. Quite a number of business men are now at work getting up petitions to have the office located near Robert avenue.

It will be some time before the police station, Fire Engine Co. No. 2's quarters and the market house will be illuminated with electricity instead of gas. A few days ago Messrs. O. A. Haynes, F. W. Mott and Wm. Hallett of the Carondelet Electric and Power Co. called on the Superintendent of City Lighting in hopes of furnishing electricity to these houses. They were informed that there was an ordinance in the hands of the City Counselor that provides for lighting all streets and public institutions south of Keokuk street. Before light of any kind can be furnished to the city buildings and streets that are not illuminated by gas furnished by the Carondelet Gas Light Co. bids must be made and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder. The City Counselor has as yet done nothing with the ordinance, and until he does these departments or city institutions will burn gas.

Colds and Coughs
croup,
sore throat,
bronchitis, asthma,
and hoarseness
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and most effective
emergency medicine.
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ANCIENT BIRDS.

SOME FEATHERED GIANTS WHICH HAVE BECOME EXTINCT.

Curious Creatures Whose Bones Adorn the Paleontolgist's—Reptiles Which Just Escaped Being Birds—Peculiarities of Cenolithic Fowls.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In the long line of extinct creatures, the remnants of which have been more or less numerously and faithfully preserved by the consecutive strata of the earth, the birds do not make their appearance until quite late. This is entirely in accordance with the high development which this group of animals has reached in the animal kingdom, for the higher the development of an animal form the later does it appear in the chain of living creatures, which are closely allied from stage to stage.

For a long time the belief was current that the birds which occupy such a sharply distinguished position among the animals of to day did not make their appearance until the later period, the so-called cenolithic age; that they were unknown to the earliest period, and were represented in the neolithic age by the family of sauroids, those fantastically shaped reptiles which, while not quite able to fly, could still flutter through the air. Remnants of these, belonging to the Jurassic formation, were found in the quarries of Solenhofen, where wonderful specimens were found.

BIRD-REPTILES.

From the Solenhofen slate, which has achieved fame not only for its lithographic qualities, but for the splendid specimens of fossils found therein, comes the first authentic proof of the existence of a bird during the middle secondary age. At first it was only a feather, but this discovery was speedily followed by the finding of a plate which revealed the hind portion of the body of a bird. The find aroused wide-spread attention, particularly because the animal showed by its vertebrated tail that it was not a genuine bird, but resembled a reptile, and was hailed as the missing link between birds and other vertebrate animals. While the German scientists were busy discussing the question in all its details, the valuable plate was bought by the

The Giant of Mauritius.

British Museum, and Prof. Owen furnished, with the scientific name Archæopteryx Macrura, the first description of the bird.

In 1877 a second individual of this same remarkable species was found, far superior to the first, for it was preserved in toto. Almost every bone is in its natural position, and nothing is lacking to facilitate the study of it, down to the minutest detail. This found a place in the mineralogical cabinet of Berlin.

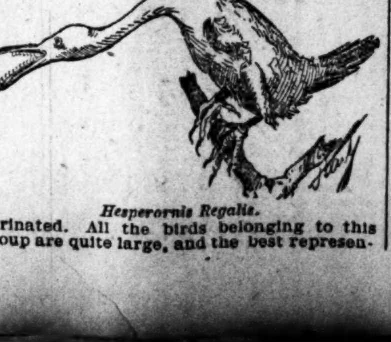
The cut shows an archæopteryx restored by Dr. Shufeldt. Its body was as large as that of a pigeon, but its flying capacity was limited and insignificant.

Before this second specimen of an extinct bird was discovered, several other remnants of the middle secondary age were found in America. Through the untiring zeal of Prof. Marsh, the celebrated paleontologist, more than twenty kinds of highly interesting bird fossils were made known to the world. They originated in the chalk strata of Western Kansas and Texas, and all of them are distinguished from the birds of the present age by the teeth which they possess, for which

The Archæopteryx.

reason they were called by Marsh Odontornithes in his book written on this subject. All these birds are water fowls.

The odontornithes are divided into two groups. In those belonging to the first group the teeth grow in a groove, the wings are only rudimentary, and the breast-bone is not



Hesperornis Regalis.

carinated. All the birds belonging to this group are quite large, and the best representative of it is the hesperornis regalis, of whose skeleton we possess the most complete specimen. The cut shows one of these, as restored by Dr. Shufeldt.

The representative in the second group is the ichthyornis victor marsh, the fish-bird. The teeth run in cavities, i. e. they are alveated like a honey-comb. The breast-bone is fully carinated, the wings are fairly well-developed, and this class of birds contained many prime fliers. The vertebræ of the spinal column were bi-concave, like those of the fish.

In searching through the later strata of the crust of the earth for extinct birds we meet more familiar forms. These coincide essentially with the birds of our age. Among them

Palapteryx of New Zealand.

are found giants, far larger than the largest birds of the present day, the ostriches. Some of these were still the companions of man, and their extinction is directly attributable to man, just as the giants of the main land and the measureless ocean wastes are inevitably approaching their extirpation—i. e.: The buffalo of America, the African elephant, the Greenland whale, the gigantic inhabitants of the Northern Polar Sea, and the sea elephant of the lonely islands of the Southern Polar Ocean.

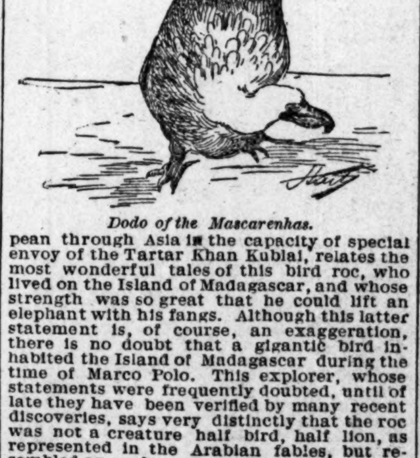
THE GIANT MOA.

The Moa of New Zealand is such a bird. In the thickly forested portions of New Zealand away from the habitations of men there lives at the present day a bird called Kiwi-kiwi, belonging to the family of the apteryx. Wings and tail are only rudimentary. The long, thin, gently curved beak resembles that of a snipe, and with it the bird digs the worms from the moist forest soil. It is hunted by the natives by torchlight for the purpose of obtaining its skin, which is highly prized for the raiment of their chiefs. The moa is the extinct predecessor of the Kiwi-kiwi, but was a giant compared with the latter, which is not larger than an ordinary hen.

Since the time when during the forties the first remnants were found of this extinct giant bird, caves and caverns have revealed many bones, and in some cases well preserved, complete skeletons, which have made it possible to distinguish a number of classes, the best known of which is the dinornis giganteus ow. This immense, wingless bird was a great deal taller than the ostrich, and much larger in body besides. No wonder that with such dimensions the bird became a dangerous enemy to the natives, and long before the first moa remnants were found the missionaries who had visited New Zealand brought with them the legends and stories from the Maori, the natives of New Zealand, of the heroic battles which their ancestors fought against these great fowls. An old epic poem, still in existence, relates distinctly of a terrific conflict in which the Maori lost several people, but killed the last of their feathered foes. The Palapteryx is another specimen of this family of giants, now extinct in New Zealand.

To the family of apteryx belongs also an extinct giant bird of Madagascar, of whom only few fossils have been found, but they are all so fresh and distinct that there is no doubt that it existed still in the mammal age.

This bird is said to be identical with the roc of the Arabian mythology. Marco Polo, the famous Venetian, who at the close of the thirteenth century traveled as the first Euro-



Dodo of the Mascarenhas.

pean through Asia in the capacity of special envoy of the Tartar Khan Kublai, relates the most wonderful tales of this bird roc, who lived on the Island of Madagascar, and whose strength was so great that he could lift an elephant with his fangs. Although this latter statement is, of course, an exaggeration, there is no doubt that a gigantic bird inhabited the Island of Madagascar during the time of Marco Polo. This explorer, whose statements were frequently doubted, until of late they have been verified by many recent discoveries, says very distinctly that the roc was not a creature half bird, half lion, as represented in the Arabian fables, but resembled an eagle.

WHY THEY BECAME EXTINCT.

The Mascarenhas also possessed characteristic birds, whose extermination falls within the time of history. All these birds were minus wings, and it is no wonder, therefore, that they were booked for extirpation as soon as man set foot upon these islands. With the entrance of civilization and the appearance of man, the "Giant of Mauritius," a bird more than six feet high, the "Solitair" of Rodriguez and many other peculiar specimens like the dodo passed out of existence. The dodo and the aptanapteryx imperialis were known to have existed during the seventeenth century, and Emperor Maximilian I. and Rudolph II. possessed two specimens of these birds which they kept in their private menageries near Vienna. The dodo belonged to the family of doves. It had no wings, only a tuft of curled feathers in the back.

That birds unable to fly are among the first to be exterminated is further illustrated by the class of impennes to which the auks and penquins belong, who populate the polar extremities in apparently unexterminable numbers. Hundreds of them are wantonly killed every year by the murderous crews of the whalers. The only protection left to these helpless birds is to retreat more and more to the most inhospitable water wastes, where the climatic conditions will soon draw the line of limitation, and they will surely become extinct.

During the middle of the present century the large, stately auk that inhabited the northern coasts of America and Europe has been entirely exterminated. In 1790 the last auk was shot in the harbor of Kiel. In 1802 the last was killed on the Faroe Islands. In 1812 the Orkney Islands saw their last auk, and since 1819 Newfoundland has not seen another of these birds. In 1870 a dead auk was found on the coast of Labrador.

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EUROPEAN ROADS.

Foreign Highways and How They Are Built and Maintained.

EASY TRAVELING OVER WELL-KEPT TURNPIKES AND SOLID BRIDGES.

Examples of Perfection Secured at Small Cost—Vehicles in France Are Roadmakers Not Rutmakers—German Thoroughness—Russia Has Wretched Highways—The Roman Roads of Spain.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The Department of State has just issued a volume of special consular reports upon roads and highways of foreign countries which forms a very valuable addition to the statistical information now available. The reports are instructive and serve the double purpose of pointing out what to do and what to avoid in the road-making way.

Some of the European countries where a large amount of the carrying trade is over roads, stand well to the front and have marked out a practical system suitable to the needs and character of the country. Others, where good roads would be looked for, are in a deplorable condition in that direction.

In nearly every European nation the roads or a large percentage of them are under government control and supervision, while in Asia and South America most of the roads are left to the mercies of the states and provinces through which they run and suffer sadly in consequence.

TYPICAL ROADS.

France, Austria, Belgium and Germany rank first in the order named, while France can be said to have the greatest system of roadways in the world.

The report from St. Etienne gives an idea of how work is sometimes conducted. It says.

The French roads have compelled the respect and admiration of foreigners for a century, and of all the roads in the country those considered the most excellent, and at the same time most difficult of maintenance, happen to lie in this consular district, which contains in the Isere some of the most rugged of the French Alps, with their peaks forever snow clad and rising to a height of 11,000 feet.

Another department, that of the Loire, is a great industrial center, and its roads are subjected to the wear and weight of vehicles heavily laden with iron, coal, castings, and blocks of stone. It is also a partially mountainous region.

The French road engineers consider the roads in these two departments, the Loire and the Isere, as examples of the highest type of perfection to which modern road-making has reached in this country.

The roads in these departments are numerous, of easy grade, solidly built, always open and always good, save when temporarily blocked with snow. They are subjected to the most changeful and violent forces of nature. Snow, frost, ice, and furious glacial torrents springing suddenly into existence at unexpected points have sought for a decade to destroy them, but in vain.

In the high mountainous regions of the Isere I have seen after violent summer rain of 36 hours' duration, 50 yards of nation al road, including a small bridge, washed away by a fearful torrent rushing down from a cloud-capped field of ice, with an almost vertical fall of 2,000 feet. In 3 hours, and in the midst of a severe storm, I have seen that same road repaired temporarily and made passable by the road men in this remote and little frequented region.

It is this never-failing watchfulness and promptness in repairing roads, coupled with thorough and honest construction, which gives France a system of roads which is at once a source of national strength and of national pride.

As to prices and cost the following tables are furnished from the official records:

COST OF GOOD ROADS IN FRANCE.

Averge cost of building a road per kilometer	$6,600 00
Cost of a road in the valley per kilometer	4,000 00
Cost of a road in a mountainous region per kilometer	9,000 00
Cost of keeping in repair per kilometer and per annum	440 00
Cost of embanking per cubic meter	18
Cost of paving streets per square meter	2 43
Cost of paving stones (per 1,000 stones)	48 26
Cost of ordinary workman per day	58
Cost of man and horse hire per day	1 55
Cost of foreman per month	20 00
Cost of supervisor of roads per annum	600 00
Cost of engineer of roads per annum	1,000 00
Cost of head engineer	2,000 00

All of these roads were built by the government. The majority of them are of what is known in America as Macadam. The material is carefully selected and inspected and then laid on a bed of sand and rolled. After the roadway has been laid, repairs are constantly maintained and they are kept as clean and neat as it is possible to make them. As they reach the limits of towns or cities they are paved with the ordinary cobble stones made of the stone most easily obtainable in the district.

ROADMAKING COSTS.

One peculiar feature which goes far to preserve the French roads, is pointed out by Consul Williams of Havre, who says:

Every freighting and market cart here is a roadmaker. Its tire is from 3 to 10 inches in width, usually from 4 to 6, and so rolls the road.

With the few four-wheeled freight vehicles used the tires are rarely less than 6 inches, and the rear axle is about fourteen inches longer than the fore, so that the rear or hind wheels run in a line about an inch outside of the line rolled by the fore wheels; thus with a 6-inch tire two feet of road width is well rolled by every passing wagon.

The varied gauge is also usually observed with cabs, hacks and other four-wheeled vehicles, so that they become road-makers instead of rut-makers, as in our country.

In Germany the roads vary with the district, in some they are kept well up to the highest standard and in others allowed to run down and become uneven and rough. The main traveled roads are, however, paved. That is a foundation of heavy stone is put in, then lighter stone and then a top dressing of clay or gravel. In the towns the streets vary with the local government and to them no general rule can be applied.

In Berlin paving has been tested and retested until the choice has narrowed down to good natural asphalt and stone. Something over 85 per cent of Berlin streets are of stone, either in blocks set in place or in macadam. The rest is wood and asphalt. In one instance iron was tried but abandoned, and in another wooden blocks capped with steel were put in. This pavement is still down and is an experiment. The main thoroughfares are in perfect condition, and are kept in the best possible order at all times.

GERMAN THOROUGHFARES.

Of the roads of Baden, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Westphalia and other provinces the following description is given:

Every important road is a graded, macadamized turnpike, with culverts of massive stone, ditches on either side (which are paved wherever there is danger of washing) and generally lined with trees (either poplar, sycamore, or linden). All slopes and counterscarps are secured by grass, planted from seed when the soil is sufficiently fertile to receive it, otherwise by turfing. Where the slope is necessarily steep and unstable, it is faced like the retaining walls of embankments, with solid masonry.

The profile and alignment of each road is a skillful compromise between directness of route and an easy gradient. Wherever practicable, the road is a straight line between the points connected; when the exigencies of surface forbid this, the best skill of the engineer is employed to circumvent the obstacle by the most direct route compatible with a practicable grade. Bridges were formerly exclusively of masonry, but of late years iron and steel structure, of various patterns similar to those used in the United States for railway and road bridges have been introduced. Wherever a German road is flanked by a slope or precipice which presents the slightest danger, the exposed side is guarded by a line of heavy stone posts, connected wherever necessary by railings of iron or wood, and in many places these pillars are of white basalt, which renders them more easily distinguishable at night. There is, apparently, no rigidly prescribed limit to the gradient of German roads.

All is not perfect, however, as the Consul at Hamburg reports.

The streets of Hamburg are at present in such a wretched condition that I would not like to recommend any system they use here for any city in the United States.

The Consul at Mesina in Italy says:

The Government builds and keeps up the national highways. Tolls on these roads have been abolished except on ferries and floating bridges. The cost of building and keeping up provincial highways devolves upon the provinces, which may levy tolls by royal decree. Provinces may also levy a per capita road tax. In the province of Messina this tax is 4 francs, or 80 cents, or three days work on the roads per annum and per head. The cost of building and keeping up communal highways devolves upon upon the respective communes; these expenses are paid out of the communal revenues or by a special tax levied by the communes. The communes have the right to establish tolls, which, however, must be abolished as soon as they shall have realized the cost of the road. The keeping of such portions of national and and provincial roads as pass through a city or village falls upon the commune, the Government or province paying over annually to said commune a sum equal to the cost of keeping in repair a stretch of road of equal length near the city or village. National, provincial and communal roads are invariably macadamized. A roadbed 20 centimetres (nearly 8 inches) deep is dug out and filled in with broken stones, which, after being well watered, are packed down by means of a heavy roller; a layer of earth of sandy or calcareous character is then added, and when thoroughly rolled is well watered and again rolled until the surface becomes firm and smooth.

In Holland the roads are built of stone, brick and broken brick, according to the weight of traffic. But few of the roads or dikes are maintained by the Government, most of them being kept at the expense of the abutting communities.

Of Russian roads Consul-General Crawford at St. Petersburg says:

In some parts of the Empire, in the Crimea for instance, the roads are naturally very good, but this cannot be said of all the provinces, for in the provinces of Tamboff, Saratoff, Kharkow, Riaxan, Novgorod, the roads are very bad, and apart from putting wooden bridges where absolutely necessary, and posts in the ground every ten or fifteen yards to indicate that it is the highway, nothing is done for their maintenance. Horses run in one foot of dust in dry weather, and are up to their knees in mud during wet weather, while all communication ceases in autumn and spring, and this is the reason why all traffic or business in Russia is done in winter with sleighs.

The greatest difficulties encountered in Russia are brought about by the intense cold.

ROMAN HIGHWAYS.

In Spain the best roads are the remains of Roman roads which have in some instances been kept up. The lack of a comprehensive system, however, leaves the roads in such a checker-board state that it is impossible to travel over them for any distance in comfort.

THE BEST ARE THE SWISS.

The reports from Switzerland are all the same and unite in praising the roads there, both in their construction and maintenance. Most of the important roads of the Alpine country have existed and been in active service for about 2,000 years. From year to year, however, extensions and additions have been made until, in spite of the mountainous nature of the region, it is a paradise for bicycles. There are now about 8,380 miles of turnpike roads in Switzerland, or about three miles to each inhabitant.

In Great Britain the roads generally are superior to those of this country, while the city streets vary as widely as they do in this country and cannot in any way be generally classified. The introduction of macadam roads revolutionized road building in Great Britain and it has from experience been found to be the best system for the natural conditions of the country. To go into the details of street construction would be simply to give a history of every conceivable kind of street paving material and the results of the use of them.

Of the Eastern countries nothing can be learned in the way of road-building. Their roads are bad, uncared for and in many instances impassable, for vehicles. China especially is practically without made roads. The waterways there, being so numerous, have in a measure obviated the necessity for roads, and human labor is so cheap that carriers are the most popular modes of transportation.

Mrs. Harris Baldwin of California is visiting her mother, Mrs. R. F. Park of 2818 Morgan street.

BAD SKIN ERUPTION

Many Years. All Manner of Medicines and Doctors Fail. Cured in One Month by Cuticura.

In 1885 I had an eruption come out on my skin, and while at first it did not amount to much, it grew to be very aggravating and at times unbearable. The skin would get hard, inflamed, and peel off, leaving an entire new skin, acting same way for weeks at a time, always worse at nights. Have tried all manner of medicines and had doctors prescribe to no effect. I bought a box of CUTICURA REMEDIES and used CUTICURA RESOLVENT for my blood. I am fully cured, and in less than a month. It was a most aggravating skin disease, and now I am enjoying ease and comfort. I have had untold benefits. Any one trying CUTICURA REMEDIES cannot help but derive benefit. Any one writing me will receive an answer and my advice to give your REMEDIES a trial.

A. B. PATTON,
Manager Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.,

Doctor Uses Cuticura

We have opened a drug store at this place and are having a splendid sale on CUTICURA REMEDIES, which we keep a full stock of. I would not be without your CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP for $500, just for the benefit it did my little boy. When he was six months old, his face was covered with eczema, and CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it. He is now three years old. We still use the CUTICURA SOAP, and wash him occasionally with it, to prevent his skin from getting rough. We have handled your medicines for five years, and never heard a complaint against them, but abundant praise. We sold our drug store in Kansas, and will continue in the drug business here.

C. TEAGAR, M. D.,
Haller City, Snohomish Co., Washington.

Cuticura Remedies

Are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Price, 25 cts.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25 TO 32.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1891.

THEY COME TO DO HIM HONOR.

The Golden Jubilee of Peter Richard Kenrick, the Catholic Metropolitan of St. Louis.

CONVOCATION OF THE DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH IN AMERICA TO CELEBRATE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF A GREAT MAN'S LIFE.

For Half a Century He Has Worn the Miter Through Stirring Times to an Old Age Serene and Bright—Greetings From the Holy Father to a Faithful Shepherd—Distinguished Divines Assembled to Participate in the Celebration—A Pontifical Mass To-morrow at the Cathedral—The Banquet—Reception to Cardinal Gibbons at the Marquette Club—The Night Procession—A Golden Jubilee March—Archbishop Kenrick's Eventful Life.

The time has at length arrived when the Catholics of St. Louis will give expression to their sentiments on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of His Grace the Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick. For weeks past, they have been making every effort to honor in an appropriate manner the venerable prelate, who has devoted half a century of noble service, cheerfully and effectively rendered, to the spiritual welfare of the people in the archdiocese, and no grander religious celebration ever occurred in this country than that which begins to-day. The interest in it extends all over Christendom. All the church dignitaries in the United Ltates will be present, and His Holiness, the Pope, has sent representatives and a gift. At home the interest has not been confined to Catholics. Many prominent citizens of other creeds have lent a helping hand in the preparations for the occasion, and everyone, irrespective of creed, who admires intellectual ability, grandness of character, and purity of soul, has echoed the sentiment that the celebration mas most befitting. It is given to but few men to round out such a life as Archbishop Kenrick's, and when on Monday morning at the pontifical mass in the Cathedral the grand jubilee chorus rings out in sublime harmony, "Ecce sacerdos in suis diebus placuit Deo," "Behold the priest who in his days has pleased God," the congregation of prelates will doubtless be thrilled with the contemplation of the grand life of him in whose honor they are assembled.

It is a great honor to be made a bishop. Only those are selected forthe high office by their exemplary holiness and consummate ability are deemed worthy to be intrusted with the pastoral charge. The honor of a miter, though, brings with it a weight of responsibility which rests heavily on the shoulders of the recepient. Few are spared even unto a quarter century of episcopal honors and when they are, men utilize the occasion to make grand demonstrations in honor of these well spent years. But the whole world, religion and prejudice laid aside, stops to reverence the man who can look back on fifty years of unalloyed devotion to the service of God. Considering the fleeting hours of man's earthly pilgrimage, half a century of service in a position requiring the sublimest charity and the most faultless executive ability is a dispensation of Providence allotted to very few. The golden jubilee of an archbishop is of the rarest occurrence. The celebration which begins to-day is the first of the kind which has ever occurred in the United States. A like event does not occur once in a century in the whole hierarchy of Christendom. Only once within the century has a like event occurred, when Most Rev. John McHall, Archbishop of Tuam, Ireland, celebrated his golden jubilee, "mitered with honors, yet with many woes."

Archbishop Kenrick is one of the greatest churchmen of the age. There is no one who will gainsay the fact. His fame for learning and piety are widespread. In the remotest corner of the globe to which the doctrines of the Roman Church have permeated the name of the patriarch of the American hierarchy is reverenced and loved. The wisdom and prudence of his long administration have rendered him a model of bishops. Those who have come in contact with him found him courtly and full of gentleness; charitable to the unfortunate, but fearless in attacking wrong; severely simple yet inherently dignified; an ideal Christian gentleman. He has exhibited during his long episcopate learning, charity and toleration, combined with fearless and heroic independence. He has shone like a continued light among the faithful, embodying in his life the beauty and precepts of religion.

Despite the trying times and difficult ritualisms which have beset him during his long administration no one has yet been found who publicly or privately could undertake to impugn either the nobility of his character or the greatness of his intellect, his probity, his piety or the serene sweetness and purity of his life. And now at the close of his fiftieth year in the episcopate he can look back with delight as the husbandman at the harvest sprung from his own sowing. Fifty sheaves of golden grain, fifty measures of good works, fifty golden links joining together youth and age, binding together a wondrous mass of toil and fruits as the result of his labors in the Master's service.

One must turn back to the days of A'Becket, the Ambroses, Gregories or Innocents to find his equal.

The celebration which begins this morning will be in keeping with the noble character of the venerable and venerated prelate. From all parts of the continent, princes of the church, prelates and priests have come to honor the aged Archbishop in the sunset of his glorious career. A whole week will be devoted to the jubilation and the occasion will be rich in joy for the Catholics of this city. Owing to the advanced age of the Archbishop every consideration will be shown him and after the first two days the people will forego the pleasure of his presence but continue their celebration. The jubilee proper begins this morning, when in every church throughout the diocese solemn services of thanksgiving will be held and the faithful will offer up prayers of thanks for the spiritual and temporal blessings bestowed on the Archbishop during the fifty years of his episcopacy. To-morrow morning pontifical mass will be celebrated in the old Cathedral with all the impressive solemnity and splendor that the ritual of the Roman Church enables her ministers to employ on such occasions. The celebration of solemn pontifical mass is of rare occurrence. The Cardinal himself will pontificate, while the Archbishop and attendants will be seated upon the Episcopal throne. The scene within the cathedral will be most impressive. The gorgeous decoration of the classic interior, the Cardinal and his attendants moving silently about, the glowing light from the high altar falling upon their splendid robes of scarlet and purple, the solemn tones of the choristers and the impressive moment when the Cardinal pronounces the benediction; all combined will render the scene ever memorable for those who have the happiness to witness it.

In the afternoon the clergy will have the privilege of entertaining the Archbishop at a banquet in the Lindell Hotel. Out of consideration for the Archbishop, the banquet will be considerably briefer than ordinarily, but at the close of the repast he will be addressed in strong, manly terms by the clergy of his diocese and the visiting prelates. Masters of wit and eloquence will be seated around the board who will make oratorical efforts worthy of the occasion. The love of country, the church and the Sovereign Pontiff will be treated by distinguished orators. In the evening the laity of the diocese will have their opportunity to demonstrate their love for the Archbishop by making a torchlight demonstration in his honor. The reason for selecting the nighttime instead of the day for parading, although not so apparent at first, is really strong and considerate. In the first place many who are anxious to turn out would lose their day's wages if forced to do so by daylight. Besides a parade of such size as the procession is to be might prove a source of obstruction to traffic on several important thoroughfares and thereby render what was an occasion of happiness to some, a cause of embarrassment to others. But above all, a torchlight procession is far more striking in character and picturesqueness than a day parade. The result will be a line of men, 20,000 in number, forming a stream of fire over two miles in length.

On Tuesday morning the Archbishop becomes the guest of the children of the archdiocese. Five thousand of them have been chosen from the parochial schools of the city to present addresses, their tokens of love and to sing anthems of praise. This will no doubt be to His Grace an occasion of keenest delight. After the voices of praise and thanksgiving which have been ringing in his ears he will turn to the voices which are sweeter than all—the voices of the children—and find in their innocent demonstrations of affection a serener joy than anything else could afford. In the vast assemblage of little ones who will fill the Music Hall all nationalities and conditions will be represented; the rich, the poor, the orphan, the black as well as the white. To see the faces of the little ones beaming with love and joy and hear their young, childish voices singing the jubilee hymns and national airs will be to His Grace a most gratifying sight.

In the evening the finale of the grand celebration will take place. Music Hall will be crowded with the citizens of St. Louis to make a final demonstration in honor of their venerable Archbishop. Gov. David R. Francis, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Missouri, will address His Grace and express to him the congratulations of the State on the completion of his jubilee year. The great Catholic church choir chorus will render Buckner's great religious anthem, the "Te Deum," and at the close the entire audience will sing the stirring Gregorian anthem, "God of Might." The great jubilee celebration will then be over, but it is hoped the echoes will not soon die away but linger lovingly in the ears of the venerable prelate. The solemn joyful notes of the Pontifical mass, the glare of the torchlights, the sweet musical voices of the children, the earnest words of his priests and demonstrations of love and reverence by the laity are things which, it is hoped, will not soon be forgotten by the Archbishop, but be cherished in his memory as proffered tokens of appreciation of his faithful days of toil among the people of St. Louis and the archdiocese.

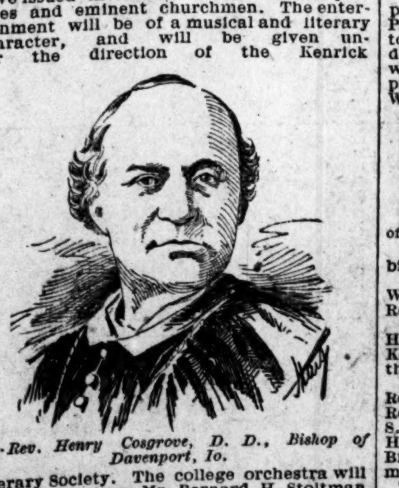
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

CHURCHES IN WHICH THE VISITING PRELATES WILL OFFICIATE—IRELAND'S LECTURE.

Solemn service of Thanksgiving will be offered up to-day in every church in the city at 10:30 o'clock. In most of the churches the visiting prelates will pontificate, and sermons germane to the occasion will be delivered by visiting orators. At the Cathedral Rt. Rev. John Hennessey of Dubuque will pontificate. At St. John's Church Archbishop Ryan will sing the pontificate mass, and Bishop Keane of Washington will preach the sermon. At St. Francis Xavier's Church Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans will say mass and either Bishop Moore of St. Augustine, Fla., or Bishop Brennan of Dallas, Tex., will preach the sermon. At St. Alphonsus' (Rock Church) Archbishop Grass will pontificate. Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, will celebrate mass at St. Bridget's, and Bishop Hogan of Kansas City, will deliver an oration on Archbishop Kenrick. Bishop Hennessey of Wichita, Kan., will participate at St. Leo's, and Father Nugent of Cape Girardeau will preach. Bishop Rodemacher of Nashville will participate at St. Joseph's Church, and the sermon will be delivered by Bishop Marty of Sioux Falls, S. D. Bishop Scanlon of Salt Lake City, Utah, will sing the high mass at the Church of the Annunciation, and Father Head, the pastor, will preach. Bishop Stephen Ryan of Buffalo, N. Y., will officiate at St. Vincent's Church, Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee at SS. Peter and Paul's and Bishop Fink at St. Mary's. Bishop Bourke of Cheyenne and Rt. Rev. Fenton Mendweiler will officiate at St. Anthony's Church, Bishop Bonacum at St. Patrick's and Bishop Spalding at the Immaculate Conception. A number of churches are yet unprovided for, but the bishops will each be assigned places to celebrate mass upon their arrival.

AT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE.

The Christian Brothers' College will give an entertainment in honor of the Most Reverend Archbishop Kenrick at the College. They have issued invitations to the various prelates and eminent churchmen. The entertainment will be of a musical and literary character, and will be given under the direction of the Kenrick



Rt.-Rev. Henry Cosgrove, D. D., Bishop of Davenport, Io.

Literary Society. The college orchestra will give the overture, Mr. Bernard H. Stoltman will read an essay on "The Name We Honor," followed by Conde S. Cumings by a paper on "The Philosopher." James J. Rohan will sing "The a baritone solo and Paul K. Gibbons will speak on the "Prelate." Charles J. Fox will treat of "The Patriot," and Prof. Frank Gecks will render a violin selection. Mr. W. Griswold Smith will recite an ode styled "Our Archbishop," and the college orchestra will finish the exercises with the jubilee march.

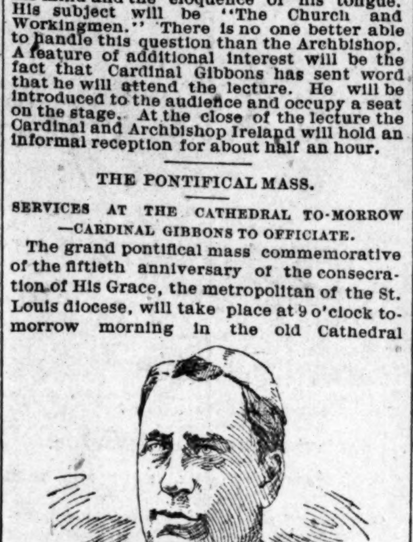
ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S LECTURE.

Archbishop Ireland's lecture at Music Hall to-night promises to be one of the greatest features of the festivities. The distinguished prelate is one of the most forcible speakers in the Catholic Church. All sorts and conditions of men are anxious to hear and see this prince of the church, whose name has become a by-word in American public life. He is known to the politician by reason of the vast influence he wields, to the Grand Army through ties of loyalty and comradeship, to the temperance man by his unflinching stand for the principle of total abstinence. but above all he is known to the workingmen, to whose cause he has devoted much of the energy of his mind and the eloquence of his tongue. His subject will be "The Church and Workingmen." There is no one better able to handle this question than the Archbishop. A feature of additional interest will be the fact that Cardinal Gibbons has sent word that he will attend the lecture. He will be introduced to the audience and occupy a seat on the stage. At the close of the lecture the Cardinal and Archbishop Ireland will hold an informal reception for about half an hour.

THE PONTIFICAL MASS.

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL TO-MORROW —CARDINAL GIBBONS TO OFFICIATE.

The grand pontifical mass commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of His Grace, the metropolitan of the St. Louis diocese, will take place at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning in the old Cathedral



Rt.-Rev. Frederick Katzer, D. D., Bishop of Green Bay, Wis.

Church on Walnut street, between Main and Second streets. It will be the most impressive ceremony ever seen in a Catholic Church in this city. The leading representatives of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States will officiate. Owing to his advanced age Archbishop Kenrick will not officiate as celebrant, that duty being assigned to His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore. An hour before this grand ceremony takes place the venerable Archbishop will say mass privately in his own chapel and will then repair to the Cathedral, where he will in cope and mitre assist the Cardinal. As has been stated, the jubilee sermon will be delivered by His Grace, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who for years held the coadjutor bishopric of this province. Archbishop Ryan is generally conceded to be one of the most eloquent, ornate and popular pulpit orators in the country. It is needless to add that he will do the subject assigned him full justice.

MARCH TO THE CHURCH.

Preceding the mass there will be an impressive procession from the Cathedral Parish School, situated next to the church, to the main entrance of the Cathedral. The officers of the mass will robe in the school and the procession will then form and march out to Walnut street in the following order:

Cross-bearer and acolytes.
Priests in cassock and surplice.
Superiors of religious orders.
Monsignori.
Mitred abbots.
Bishops.
Archbishops.
His Grace of St. Louis, with attendants.
His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, with the officers of the mass.

In addition to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ryan, the officers of the mass are:

Very Rev. H. Muehlsiepen, V. G., and Rev. Wm. Walsh, Deacons of Honor to the Most Reverend Archbishop.

Very Rev. Philip P. Brady, Arch-Priest to His Eminence, the Cardinal. Revs. D. W. Kenrick and J. Hessoun, Deacons of Honor to the Celebrant.

Rev. Jos. Schaefers, deacon of the mass; Rev. E. J. Shea, sub-deacon of the mass; Rev. Wm. Noonan, cross bearer; Rev. Martin S. Brennan, first master of ceremonies; Rev. Henry Geers, second master of ceremonies; Bro. Felix, F. S. C., third master of ceremonies.

The servers of the mass are:

Acolytes, Messrs. Fox and Ber. Stoltman; thurifer, Mr. Geo. Mellon; book-bearer, Mr. John Sheehan; candle-bearer, Mr. Charles Portis; crosier-bearer, Mr. Griswold Smith; mitre-bearers, Messrs. Sylvester Papin and John Rohan; ewer and towel-bearers Messrs. Thos. Nelson and D. J. O'Connor; crosier-bearer to the Archbishop, Mr. Thos. Dwyer; mitre-bearer to the Archbishop, Mr. Jos. B. Ryan.

In the march out from the yard and up the steps of the church the venerable Archbishop will walk under a canopy which will be carried by the attendants appointed for the occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MASS.

The pontifical mass will be somewhat unique, as it has not occurred in this city for a number of years. The ceremonies differ from the usual high mass in that they are more impressive and elaborate. The altar will be dressed in magnificent style with flowers, evergreens and colors. An illuminated crucifix will adorn the tabernacle. On the epistle side is the Cardinal's throne, decorated with cardinal silk and bunting. Directly opposite is the Archbishop's throne. Kneeling stools and chairs will be provided for the other clergy participating. After the Cardinal has vested he proceeds to the foot of the altar, meanwhile blessing the clergy and the people. He then says the "dutroit" and incenses the altar, after which he passes between the deacons to his throne. After the choir have sung the "Kyrie," the Cardinal intones the "Gloria in Excelsis." After the sermon the credo is recited by the Cardinal, his assistants, the deacons, subdeacons and all the assisting priests. He then reads the offertory, and following this he goes through the mass in the usual manner. The ceremony concludes with the solemn Episcopal blessing.

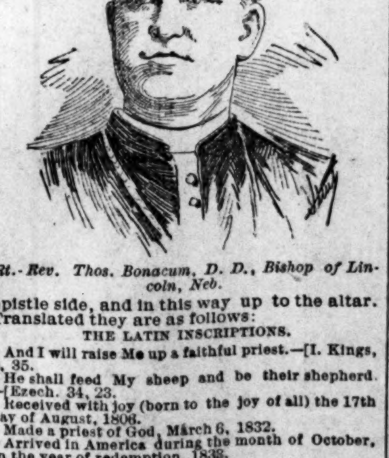
MUSIC OF THE MASS.

The music of the jubilee mass will be given on a grand scale. The mass which has been selected for the occasion is Gounod's "Messe Solemnell de Sainte Cecile." It will be rendered by fifty trained voices under the direction of Mr. Joseph Otten, accompanied by an orchestra of thirty-six pieces and the organ. The solo parts will be sung by Miss Adelaide Kalkman, soprano; Mr. Charles Humphrey, tenor, and Mr. Edward Dierkes, basso. A new and novel feature in the music of the mass will be furnished by the Franciscan Fathers. A select choir of some twenty-four members of that order will sing in the Gregorian chant, the "Introit," "Graduale," "Offertory" and "Post Communion" of the mass, under the direction of the Rev. P. Floribertus, O. S. F. As the Gothic architecture is the art of the church, so the Gregorian chant is the music which she claims as her own. It is not often that an opportunity is given to the public to hear that chant rendered by a large body of competent choristers. To sing Gregorian properly requires a special training. The Franciscan Order has the reputation of having preserved the ancient traditions for the proper delivery of this class of music.

ELABORATE DECORATIONS.

The church has been decorated on a grand scale of splendor for the occasion under the direction of Mr. Michael Waldron. The sanctuary is almost filled with rare plants, smilax, illuminated globes and rich colors. Large banners are suspended from the tall ceiling and the pilasters and columns are fairly covered with bunting. The two thrones on the Epistle and gospel sides of the altar are decorated with colors appropriate to the dignitaries who will occupy them. The Cardinal's throne on the Epistle side is decorated in red and the Archbishop's in purple and other shades suitable to his rank and the occasion of the celebration. Bannerettes with fitting inscriptions and illustrations were yesterday suspended between the columns. A pretty feature of the decorations are the Latin inscriptions on the ten principal columns and the two pilasters on either side of the altar. These inscriptions, some of which are taken from the Bible, are peculiarly fitting to the occasion. They tell the principal events of Archbishop Kenrick's life from his birth to the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop. They read from the first column on the gospel side of the church to the same column on the

MOST REV. PETER RICHARD KENRICK, D. D., ARCHBISHOP OF ST. LOUIS.



Rt.-Rev. Thos. Bonacum, D. D., Bishop of Lincoln, Neb.

epistle side, and in this way up to the altar. Translated they are as follows:

THE LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

And I will raise Me up a faithful priest.—[I. Kings, 2, 35.

He shall feed My sheep and be their shepherd. —[Ezech. 34, 23.

Received with joy (born to the joy of all) the 17th day of August, 1806.

Made a priest of God, March 6, 1832.

Arrived in America during the month of October, in the year of redemption, 1833.

Consecrated Bishop, Nov. 30, 1841.

Created Archbishop in the year of redemption, 1847.

The Jubilee of his episcopacy, Nov. 30, 1891.

God will set a crown on his head of everlasting honor.—[Bar. 5, 2.

May he rejoice of his labor. This is the gift of God.—[Eccl. 5, 18.

Thou shalt sanctify the fiftieth year.—[Levit. 25, 10.

Because it is the Jubilee and the fiftieth year.—Levit. 25, 10.

Flowers and evergreens will fill the space directly between the altar rail and the first row of seats. The sanctuary has been extended considerably to make room for the officiating clergy and the choir loft has been made twice its usual size to make room for the grand chorus. The outside of the church has also been appropriately ornamented with bunting and plants.

Admission to the church will be by card only. The invitations have been necessarily limited, owing to the small capacity of the church. All the priests who attend will wear their cassocks, surplices and berettas.

The ushers appointed for the celebration at the church are: E. C. Slevin, Chairman; W. M. Cooke, Harry Haydel, Vincent Ring, Frank Maginn, Chas. Murphy, Wm. Fox, Gaty Pallen, M. McDonald and F. E. Stone.

THE BANQUET AT THE LINDELL.

THE TOASTS AND WHO WILL RESPOND TO THEM.

The Jubilee banquet takes place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the Lindell Hotel. The banquet is given in honor of Archbishop Kenrick and his guests, the visiting clergy, who have come to testify their respect and good wishes on the occasion of his golden jubilee. The dining-hall will

Rt.-Rev. R. Scannell, D. D., Bishop of Concordia, Kan.

be richly decorated with flowers, plants and bunting, and the menu will be gotten up on a grand scale. Invitations have been issued to every archbishop, bishop and all the other leading dignitaries of the Church in this country. The St. Louis Catholic clergy is expected to be there in full force. The Banquet Committee headed by Rev. Father Fenlon of the Church of the Visitation has worked in the most energetic manner to make the affair thoroughly befitting such an occasion. The tables will be arranged in the shape of a cross and the seats at the head will be occupied by the Most Reverend Archbishop Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ryan, Feehan, Williams, Corrigan, Elder, Janssens, Gross, Salpointe, Ireland and the other distinguished guests. The menu card is a pretty affair and it reflects credit on the good taste of the committee that prepared it. It is made of celluloid and arranged in the form of a book. The printing is in gold and purple. The front cover contains the inscription: "Grand Banquet in Honor of the Golden Jubilee of the Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Nov. 30, 1891." The first inside page contains the various courses of the banquet and on the opposite side is the list of toasts and the names of the speakers. The Archbishop's coat-of-arms and motto appear on the back cover. The banquet is for the clergy, and every guest is expected to bring his card of admission. In the parlors without the dining-hall will be a diagram showing the seats of all the invited guests. In addition to this a card will be placed on each plate bearing the name of each guest; to avoid confusion the banquet will commence at 2 o'clock and will continue until about 5 o'clock. When all the courses are concluded the speaking will begin. The programme will be opened by the Very Rev. P. P. Brady, Vicar-General, who will present an address to the Archbishop congratulating him on his work and success as the honored head of a great diocese.

The address to Cardinal Gibbons, visiting prelates and clergy will be delivered by Rev. Father Goller, rector of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church.

The toast, "Our Holy Father Leo XIII." will be responded to by His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal is a gifted speaker.

The next regular toast will be "The Catholic Church in the United States." To His Grace, Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan of New York, has been assigned the honor of speaking to this toast.

"Our Country" will be responded to by Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S. J., of the St. Louis University, a most eloquent speaker.

"The Church in Louisiana," the next regular toast, has been assigned to the Most Rev. Francis Janssens, Archbishop of New Orleans, and "The Province of St. Louis" to Rt. Rev. John Hennessy, Bishop of Dubuque, Io.

Grace will be said by Cardinal Gibbons, and Rev. Father Coffey will officiate as toast master. There will be in all about three hundred and fifty guests, all clergymen. The following is the menu prepared by the committee:

MENU.

Blue Points on Half Shell.
Celery en Branch. Salted Almonds.
Amontadillo, 1864.
Green Sea Turtle a la Modern.
Broiled Pompano a la Rothschild.
Potato Gastronome.
Chateau Yquem.
Sweet Breads a la Victoria.
German Asparagus, Sauce Hollandaise.
Chateau la Rose Grand Vin.
Supreme of Young Chicken a la Monarque.
French Peas.
Cardinal Punch.
Roast Larded Quail Stuffed with Chestnuts.
Lettuce with French Dressing.
Dry Monopole.
Vatican Ice Cream. Assorted Cakes.
Charlotte Russe. Fruits.
Cheese. Crackers.
Cafe Noir.
Cigars. Chartreuse.

The banquet, it is expected, will last for several hours.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

MONDAY EVENING'S BIG DEMONSTRATION—ROUTE OF THE PARADE.

The grand torchlight procession Monday night will be the most magnificent affair of its kind ever witnessed in this country. Every effort has been exhausted to make it memorable. Grand Marshal Julius S. Walsh has arranged a comprehensive line of march and his numerous aids have been chosen with a view to their experience.

Starting at Twelfth and Pine streets, west on Pine street to Theresa avenue, south on Theresa avenue to Chestnut street, west on Chestnut street to Grand avenue, north on Grand avenue to Lindell avenue, west on the south side of Lindell avenue, passing the residence of His Grace the Archbishop and the reviewing stand to Taylor avenue, counter marching at Taylor avenue on the north side of Lindell avenue, thence east on the north side of Lindell avenue to Grand avenue, north on Grand avenue to Page avenue, east on Page avenue to Easton avenue, at which point the procession will disband.

ORDER OF PARADE.

The procession will proceed in the following order, the places of formation of each part of it also being given:

Mounted police.
Lawrence Harrigan, Chief.
Pine street, with head of column resting on east line of Seventeenth street.

Christian Brothers' College Band.
Students of the College of the Christian Brothers.
Buglers.
Pine street, between east line of Sixteenth street and west line of Fifteenth street.

Grand Marshal, Julius S. Walsh.
Chief of staff A. H. Handlan, Jr.
Adjutants, Festus J. Wade, Jno. R. Thomas, B. E. Spikerman, J. H. McNamara.

Detail of Ten Special Aids.
C. K. D. Walsh, Eug. W. Handlan, Willis Hadley, Joseph E. Martin, Harry J. Scullin, D. D. Walker, Jr., S. C. Church, Soulard La Motte, Howard Benoist, W. L. Johnston.

PERSONAL AIDS (MOUNTED).

J. Mullanphy Cates, marshal.

A. C. Church, J. B. Clements, Judge D. Dillon, F. A. Drew, James Duross, Thos. F. Ferrelly, Alexis Gynoux, Chas. Green, E. W. Handlan, Jr., Gerald Griffin, Charles E. Kircher, Wm. P. Lightholder, J. B. C. Lucas, Joseph E. Martin, James A. Hardy, Valle Reyburn, Harry J. Scullin, Joseph F. Wanger, John Martin, Martin J. Mullally, O'Neil Ryan, P. M. Staed, John F. Weber, Edward Martin, Patrick Monahan, A. V. Reyburn, Huburtus Schotten, D. B. Walker, Jr., E. S. Guignon, R. J. O'Reilly, Joseph Gummersbach, Fred Arendes, Dr. E. H. Gregory, Jr., S. C. Church, John M. Dickson, C. K. D. Walsh, F. W. Provenchere, Hamilton Farrish, L. E. Anderson, Wm. M. Cooke, Phil Von Phul, Ben Von Phul, Thomas Reyburn, C. C. Maffitt, Mulanphy Cates, Charles H. Turner, Soulard La Motte, Conde Pallen, Howard A. Benoist, B. F. Thomas, Thos. H. Larkin, Wilson Hunt, Vol Turner, Gaty Pallen, Joseph P. White, J. S. Smith, Thomas Thatcher, Fred G. Zeibig, A. B. Ewing, E. H. Benoist, Julius Foy, J. F. Imbs, Lewis Fusz, Wm. Cullinane, James W. Byrnes, Charles E. Wehner, John B. O'Meara, John P. Fletcher, John M. Sellers, L. P. Harrigan, James B. Ghio, Chris Hilke, John S. Swartz, Joseph Boyce, August Berthold, C. N. Duffy, Frank Fehlig, John J. Gamble, Michael Hiller, Jr., Leo G. Hadley, John J. Broderick, Aton Reissing, Arthur Lee, Patrick Burns, Roswell Swift, Ellsworth S. Smith, Geo. P. Diel, P. J. Doerr, John F. Lee, W. J. Kensella, James B. Johnson, L. D. Cabanne, John Druhe, Wm. H. Swift, P. H. Degnan, Wm. L. Johnson, P. P. Connors. Pine street, with head of column resting on east line of Fifteenth street.

THE HONORARY AIDS.

Corps of honorary aids (mounted).

John B. Clements, Marshal.

Judge Sheehan, Robert Riley, C. Collins, Taylor Stith, John T. Sheehy, Patrick McDonald, Andrew Mohr, Carl Rees, Lovery Wortensohn, John Cowley, Mr. Goesling, Walter Walsh, Patrick Monohan, John Lamb, John Brady, Henry Hussman, Joseph Temme, Frank Grimme, Michael Gunning, Charles I. Sullivan, James A. Meagher, Frank Muckerman, Philip Geisel, Ernest Feld, Richard O'Reilly, Chas. Welton, Chas. Johnson, Jeremiah Murphy, Robert Kelleher, Joseph P. Hartnett, Anthony Fillip, Francis Tikiart, John Malacek, Andrew Haley, John Stuber, Patrick O'Connell, Dr. Martin Reis, Gerhart Freese, John O'Neil, John Hester, Casper Reek, Malachy McDonald, Joseph Ruprecht, Bernard Sutter, James Dooley, Jack Shehan, John C. Kenney, Frank Zinsselmeier, Adam Thomank, Owen Doran, Charles A. Eberle, L. V. Bauer, Judge Thos. Morris, Joseph F. Dieckman, Wm. Keane, L. F. Padberg, D. Scheer, Robert E. Ryan, Valentine Lammert, Peter Byrne, George Wendler, Sebastian Hensler, Thomas Wheelan, Seraphine Hogstrat, Louis Dubuque, John M. O'Brien, Joseph P. Miller, Wm. Templeman, Edward Saunders, Frank K. Binz, John Shaefer, Jacob Helfrich, Joseph Murphy, Patrick Egan, Peter O'Brien, Xeus Hamilton, John J. Harris, Jeff H. Clay, George Hilkey, Stephen Keelage, Wm. Renz, James Bauer, Chas. Van Studeford, Louis Pim, Chas. Gerber, Sr., Wm. Pauck, Frank Kemmerer, James M. Franciscus, Jr., P. J Quigley, John M McAndrews, Frank P. Gorman, Frank Mahan, L. J. Deran, Joseph Kribs, William Cannon, Richard Corcoran, James Hardy, P. O'Mally, John McCauley, John Nelke, J. L. Duffy, Joseph F. Guigon, John Ruperts, Herman Keppeller, J. H. Berglar, Thomas J. Bradshaw, Jacob Maas, Wm. J. Kinsella, C. Hartenback, Joseph M. Burns, Joseph Kadyszack, Ferdinand L. Garesche, L. Wiseman, John Fitzgerald, August Andrezekewski, Frederick Cornet, John H. Schroeder, E. J. Britton, Frank Marchlewski; Pine street, with head of column resting on the east line of Fourteenth street.

STATE AND CITY OFFICIALS.

Gov. D. R. Francis and staff.

Mayor E. A. Noonan; Cyrus Walbridge, President of the Council; T. J. Ward, Speaker of the House of Delegates, and Geo. Burnet, President Board of Public Improvements. Between east line of Thirteenth street and west line of Twelfth street.

THE PARISHES.

Then will follow the parishes.

FIRST DIVISION—WM. H. LEE, MARSHAL.

No. 1. St. Louis Cathedral, A. McElrath, Marshal; 300 men in line; form on east side Twelfth, south of Pine, facing north.

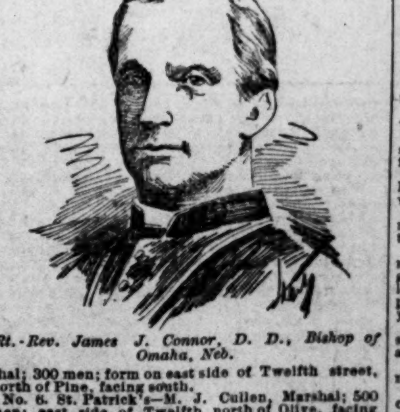
No. 2. SS. Mary andJoseph, Richard T. Sheehy, Marshal; 225 men; form on east side Twelfth, north of Cnestnut, facing north.

No. 3. St. Francis Xavier's, S. E. Grote, Marshal, 400 men; form on east side of Twelfth, north of Chestnut, facing north.

No. 3½. St. Peter's (Kirkwood) Edward P. McEnnis, Marshal; 200 men; form on east side of Twelfth, south of Chestnut, in rear of St. Peter's, facing north.

No. 4. St. Mary of Victores—Joseph Nesselhauf, Marshal; 200 men; form on east side of Twelfth street, north of Market, facing onrth.

No. 5. St. Vincent de Paul—Joseph Schilling, Marshal; 300 men; form on east side of Twelfth street, north of Pine, facing south.



Rt.-Rev. James J. Connor, D. D., Bishop of Omaha, Neb.

No. 6. St. Patrick's—M. J. Cullen, Marshal; 500 men; east side of Twelfth, north of Olive, facing south.

No. 7. St. Joseph's—William Druhe, Marshal, 800 men; east side Twelfth, north of Locust, facing south.

DIVISION NO. 2—JOS. L. CHAMBERS, MARSHAL.

No. 8. St. John, Apostle and Evangelist—A. J. Flynn, Marshal, 500 men; west side of Twelfth, south of Pine, facing north.

No. 9. SS. Peter and Paul—Michael Renagle, Marshal; 600 men; west side of Twelfth, south of Chestnut, facing north.

No. 10. Holy Trinity—F. L. Kaiser, Marshal; 40 men; west side of Twelfth, north of Pine, facing south.

No. 11. St. Michael's—James Farrell, Marshal; 500 men; west side of Twelfth, north of Olive, facing south.

No. 12. St. Bridget's—Wm. Cullinane, Marshal; 1,000 men; west side of Twelfth, north of Locust, facing south.

No. 12½. Immaculate Conception—Col. John Finn, Marshal; 150 men; west side of Twelfth, north of Locust, rear of No. 12, facing south.

DIVISION NO. 3—JOHN L. BOLAND, MARSHAL.

No. 13. St. John of Nepomuc—W. Benda, Marshal; 550 men; Thirteenth, south of Pine, facing north.

No. 14. St. Lawrence O'Toole—John O'Mara, Marshal; 500 men; Thirteenth, south of Chestnut, facing north.

No. 15. St. Liborious—Col. Arnold Beck, Marshal; 500 men; Thirteenth, north of Pine, facing south.

No. 16. St. Malachy's—John Frost, Marshal; 1,000 men; Thirteenth, north of Olive, facing south.

No. 17. Annunciation—C. Creeden, Marshal; 450 men; Fifteenth, south of Pine, facing north.

No. 18. St. Bonifacius—Philip Frankenbach, Marshal 250 men; Fifteenth, south of Chestnut, facing north.

No. 19. St. James— —— Marshal: 50 men; Fifteenth, south of Chestnut, facing north.

No. 20. Holy Cross— —— Marshal; 110 men; Fifteenth, north of Pine, facing south.

No. 21. Assumption—Patrick Fogarty, Marshal; 150 men; Fifteenth, north of Pine, facing south.

DIVISION NO. 4—PIERRE CHOUTEAU, MARSHAL.

No. 22. St. Anthony's—Frank Trombridge, Marshal; 200 men; Fifteenth, north of Olive, facing south.

No. 23. St. Nicholas—William Finke, Marshal; 300 men; Sixteenth, south of Pine, facing north.

No. 24. Holy Angels———, Marshal, 60 men; Sixteenth, south of Pine, facing north.

No. 25. St. Teresa's—Maurice Malony, Marshal; 200 men; Sixteenth, south of Pine, facing south.

Rt.-Rev. John J. Hogan, D. D., Bishop of Kansas City, Mo.

No. 26. St. Francis of Sales—Henry Wolking, marshal, 400 men; Sixteenth street, north of Pine, facing south.

No. 27. St. Alphonsus—Capt. Wm. Harrigan, marshal, 400 men; Sixteenth street, north of Olive, facing south.

No. 28. Sacred Heart—M. F. Dougherty, marshal, 250 men; Seventeenth street, south of Pine, facing north.

No. 29. St. Agatha's—Henry Bolwerk, marshal, 200 men; Seventeenth street, south of Chestnut street, facing north.

No. 30. St. Columbkille's—Daniel O'Madigan, marshal, 250 men; Seventeenth street, north of Pine, facing south.

No. 31. Our Lady of Mount Carmel, —, Marshal, 150 men; Seventeenth, north of Pine, facing south.

No. 32. St. Elizabeth'sGabriel Richardson, Marshal; 100 men; Seventeenth, north of Olive, facing south.

No. 33. Our Lady of Perpetual Succor, H. Verheyan, Marshal; 300 men; Eighteenth, south of Pine, facing north.

No. 34. St. Bernard, —, Marshal, 110 men; Eighteenth, south of Chestnut, facing north.

No. 36. St. Augustine's—Frank Fisher, Marshal, 150 men; Eighteenth, north of Pine, facing south.

No. 37. St. Kevin's—P. J. Pauly, Marshal, 400 men; Eighteenth, north of Olive, facing south.

DIVISION NO. 5—WM. DRUHE, MARSHAL.

No. 38. Holy Name—J E. Perkinson, Marshal, 300

Rt.-Rev. John Hennessy, D. D., Bishop of Dubuque, Io.

men; Nineteenth, south of Pine, facing north.

No. 39. St. Cronan's—Benjamin Lawrence, Marshal, 200 men; Nineteenth, south of Chestnut, facing north.

No. 40. Holy Ghost—Henry Boegerman, Marshal; 50 men; Nineteenth, north of Pine, facing south.

No. 41, St. Rose's—J. H. Bergler, marshal; Nineteenth, north of Pine, facing south.

No. 42. Visitation—J. L. McCarty, Marshal; 300 men; Nineteenth, north of Olive, facing south.

No. 43. St. Stanislaus—Michael Manterosky, Marshal; 250 men; Nineteenth, north of Olive, facing south.

No. 44. St. Thomas of Aquin, Dr. F. L. Haydel, Marshal; 250 men; Twentieth, south of Chestnut, facing north.

No. 46. St. Henry—August Sporleder, Marshal, 200 men; Twentieth, south of Chestnut, facing north.

No. 47. St. Leo's—Wm. J. McGoogan, Marshal, 500 men; Twentieth north of Olive, facing south.

No. 48. St. Casimer's—Bernard Willich, Marshal, 150 men; Twentieth north of Olive, facing south.

No. 49. St. Agnes—Francis Kuhn, Marshal, 40 men; Twentieth north of Olive, facing south, rear of No. 48.

No. 50. St. Englebert's —— Marshal, 50 men; Twenty-first, south of Pine, facing north.

No. 51. Holy Rosary, —— Marshal, 75 men; Twenty-first, north of Pine, facing south.

RULES FOR THE PARADE.

The following rules will govern the parade:

1. The Grand Marshal requests all participants

Rt.-Rev. L. M. Fink, O. S. B., D. D., Bishop of Leavenworth, Kan.

to wear dark cloth es and jubilee badges.

2. Parishes can adopt such regalia or uniform as they may elect.

3. Each parish may have two carriages for the use of their clergy and elderly parishoners to follow immediately in their rear.

4. Marshals will form their parishes in columns of eight abreast on arriving at the location assigned as per plat, and maintain the same marching order in he parade, keeping columns six feet apart.

5. All wagons and floats are strictly prohibited.

6. The American flag, church banners and colors are the only decorations permitted in the parade.

7. Each parish will provide itself with a regulation transparency.

8. The members of general Catholic organizations will parade with their parishes as parishioners.

9. Parishes have been located in the order of seniority of organization in conformity with dates furnished by the Executive Committee of Laymen.

10. The adjutants will wear white helmets and yellow plumes. The detail of ten special aides will wear white helmets with spikes.

All orders from the Grand Marshal will be transmitted through the adjutants and special aides, and their authority will be respected.

11. Personal and honorary aids and division marshals are instructed to wear silk hats and white gloves. Personal aids are instructed to wear yellow sash and purple rosette. Honorary aids, purple sash and yellow rosette. Division marshals, yellow and purple sash.

12. Division marshals are instructed to appoint a sufficient number of aids to maintain order and secure a regular march.

13. Parish marshals are requested to appear mounted.

14. Any body of Catholics outside of the city and county of St. Louis will be permitted to participate and location will be assigned them.

Any body of non-Catholics will be given the same privilege, providing application is made on or before Wednesday, Nov. 25, and they comply with the general rules, carrying torches and one transparency simply denoting the name of the organization.

At 7:45 a rocket will ascend from Armory Hall, being a signal for the lighting of torches. At 7:55 the men will form eight abreast in parish lines, the signal being a second rocket.

At 8 o'clock a third rocket will signal the column to move.

CHILDREN'S CONCERT.

HOW THE LITTLE ONES WILL HONOR THE ARCHBISHOP.

Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock the fresh young voices of three thousand or more children will be raised up in hymns of praise and rejoicing and in the evening the trained and cultivated voices of the church

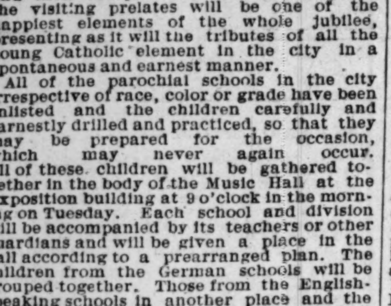
choirs will unite to render one of the most magnificent compositions ever produced.

The children's celebration of the jubilee and their reception of the Archbishop and the visiting prelates will be one of the happiest elements of the whole jubilee, presenting as it will the tributes of all the young Catholic element in the city in a spontaneous and earnest manner.

All of the parochial schools in the city irrespective of race, color or grade have been enlisted and the children carefully and earnestly drilled and practiced, so that they may be prepared for the occasion, which may never again occur. All of these children will be gathered together in the body of the Music Hall at the Exposition building at 9 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday. Each school and division will be accompanied by its teachers or other guardians and will be given a place in the hall according to a prearranged plan. The children from the German schools will be grouped together. Those from the English-speaking schools in another place and the colored children in another. Each group will have its part to play in the celebration and will, if time and patience avail, do its share to the fullest.

Besides the children and those immediately in charge of them no other persons will be allowed in the body of the big halls. All of the church dignitaries, including the Archbishops and the visiting prelates, will be given places upon the stage, which will be especially arranged for the reception.

When all is prepared and all the people arranged in their proper places the programme will be taken up. The opening will



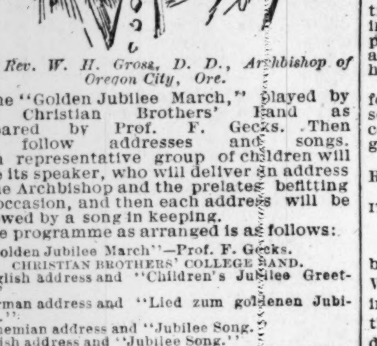
Most Rev. W. H. Gross, D. D., Archbishop of Oregon City, Ore.

be the "Golden Jubilee March," played by the Christian Brothers' Band as prepared by Prof. F. Gecks. Then will follow addresses and songs. Each representative group of children will have its speaker, who will deliver an address to the Archbishop and the prelates befitting the occasion, and then each address will be followed by a song in keeping.

The programme as arranged is as follows:

"Golden Jubilee March"—Prof. F. Gecks.
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE BAND.
English address and "Children's Jubilee Greeting."
German address and "Lied zum goldenen Jubiläum."
Bohemian address and "Jubilee Song."
Polish address and "Jubilee Song."
Address by students of the Christian Brothers' College.
Address and "Jubilee Ode," by the colored children.
Address of the English orphans.
Address of the German orphans.
Address (in pantomime) deaf-mute orphans.
"Hail, Columbia," chorus in unison.
Archbishop's address and blessing.
"TE DEUM."
"German Choral"—Grand chorus.

The addresses and accompanying songs will be prettily and appropriately rendered together, and none of the children educated in the Catholic schools will be deprived of the privilege of paying their respects to the Archbishop. From the highest classes through to the little colored children and the deaf mutes, each group will be presented. The deaf and dumb children will pay their respects in the only language they know, that of signs and pantomime. At the conclusion of the reception His Grace will give his blessing to all the children and then



Most Rev. John J. Williams, D. D., Archbishop of Boston, Mass.

the "Te Deum" will be sung by a chorus especially trained for it, and then the church dignitaries will depart to prepare for other parts of the great celebration.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

HOW HIS GRACE WILL BE HONORED ON TUESDAY EVENING.

On Tuesday evening beginning at 8 o'clock, the grandest and most impressive sacred concert ever given in St. Louis, will be rendered in honor of the Archbishop in the Music Hall at the Exposition. The voices selected to form the great chorus and the soloists, who will take the part, includes one of the best singers in the city, consisting as they do of the Catholic church choirs. The Catholic churches of St. Louis have for so long borne the reputation of providing the best chorus that it is unnecessary to dwell upon that fact. All of those who have helped to maintain and strengthen this reputation will take part in the concert of Tuesday evening. Every voice in the chorus will be a carefully trained one, and the music to be rendered has been given the most earnest and patient study. The music chosen is of the best, and some of it is far beyond the power of any but the best trained singers. During the intervals in the concert the laity will present its respects to the church and its representatives and Gov. David R. Francis will speak in behalf of the people of the State of Missouri and try to express in a measure the respect and love felt by all for his Grace.

He will be followed by Judge Daniel Dillon in English, H. J. Spannhorst in German, Chas. P. Chouteau in French, A. Capelli in Italian, A. Wolf in Polish and Mr. Ahearn in Irish. Mr. R. C. Kerens has been selected as master of ceremonies and will act with Mr. Joseph Otten, who will direct the music.

The Choral Symphony Orchestra will accompany the chorus and perform the first number on the programme, which will be Wagner's "Huldinung March." Mr. Joseph

Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York.

Otten will conduct the concert. The following programme will be executed:

1. "Huldigung." March (of ovation) ... Wagner — Orchestra.
2. Address of Congratulation — Governor of Missouri, Hon. D. R. Francis
3. Address of Congratulation — Mayor of St. Louis, Hon. E. A. Noonan
4. Address of Congratulation (in French) — Mr. Chas. P. Chouteau
5. Gloria from "Twelfth Mass" ... Mozart — Jubilee Chorus and Orchestra.
6. Address of Congratulation ... Mgr. Capelli (In Italian.)
7. Address of Congratulation ... W. M. Masek (In Bohemian.)
8. Address of Congratulation ... Colored Catholics
9. Overture, "Oberon" ... Weber
10. Address of congratulation (in German), Mr. H. J. Spaunhorst
11. Address of congratulation (in Polish), Mr. Michael Mastkowski
11. Address of congratulation (in Irish), Mr. Dennis C. Ahearn
13. Address of Congratulation (In English) Hon. Danl. Dillon.
14. "Te Deum Laudamus" ... Bruckner — Miss Adelaide Kalkman, Miss Theresa Finn, Mr. Charles Humphrey, Mr. Edward Dierkes, Jubilee Chorus and Orchestra.
15. "God of Might, We Praise Thee." Mr. Joseph Otten, Conductor.

The "Te Deum" rendered on this day is one which has put its composer in the front ranks of the great musicians and it breathes throughout the inspiration of its creator. Standing as it does beside the compositions of all of the greatest musicians of days and centuries past, it loses nothing by the comparison and presents what in the nineteenth century is a rarity—originality of conception and execution. It has been submitted to the severest and most scorching criticism of the greatest critics of the world and has received nothing but praises and has been stamped as the life achievement of its composer, Anton Bruckner of Vienna. It is typical of the age in which it was written and portrays the mental attitude of the nineteenth century most vividly. It is an exemplification of a thinking age and carries the picture through from the beginning to the triumphant end. Speaking of this great composition a competent critic said:

"The Te Deum of Bruckner is of the new school, and in it may be recognized many of the old peculiarities which distinguish the music of the Wagner cult. Strange dissonances there are, coming without premonition or preparation, having no apparent connection with what goes before or what follows; passages having, to untrained ears, neither melody nor harmony; chords harsh, seemingly unmeaning; sequences which follow nothing; preparations which are resolved into nothing; carefully studied strains, bearing every evidence of close thought, which, nevertheless end in disappointment. At one time or another all usage is violated; where a pianissimo may confidently be expected, a forte comes instead; where a climax may be anticipated, the harmonies die away into silence. Here and there the expression of the composer's thought is so forced, so violent, so strained as to remind one of the imprisoned giant in the Freiburg organ, trying to sing, but hampered by the want of adequate expression. The composer has thoughts he tries to express, but cannot; music is inadequate. He is in doubt, doubt which he is unable to solve, and for page after page struggles on until finally the light appears.

"The solos and chorus blend and conflict at times in strange series of uncertainties, but in the end the composer sends up his song of praise and rejoicing in the most impressive and triumphant strains ever uttered by human voices."

The 400 voices to carry the chorus have been for weeks training and practicing and the soloists are perfectly prepared. After the concert the Archbishop's benediction will be given.

RECEPTION AT THE MARQUETTE CLUB.

IT WILL BE THE MAIN SOCIAL FEATURE OF THE JUBILEE.

The main social feature of jubilee week will be the reception at the Marquette Club next Wednesday evening. The reception is given in honor of the venerable Archbishop and the distinguished clergy who have come to do him honor. The club has made preparations on an elaborate scale for the reception, and it promises to be one of the grandest affairs ever given in this city. The club has a membership of 500 prominent members of the Catholic faith and they are all ready to turn out to meet the Archbishop and distinguished visitors. The invitations outside of the membership have been limited to the clergy, newspaper representatives and distinguished non-residents such as Governors of States, Presidents of Catholic colleges and the officers of other Catholic clubs. The Archbishop, when asked if he would let the club honor him in this manner, heartily consented and the preparatory work was at once commenced. The directory met and decided to spare no expense in making it an affair commensurate with the high standing of the Club. The House and Entertainment Committees went to work forthwith and have been active ever since. Most of the preparatory work was completed yesterday, and the decorations and electric illumination will be ready by Tuesday. A force of men was at work all day yesterday placing large arc lights on the outside of the club-house. The intention is to decorate the building inside and outside and beautify the club-house as much as possible. The contract was let during the week for the flowers and plants, which will decorate the large hall on the second floor, where the visitors, club members and their ladies will be presented to the church dignitaries. A platform has been erected in the hall as a reception stand. The Archbishop will have the post of honor, and will be surrounded by such distinguished divines as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ryan, Ireland, Corrigan, Katzer, Janssens, Williams and a host of other honored leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. It is expected to be the largest gathering of church dignitaries ever seen together at a social gathering. Every diocese of the country will be represented by Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars and others of rank and prominence. The members and invited guests with their ladies will be escorted to the reception throne and presented by the committee appointed for that purpose. A large reception committee has been appointed, and it is expected that its members will be able to handle the immense gathering with little if any confusion. The main hall will comfortably hold as many as 500, and the gymnasium parlors, dining and reception rooms afford adequate room for fully twice that number. The members and visitors will proceed to these departments of the club after meeting the Archbishop and the dignitaries to make room for the others. One of the best orchestras in the city has been engaged to furnish the music and a well-known caterer will supply the refreshments.

The reception proper will begin at 8 o'clock and last until 10. At 8 o'clock the procession will proceed from the cloak rooms to the main hall. The officers of the club under the direction of President A. H. Handlan, Jr., and the Reception Committee headed by Chairman R. C. Kerens will perform the escort duty. The President of the club will in all probability act as escort to His Grace, the most Reverend Archbishop Kenrick. A collation for the clergy will be served in the up-stairs rooms, but whatever speech-making, if any, will be informal. A committee will call for the Archbishop at his residence and accompany him at the close of the reception. His Eminence, the Cardinal, will also accompany the Archbishop to and from the club. Detailed arrangements have likewise been made to escort the other distinguished representatives of the hierarchy from their stopping places to the hall and back again at the close of the reception.

The General Reception Committee is composed of the following named gentlemen, all of whom are, of course, active members of the club: R. C. Kerens, Chairman; Rev. John F. Pahls, S. J.; Dr. Francis L. Haydel, Dr. Elisha H. Gregory, Peter L. Foy, Julius S. Walsh, Charles Green, John J. Ganahl, Conde B. Pallen, Louis Fusz, Francis A. Drew, Joseph Gummersbach, Michael McEnnis, George A. Bannantine, Charles P. Chouteau, J. B. C. Lucas, Dr. J. L. Bauer, Redmond Cleary, Dr. A. V. Cherbonnier, James K. Cummings, Mathias Dougherty, Gerald Griffin, William H. Lee, P. C. McNulty, Dr. Joseph Mulhall, John J. O'Neill, Theophile Papin, Jr., P. Wm. Provenchere, H. A. Clover, O'Neil Ryan, Jacob Schaeffer, John Scullin, Francis, Fisher, Hubertus Schotten, John M. Sellers, E. F. Stone, Dr. Justin Steer, Albert W. Stevin, Charles P. Wise, John Cantwell, J. E. Martin, G. T. Murphy, Edward T. Farish, Alonzo C. Church, S. Gaty Pallen and Festus J. Wade.

Messrs. Frank Maginn, Eugene C. Slevin and M. J. Byrnes, composing the House Com-

Most Rev. John Salpointe, D. D., Archbishop of Sante Fe, N. M.

mittee of the clubs, have issued the following rules to govern the reception. The rules will be enforced by the House and Reception committees. They are as follows:

First—None but church dignitaries, visiting and resident clergy, members of the press and members of the Marquette Club will be invited. Guests may bring one or more ladies.

Second—No person will be admitted except on presentation of admission card. All guests will appear in full evening dress, but ladies will not dress decollete.

HIS EMINENCE, CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE, M. D.

Third—The entire first floor will be used as cloak and assembly rooms for the guests. None but prelates will be admitted to the second floor till the reception begins.

Fourth—Promptly at 8 o'clock His Grace, accompanied by the visiting prelates, will enter the "Grand Salon" and take the positions of honor assigned to them. Immediately the President will lead the grand entree, when the guests will pass, paying their respects to His Grace, disperse to the various apartments of the house, after which they may be presented to the distinguished guests at pleasure.

Fifth—All carriages must approach the club house from the north, stop at the Grand avenue entrance, and depart toward the south.

RECEPTION TO BISHOP JANSSENS.

AN ENTERTAINMENT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

The Catholic Knights of America will tender a reception to Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans, the Supreme Spiritual Director of the organization, Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, at Music Hall, in the Exposition Building. The Knights intend to make the occasion one of the features of the week as a demonstration. They propose to show that the recent trouble which disturbed their ranks, occasioned by the defalcation of Treasurer O'Brien, has not in the least tended to produce discord among them.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York has been invited to be present and make an address, as has also Supreme President Coleman of New Orleans. State President Charles Hannauer as chairman and the president and secretary of every local branch will constitute a committee to welcome Archbishop Janssens and see that he is properly entertained during his stay in the city.

The following programme has been prepared for Wednesday evening's entertainment:

Overture—Organ, a. "Coronation March la Prophet" ... Meyerbeer; b. "Toccata" ... Dubois — Prof. Ang. Hatter.
"The Lord's Day"—Chorus ... Kreuzer — Harmonic and Mozart Vocal Societies.
"Magnetic Waltz"—Piano ... Arditi — Miss Georgia Yager.
"Ave Virgo"—Quartette ... Elsner — Miss Nellie Braggins, Mr. Edw. Dierkes, Miss Laura Cowan, Mr. E. Keisker.
Address of Welcome, State President C. E. Hannauer.
Introducing His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Francis Janssens, Supreme Spiritual Director C. K. of A.
"The Chapel"—Chorus ... Kreutzer — Harmonic and Mozart Vocal Societies.
"Cheerfulness"—Duet ... Gumpert — Miss Laura Cowan, Miss Nellie Braggins.
Climax Quartette—Selections. Messrs. Jones, Norman, Scott and Renfro.
"The Song That Reached My Heart" ... Solo — Miss Nellie Braggins.
Address, Right Rev. J. L. Spaulding, Bishop of Peoria.
"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"—America, National Anthem — Harmonic and Mozart Vocal Societies.
"Poet and Peasant" ... Suppe

The programme was arranged under the direction of Mr. Hartman.

BANNERS AT CATHEDRAL NO. 1.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CELEBRATION.

INTERESTING PROGRAMME FOR THE CLOSING EVENT OF THE JUBILEE WEEK.

The festal week could not have a more fitting close than a young people's celebration. Friday evening the various sodalities and young men's and ladies' societies will have the Music Hall of the Exposition to themselves. The affair is to be a reception tendered Rev. Dr. Loughlin, pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Philadelphia. It will be under the auspices of the young ladies and young men of St. John's parish, but the sodalities of the other parishes throughout the city will cooperate with them. In addition to Rev. Dr. Loughlin the sodalists will have an opportunity to meet the Most Rev. Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia and Rt. Rev. John Keane, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. Mr. Warren Mosher of Youngstown, O., President of the Catholic educational societies of the country, and editor of the *Reading Circle Review*, published at Youngstown, O., will also be present.

The sodalities which will take part together with St. John's are St. Malachie's, St. Leo's, St. Bridget's, St. Patrick's, St. Michael's, St. Kevin's, St. Lawrence O'Toole's, and the various societies of the Visitation parish, the Cathedral and the Holy Name. There have been issued 2,000 invitations to the different sodalities. Of this number 700 are members of the Sodality Union, which is affiliated with the Catholic Young Men's National Union, of which Rev. Dr. Loughlin was elected President at the convention held in Philadelphia in October.

The stage will be handsomely ornamented. In the background the motto of the National Union, "God and Our Union," will be arranged in the form of a large floral design, and beneath it, "Welcome, 1841-1891," will be displayed in a beautiful figure composed of roses and chrysanthemums. The guests of the evening and visiting clergy, to the number of 100, will be seated on the front part of the stage, and the prefects of the sodalities present will have seats in the boxes.

Rev. Father Brady, pastor of St. John's Church, and the spiritual director of the contingent of the National Union of St. Louis, will make an address of welcome to the guests on behalf of the parish, and Mr. J. T. McDermott will speak for the young men and ladies. Dr. Loughlin will respond to the kind sentiments, and he will explain to the young people what he considers their duty, and will talk on the benefits to be derived from sodalities, reading circles, and the many other societies that have for their object the development of a Catholic spirit among the young. He is an ardent advocate of the Union and will endeavor to bring into its folds all the sodalities and reading circles of the city. He has always taken great interest in the young people ever since he went on the mission, twenty-five years ago and his zeal is not abating.

Archbishop Ryan, who was formerly pastor of St. John's Church, and who has not lost interest in his old parish, will also address a few remarks to the assembled youth, and he will no doubt urge them to heed the advice of Dr. Loughlin. It is expected that the other prelates will also speak.

The affair will be informal. The invited sodalists will come to the hall singly instead of in marching order, and they will not be distinguished other than by the badges of their different parishes. The Christian Brothers' band will furnish music for the occasion.

SOCIAL RECEPTIONS.

ENTERTAINMENTS WHICH WILL BE GIVEN THE VISITING PRELATES DURING THEIR STAY.

One of the features of the week will be the round of receptions and social honors of every description, which indeed has already opened with a few 5 o'clock teas and informal affairs. There is much rivalry between the social leaders of the city for the honor of having as guests at these events the purpled dignitaries who will be gathered in the city.

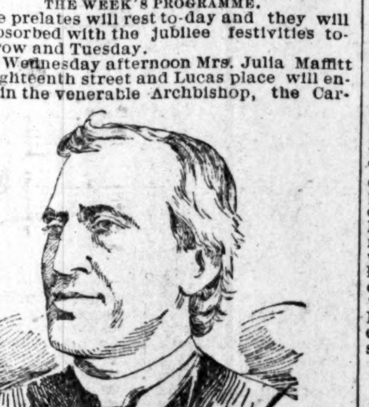
Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison will give a reception next Thursday in honor of the aged Archbishop and the visiting prelates at Mahler's Assembly rooms, on Olive street near Grand avenue. The invitations issued for the occasion are very handsome. They are in gold and white, artistically decorated, and very unique in design. Mrs. Morrison is determined to make the occasion the most notable in her brilliant record of social entertainments. The parlors of the hall will be adorned in the most artistic manner that skilled decorators and florists of well-established reputation can devise. The entire building will be in a blaze of light and beauty, and the most exalted prelates of the Catholic Church in America, as well as the youth and beauty of St. Louis, will be in attendance. The reception hall will lack no details necessary to make the affair the nonpareil event of the week. The aged Archbishop, in whose honor the reception is given, will be seated on a large throne in the reception hall, and thither will go the many guests present to pay their respects to him. All the other archbishops and bishops in the city and notably the two princes of the Catholic Church in America, James, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Md., and Elzear-Alexander, Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Canada, will be present.

Mrs. Hirschberg of Franklin avenue yesterday entertained the Cardinal, the Archbishop's household, Archbishop Gross, Bishop Keane and others at a 5 o'clock tea. It was a quiet affair, not over forty persons being present, but it was a very pretty tea.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

The prelates will rest to-day and they will be absorbed with the jubilee festivities to-morrow and Tuesday.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Julia Maffitt of Eighteenth street and Lucas place will entertain the venerable Archbishop, the Car-



Most. Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.

dinal and the other prelates in her handsome home. This lady's well-known hospitality will be displayed to the full on this occasion, and indeed will give the guests a knowledge of that sociability which has made St. Louis proverbial.

Wednesday evening the Marquette Club's big reception to the visiting prelates, which is fully described elsewhere, will occur.

The guests of honor will vary their round of social pleasures Thursday afternoon with a drive through the beautiful parks of the city, and over the boulevards. The drive will lead them to the Convent of the Sacred Heart on Meramec street and Nebraska avenue, and the ladies of the institution will have the visitors for their guests. The sisters and scholars are delighted with the thought of having their convent home honored with such distinguished visitors, and they will not let them leave without vouching for the hospitalitality of beloved old Maryville. In the evening the prelates will

Rt.-Rev. J. J. Keane, D. D., Rector of the Catholic University.

attend the big reception to be given them by Mrs. Morrison, already referred to.

OTHER AFFAIRS.

In addition to these affairs a number of dinners will be given in honor of the prelates. Mrs. R. C. Kerens will give a dinner, and also Gen. Frost. The particular friends of the various prelates will give them special social honors. The Catholic Knights of America are making every preparation to do honor to their spiritual director, Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans.

APPOINTMENT OF A COADJUTOR.

THE ARCHBISHOPS WILL MEET FOR THAT PURPOSE.

One fact of absorbing interest in connection with the present jubilee celebration which has heretofore been lost sight of amid the bustle of preparation will be the appointment of a Coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick. It is customary for the Archbishops of the United States to hold a general meeting every year. At the meeting last July it was decided to hold the next assembly in St. Louis during the jubilee celebration. Since Archbishop Ryan was transferred to Philadelphia the venerable Archbishop has performed, unassisted, the arduous duties of his diocese, and has flatly refused on every occasion to allow the appointment of a coadjutor. The hierarchy feels that no matter how willing he may be to continue in the active performance of his episcopal functions, it is too much to expect from a man of his advanced age. A coadjutor would never be appointed in opposition to the Archbishop's wishes, and it is a well-known fact that he has always been opposed to any such step, but during his trip East last summer he was prevailed upon by a prominent member of the hierarchy, in whom he has the greatest confidence, to withdraw his opposition. He is said to have given a conditional assent. The principal business, therefore, for the consideration of the Archbishops who will meet this afternoon, will be the appointment of a coadjutor to His Grace of St. Louis. Archbishop Corrigan will preside over the meeting. Rumors are rife that the honor will be bestowed on one of the many cultured clergy of this city, while it is strongly asserted, on the other hand, that the honor will fall without the diocese. The appointment will not be made public until after the celebration.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS HERE TO PREPARE FOR THE BIG CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The jubilee celebration will bring many prominent Catholic laymen to the city. The Executive Committee of the Catholic Congress will take advantage of the occasion to hold a preliminary meeting. Mr. Wm. J.

Most Rev. William H. Elder, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, O.

Onahan of Chicago is Chairman of the committee which is composed of the following gentlemen:

James H. Dormer, Buffalo; M. W. O'Brien, Detroit. H. J. Spaunhorst, St. Louis; Patrick Farrelly, New York; M. D. Fausler, Fort Wayne; John D. Kelly, Jr., Brooklyn; Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, New York; Thomas J. Semmes, New Orleans; Judge Edmund F. Dunne, San Antonio, Fla.; M. J. Harson, Providence, R. I.; William L. Kelly, St. Paul; Hon. Daniel Daugherty, New York.

These gentlemen will hold a preliminary meeting Monday afternoon at the Southern Hotel and questions for discussion at the congress which will be held in Chicago during the World's Fair celebration will be proposed. The great questions agitating the Catholics of to-day are the school question, temporal power, temperance toleration, etc. Some one of these will be proposed and the lines for discussion laid down. A second meeting will be held later in the week to which as many of the visiting prelates as possible will attend. The Committee on Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair will meet at the same time. Bishop Spalding of Peoria is chairman of the committee. The personnel is nearly the same as the Executive Committee.

PRELATES FOR GUESTS.

WHERE THE VISITING CHURCH DIGNITARIES WILL STOP WHILE IN THE CITY.

Very complete preparations have been made for the entertainment of the visiting prelates by Theophile Papin, Jr., and F. D. Hirschberg of the Entertainment Committee. The assignments are as follows:

His Eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons of Baltimore will be the guest of Archbishop Kenrick, 3810 Lindell avenue.
Archbishop Corrigan, New York, guest of Archbishop Kenrick.
Archbishop Elder, Cincinnati, Mrs. Julia V. Reyburn, 3737 Lindell avenue.
Archbishop Feehan, Chicago, Dr. Edw. Feehan, 815 Garrison avenue.
Archbishop Gross, Portland, Ore., Gen. D. M. Frost, 1711 Wash street.
Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul, Southern Hotel.
Archbishop Janssen, New Orleans, St. Louis University, Grand and Lindell avenues.
Archbishop Katzer, Milwaukee, Rev. F. Goller, SS. Peter and Paul, Seventh and Allen.
Archbishop Riordan, Chicago.
Archbishop Riordan, San Francisco, Southern Hotel.
Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia, Archbishop Kenrick.
Archbishop Salpointe, Santa Fe, N. M., Mrs. J. Beakey, 1508 Washington avenue.
Archbishop Williams, Boston, Archbishop Kenrick.
The Rt. Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, Dublin, Ireland, Archbishp Kenrick.
Bishop Burke, Cheyenne, Wyo., Father Franciscan Convent, Meramec street and Compton avenue.
Bishop Bonacum, Lincoln, Neb., Louis Fusz, 1408 East Grand avenue.
Bishop Brennan, Dallas, Tex., St. Louis University.
Bishop Cosgrove, Davenport, Io., Mrs. John Butler, 10 North Grand avenue.
Bishop Chaterd, Indianapolis, Peter L. Foy, 3617 Lindell avenue.
Bishop Conroy, New York, not assigned.
Bishop Chapelle, Santa Fe, Mrs. Beakey, 1508 Washington avenue.
Bishop Find, Leavenworth, Kan., Father William Faeber, 744 South Third street.
Bishop Foley, Detroit, Mich., Southern Hotel.
Bishop Fitzgerald, Little Rock; not assigned.
Bishop Hogan, Kansas City, Rev. Wm. Walsh, St. Bridget's, Jefferson avenue.
Bishop Hennessy, Wichita, Kan., Hon. S. W. Cobb, 7 Benton place.
Bishop Hennessy, Dubuque, Io., Rev. Eugene Coyle, Cathedral.
Bishop Janssens, Belleville, Ill., Very Rev. H. Muehlsiepen, 1111 Ann avenue.
Bishop Kain, Wheeling, W. Va., Wm. Lee, 3555 Chestnut street.
Bishop Keane, Washington, Theophile Papin, 3765 Lindell avenue.
Bishop Ludden, Syracuse, John Valle, 8 Benton place.
Bishop McCloskey, Louisville, Peter L. Foy, 3617 Lindell avenue.
Bishop McGovern, Harrisburg, Pa., Wm. Lee, 3555 Chestnut street.
Bishop McGoldrick, Duluth, Minn., Southern Hotel.
Bishop Morty, Sioux Falls, S. D., Augustus B. Ewing, 2740 Locust street.
Bishop Moore, St. Augustine, Fla., St. Louis University.
Bishop Maes, Covington, Ky., Dr Frances L. Haydel, 4321 Virginia avenue.
Bishop Meerschaert, Guthrie, O. T., Dr. Haydel.
Bishop O'Hara, Scranton, Pa., Joseph Garneau, 1612 Washington avenue.
Bishop Phelan, Pittsburg, Joseph Garneau.
Bishop Rodemacher, Nashville, Rev. Schrange, St. Agatha's, 3239 South Ninth street.
Bishop Ryan, Alton, Ill., not assigned.
Bishop Ryan, Buffalo, Rev. M. V. Richardson, Decatur and Barry street.
Bishop Spaulding, Peoria, Mr. D. W. Griswold, 2621 Locust street.
Bishop Scammell, Omaha, St. Louis University.
Bishop John Shaney, Jamestown, Minn., Southern Hotel.

Most Rev. Patrick Riordan, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco.

Bishop Watterson, Columbus, O., R. C. Kerens, 36 Vandeventer place.
Bishop Wigger, South Orange, N. J. Very Rev. H. Muehlsiepen, 1111 Ann avenue.
Bishop Wolf, Atchison, Kan., Father Franciscan Convent.
Bishop Zardetti, St. Clara, Minn., Geo. Frost, 1711 Wash street.

LAYMAN VISITORS.

THERE WILL BE HUNDREDS OF PROMINENT CATHOLICS PRESENT AT THE JUBILEE.

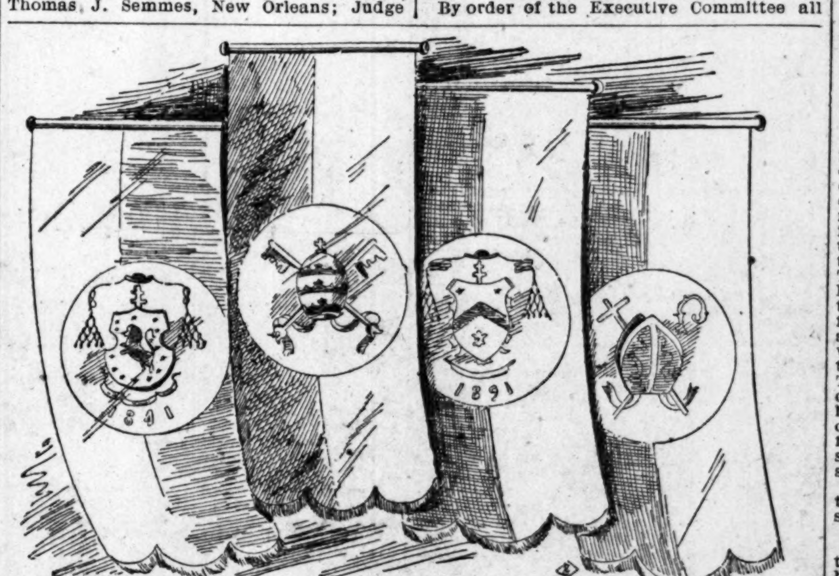
The following are among the prominent Catholic laymen from other parts who have been invited to be present at the celebration:

Patrick Ford of the *Irish World*, New York; Louis Bonaparte, Baltimore, Md.; James H. Dormer, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. W. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Keilly, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas J. Demmes, New Orleans, La.; M. J. Harson, Providence, R. I.; W. J. Onahan, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel Dougherty, New York; Dr. Patrick Farrelly, New York; M. D. Fansler, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Morgan D. O'Brien, New York; Judge Edmund F. Dunne, San Antonio, Fla.; Judge W. L. Kelly, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Donoghue, Maine; J. T. Hardy, Philadelphia, Pa., proprietor of the *Catholic Standard*; W. F. Markol, St. Paul, Minn., General Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society; Hon. J. F. Breen, Loogootee, Ind.; Prof. T. A. Crosson, Vincennes, Ind.; Hon. C. M. Murphy, Evansville, Ind.; Prof. J. C. Edwards, Notre Dame, Ind.; M. F. Burke, Washington, Ind.; H. F. Vallner, Washington, Ind., and others running up into the hundreds.

Some of these have already arrived and are the guests of friends in the city and many others will arrive on this evening's or early morning trains to-morrow. Mr. H. J. Spaunhorst of 1327 North Fourteenth street will entertain several of the above named gentlemen. Mr. Spaunhorst is a member of the Executive Board of the Catholic Congress which meets at the Southern Hotel Tuesday evening, Dec. 1. The lay members of the committee among whom are several of the above named will hold a meeting on the evening of Nov. 30, also at the Southern.

THE JUBILEE MARCH.

By order of the Executive Committee all the bands in to-morrow night's procession will play the "Jubilee March," composed in honor of the occasion and dedicated to the Archbishop by Mr. Emile Karst. Mr. Karst who was for years French consul here has given to the world several musical compositions of rare merit, and many of them are on the programmes of the highest classical concerts. Mr. Karst is one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis. He was one of the gentlemen who welcomed Archbishop Kenrick on his arrival here at the close of the year 1841.



BANNERS AT CATHEDRAL NO. 2.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GREAT PRELATE NOW IN ST. LOUIS.

A newspaper interview with His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, has been an exceedingly difficult thing to get since that prelate's arrival in St. Louis. Not on account of the Cardinal's objections to answering the questions of the press, nor from any feeling of exclusiveness on the part of His Eminence, as it is well known that he is generally the most accessible of men, but because of the fact that since his arrival here the Cardinal has had every moment of his time filled with other engagements. Owing also to that fact it has been the necessary practice at the Archiepiscopal residence to decline to allow any visitors to meet His Eminence save those whom he had expressed especial desire to meet, such as the more prominent clergy and laity connected with the jubilee celebration. Under these circumstances the Cardinal has therefore been practically invisible to the public eye, and his presence in St. Louis a matter of actual personal knowledge only to those fortunate enough to command an entree to the archiepiscopal residence, where His Eminence is the distinguished guest. The great public, who are deeply interested in the famous churchman bearing the proud title in the church of "the American Cardinal," have therefore until to-day known only the bare record of his movements during the days spent by the Cardinal in St. Louis, and have had no direct expression from His Eminence that might serve, through the daily press, as a greeting to the

Most Rev. Francis Janssen, D. D., Archbishop of New Orleans, La.

people of that West which Cardinal Gibbons had not seen since his student days until the present visit to St. Louis.

CONSENTED TO AN INTERVIEW.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is to-day enabled, however, to publish an interview which the Cardinal was kind enough to give one of its representatives yesterday. When His Eminence celebrated mass at the Sisters' Hospital at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning a POST-DISPATCH reporter was on hand, waiting to express to the great prelate the deep interest which the public felt in his presence in St. Louis and the profound attention that would be paid to any utterances from the foremost representative in America of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. Following the beautiful incident in the parlors of the Sisters' Hospital, when the Cardinal, with outstretched hands, blessed the waiting sisters, who stood with reverently bowed heads before him, the reporter saw His Eminence as he regained the carriage in waiting and preferred the request for an interview for the readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The request was received in the most gracious manner, the Cardinal smiling slightly as he saw that the press had successfully waylaid him on his busy round of engagements.

"I have no objection whatever to giving an interview," he said cordially, "The only trouble is that I am very busy. So busy, in fact, that I hardly know myself what engagements are waiting for me next. And I cannot talk now, as I must hurry back to the Archbishop's residence."

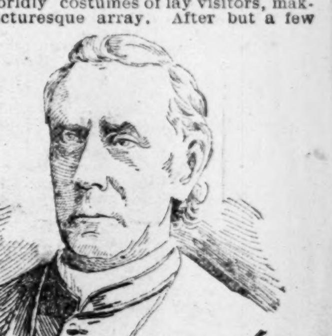
Then after a moment's pause the Cardinal added:

"If you can call on me at 11:30 o'clock to-day I will do my best to find the time for an interview."

"At the Archbishop's residence, your Eminence?"

"Yes, I shall be there until noon. And I will see you when you call. It may be, however, that I will have to disappoint you even then as regards the interview, because I have no certain knowledge that I will not find many unexpected engagements awaiting me. But I shall try to give you the interview notwithstanding."

At 11:30 o'clock the reporter was at the Archiepiscopal residence and his card was sent to the Cardinal. The scene in the parlors of the beautiful home of Archbishop Kenrick was a brilliant one, the contrasting robes of the various distinguished prelates present in full canonicals, together with the more worldly costumes of lay visitors, making a picturesque array. After but a few



Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago, Ill.

moments waiting the reporter's name was suddenly called, and rising, he saw the figure of the Cardinal advancing towards him with hand outstretched and a pleasant smile of remembrance.

PEN PICTURE OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

It was a notable picture, this, of a prince of the church in the house robes of his high office. It was also a picture of vivid color. A small cap of bright red, the true cardinal shade, fitting tightly to the head, with just a faint incline towards the nape of the neck, first attracted the eye. A short, tight-fitting priestly gown of heavy and costly black covered the body and reached a trifle below the knees. It was slightly confined at the waist by a thin cord. Below this gown of black, in picturesque contrast, there appeared the full red robe of the Cardinal, sweeping almost to the ground and touching the feet, which were clad in shoes, or slippers, of exceedingly soft and pliable leather. One hand rested on the breast of the black frock, the other was extended in welcome.

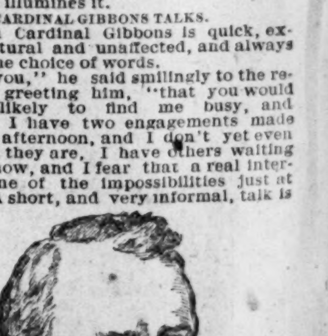
Cardinal Gibbons' face is almost emotional in its mobility. It is the face of a man of the deepest intensity of feeling—a face that changes with almost every word, and yet the dominant expression of which is cheerfulness. With a smile upon it, the expression is shrewd and kindly, and the brown eyes twinkle in spirit with the smile that parts the thin-lipped, ascetic, yet genial mouth. The impression produced upon one who looks on Cardinal Gibbons' face for the first time is that it is the face of a man vividly alive, almost purely intellectual, in warm touch with humanity, and of inherent force in thoughtfulness that amounts to genius. The face is thin, the nose straight and delicate, the skin turning almost to olive, the brow high, and paler than the face. The impress of fifty years' experience of life is on the features, but sometimes, lightening under a smile, the Cardinal's face suddenly becomes strangely youthful and happy.

At all times it is filled with a gentleness that seems to be the unchanging spirit of the soul which illumines it.

CARDINAL GIBBONS TALKS.

In speech Cardinal Gibbons is quick, extremely natural and unaffected, and always happy in the choice of words.

"I told you," he said smilingly to the reporter on greeting him, "that you would be very likely to find me busy, and you have. I have two engagements made for me this afternoon, and I don't yet even know what they are, I have others waiting to see me now, and I fear that a real interview is one of the impossibilities just at present. A short, and very informal, talk is



Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia, Pa.

the best I can do under the circumstances, as many of the questions in a general interview would be of a nature to require some thought before answering."

The Cardinal was told of certain points upon which the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH wished to have an expression from him. Some of those points he disposed of by requesting that they be withheld from the present interview as not to be discussed in a

hasty or off-hand way, but others he readily answered.

"I am glad to say," began His Eminence," "that I find your venerable Archbishop in such excellent health as to surprise and delight me beyond measure. He is stronger and brighter than he was four years ago, and I rejoice especially at this because of its effect in heightening the joy which attends the Jubilee of his service as a Bishop.

"And such an occasion as this Jubilee will have an excellent effect upon the Catholic spirit in the West. It is an occasion which brings the Bishops of the Church together, it brightens the zeal of the laity and it offers excellent opportunity for refreshing and strenghtening the devotion to the church whose servant is being so signally honored. For this reason I look on the Kenrick Jubilee, in its consequent gathering of the bishops, priests and laymen of the country, as not only a jubilee to honor your Archbishop at the close of his fifty years of service, but also as a valuable event to the church itself in its consequent attendant features.

"The condition of the church in the West I consider most gratifying, studying its growth among all nationalities. And in this matter of the growth of the church among the various nationalities, which is one of the always significant studies of Catholic development in America, comes the question of the appointment of bishops best calculated to lead those different nationalities. The Cahensly memorial raised that question in its petition for the recognition of nationality in the appointment of bishops. It seems to me that the leaders best suited for Catholics in America will be found among those priests most thoroughly in touch with the spirit of the country in which their people have cast their lot.

"I am delighted with St. Louis, with the reception I have been given here, and with the people. I expect to go around a great deal in your city before I leave for my return to Baltimore on next Friday. And now, with an afternoon filled with engagements, I must beg you to excuse me from a longer talk." Then, with a pleasant smile of farewell, the Cardinal in another moment had hurried up stairs to his apartments. He evidently felt much at home in the Archiepiscopal residence, as before the interview the reporter had noticed him hurrying from one apartment to another, his quick footfalls through the hallways and parlors being the signal invariably for the eyes of all present to follow his movements with respectful attention. During most of the forenoon Archbishop Kenrick remained in the second parlor of the east side, and both the Cardinal and Archbishop Ryan were frequent visitors to him there. It was evident that a singularly warm affection prevailed between the three prelates.

GIFTS TO THE ARCHBISHOP.

TOKENS OF THE ESTEEM IN WHICH HIS GRACE IS HELD.

The Archbishop's jubilee aside from the celebration has been marked by an almost endless number of gifts and presents, which will always be substantial reminders of the occasion. First and foremost among these comes the house and lot presented to him by the Catholics of St. Louis. The house is located on the Lindell avenue boulevard, which is the main driveway to Forest Park and was taken possession of by His Grace only a few weeks ago.

The house is a two-story structure in brick and stone of the renaissance style, with porches on the front and sides. The roof is high pitched with projecting cornices on two sides. Stone steps lead up to the broad front doors, which are handsomely decorated with iron and brass forging. The doors open directly on a wide well-lighted hall which runs the full length of the house and divides it into two parts. To the left is a large parlor or reception room and behind this a capacious dining room. Opposite is another parlor and the staircase leading to the upper floors.

The second floor, which will be his home, is well suited to his needs. The front of the house consists of a suite, including bed-room, toilet and bathrooms and study. To the rear of this are several guest rooms ready for immediate service.

To the right on the second floor is the Archbishop's chapel in which Cardinal Gibbons has said mass and in which the Archbishop now makes his daily devotions.

The furniture which has been given by the Catholics of St. Louis, mostly the ladies, is complete in every respect. The hall, which is of finished hardwood, is hung with pictures and heavy dark curtains and a hat-rack of heavy English oak occupies the corner next to the door.

The parlor to the right is filled with a fine set of furniture of mahogany. This set includes a heavy center table, several pedestals for statues, chairs and easy chairs. The walls are hung with pictures of churchmen and friends of His Grace. The reception-room is of finished oak. The heavy center table is reinforced by three antique carved chairs and two larger reception chairs of a more comfortable pattern. All of the furniture in this room is beautifully carved and finished.

The dining-room, which will if necessary accommodate fifty people, is furnished to match the finishing of the room, which is of white quartered oak. On one side is a richly carved sideboard and two cabinets of ample proportions. Around the heavy oak extension table are a dozen or so of chairs to match, covered with embossed leather.

In the living room the furniture will consist mainly of that brought from the home on Sixteenth street which has become valuable from long association.

The special feature of the second floor is the chapel. It is located just to the right as you reach the staircase, and extends from the center hall to the western wall. It is a beautiful and artistic little room. There is little attempt at ornament, but the entire plan is Gothic, carried out in solid oak. The chapel is about 20 feet long, and 15 wide and 18 high. At the far end of the apartment under the beauteous stained glass windows the Archbishop's altar is placed. This chapel, as previously stated, has been furnished by Mrs. Julia Maffitt and her daughters. The altar is of oak in simple design about 6 feet wide and 15 feet high. A set of 6-inch steps lead to the platform, 3 feet 6 inches above, where is the altar proper. The depth of the platform or base of the altar is altogether about 6 feet 3 inches. Above the altar proper two successive elevations rise. The altar is of Gothic design throughout, with square Gothic panels and carved columns and caps. The lower front of the altar is carved in three sections, the inscription "I. H. S." being placed in the center and a cross on either side. The tabernacle is built in the projecting center of the first elevation. Its conspicuous feature is a brass plate door. Above the tabernacle rises a Gothic shrine, the lower portion made of carved pillars and panels, covered with a sloping roof, the apex being surmounted by a crucifix.

The Archbishop has been or will be the recipient of numerous other gifts. For the past week gifts have been arriving constantly. Yesterday the number increased materially and they will continue to come until Monday, when some of the handsomest ones will be presented. On the lower floor of the Archiepiscopal residence two rooms have been set aside to receive the gifts, both being under lock and key and carefully guarded. Already they are well filled.

Archbishop Ryan has brought with him from Philadelphia a princely gift for the prelate, whom he has always so tenderly loved and who has always counseled him in religion. The gift of His Grace of Philadelphia to His Grace of St. Louis is a pectoral cross, which is of great size, and is literally ablaze with rarest jewels in gold setting. The gold and design and jewels are exquisite. The cross, which is worn on the breast, hangs on a chain of beautifully wrought gold, the gleaming neck-chain being of the most perfect workmanship.

The gift of the head of the Church, Pope Leo, was sent some time ago by Rev. Dr. Rooker, Vice-President of the American College at Rome. The gift is the highest one which a sovereign can present—a portrait of himself. The distinguished present is a beautiful medallion of Pope Leo XII., painted in ivory and richly framed in gold. It will be presented by Cardinal Gibbons to-day. The formal presentation will take place at the archiepiscopal residence on Lindell boulevard.

The Sisters of Charity have presented a regal gift, a set of vestments, a blaze of gold and gems, the material being of the richest kind manufactured, and the workmanship of the finest skill and most delicate texture. The gold bullion embroidery shows the holy symbols on the vestments, all exquisitely embroidered.

One of the handsomest presents was that presented yesterday by the Sisters of Loretto. The gift was an exquisite combination dinner service of the finest French china. Originally white, the service was tinted, painted and decorated with pure gold by the sisters of the order and burned by them. The set comprises 175 pieces in all, there being one dozen soup plates, one dozen oyster plates, one dozen fish plates, one dozen bone plates, a dozen dinner plates, a dozen butter plates, a dozen dessert plates, a dozen ice cream plates, a dozen large cups and saucers, and a dozen after-dinner coffee cups and saucers; to these are added the soup tureen, fish plates, game plates, vegetable dishes, gravy bowls, etc. Each service is differently tinted, and each cup and saucer and each butter plate also of another tint from the other. The colors are all of the most delicate conceptions, only the palest glows being used, whilst all are elaborately decorated with pure gold designs, laid on the tints, and each receptacle has the archbishop's monogram set in a shield of gold whilst above it is the crozier and cross. In some instances the gold is supplemented by a deeper shade of the tint of the dish. The colors are yellow, old gold, purple, delicate blue green, olive green and an odd pink shade. There are no flowers in the designs, the decorations being leaves and vines, whilst on the game plate is a bud, and on the fish plates, which are a delicate green, the tracery is of coral, with fish also painted on them. The interior of the vegetable dishes and the cups and butter dishes are all of solid gold, and altogether it is a gift whose magnificence can scarcely be surpassed. A special man was sent yesterday to pack the china in an expert manner and to receive it at the residence of His Grace, where he was to unpack it and place it in the closets which were made especially to receive it. This will be one of the handsomest sets of dinner china in the United States and reflects great credit on the taste and skill of the Sisters of Loretto, the generous donors.

Another gift was a handsome Archiepiscopal chair of gold, presented by Wm. Barr & Co., Mr. Joseph Franklin having also presented a superb toilet set to His Grace when the house was being furnished. Another gift of the most exquisite taste and beauty was that presented by Mrs. Lewis B. Bailey and Mrs. Theodore Foster of the Lindell boulevard. This is a Limoges game set. The plates are a very delicate pink and gold, with a perfectly painted bird in the center of each plate, the china being of the rarest type and the painting by the most skillful hands. A superb gift is that of the ladies who are members of the Sacred Heart Sodality. It is a set of vestments for which they sent to Europe. The vestments are of the finest cloth of gold, the embroidered designs being wrought in the costliest gold bullion, all of them blazing like a golden sun. The members of this sodality, who are ladies of the most exclusive society, spared no expense to make the gift one of the handsomest that will be given.

Still another gift is an elegant onyx clock, the face of gold and the workmanship of the finest. This is from Father Powers and is an exceedingly costly gift. There are many other elegant gifts, notably those from the institutions which are arriving and some of which may be described later.

The faculty and students of the Christian Brothers' College have had made for the occasion of the jubilee a most handsome present for His Grace. It is made of silk, satin and gold in the shape of a mitre. It opens in two leaves, showing a beautifully inscribed address to the Archbishop. Another gift for the Archbishop made by the same house is the testimonial from the parochial school children. It is a banner in rich colors, suspended from a brass top piece, and resting on a stand of the same metal. There is an appropriate inscription in the center, and surrounding it is the list of parochial schools in the city.

Rt. Rev. John Hagan, Bishop of Kansas City, will bring with him a very substantial present for the Archbishop. About a month ago he sent out a circular letter to the priests under his jurisdiction, setting forth the proposed memorial, and requesting each priest to call upon the members of his flock for contributions. The letter was circulated among the priests of Kansas City, Holden, Sedalia, Nevada, Rich Hill and other out-lying churches. The responses were most gratifying, and a purse of nearly $10,000 has been raised as a substantial token from the diocese of Western Missouri. No gift will be more highly appreciated by the Archbishop than the handsome present the Sisters of the Visitation Convent have prepared for him. It is an oil painting representing the Savior as he appeared to Blessed Margaret Mary when he said, "Behold the heart which has loved man so much." The figure is heroic in size, and is clothed in a scarlet tunic with a purple cloak draped gracefully about the shoulders. The head and features are modeled after Huffman's celebrated picture of the man God, but the facial expression is entirely different. The artist has imparted to the countenance a pleading look, while the deep full eyes seem aglow with divine love. The figure holds in its hand the sacred heart, which is not painted blood red, but is idealized and surrounded with a halo. The contrast against the red background of the tunic is very striking. The picture is painted with a bold stroke and shows wonderful virility both in conception and execution.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

HOW THE CROWDS WILL BE HANDLED TO PREVENT A CRUSH.

Police arrangements for handling the crowds which will assemble at the jubilee celebrations Sunday, Monday and Tuesday have been completed by Chief Harrigan and his Captains. As usual with events such as the torchlight procession, the pontifical mass and the jubilee concerts at the Music Hall, there will be immense gatherings but Chief Harrigan is determined that there shall be no disgraceful scenes such as pushing, crowding and noise.

This morning there will be a detail of police at St. John's Church, St. Leo's, St. Bridget's, the Jesuits' College Church on Grand avenue, the Cathedral on Walnut street and at other churches, where the eminent prelates of the Catholic churches will say mass or preach, as it is expected that immense crowds will gather at all such places to hear and see the eminent clergy. Capt. Young will attend high mass to-morrow morning with a squad of men at St. John's Church on Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, as it is there the greatest number of prominent priests and bishops will take part in the services.

Monday morning a complete squad of officers in full dress under command of Sergt. McNamee will take charge of Walnut street between Second and Fourth streets. An hour before the pontifical mass begins no vehicles except carriages carrying persons going to the mass will be permitted on the street. Those holding tickets will first show them to the guard of police at the church gate before entering. This is done to prevent a crush or parleying at the church door, where two ticket-takers will receive the tickets and usher the holders to the pews. The street in front of the church will be kept clear of citizens as well as the church and school yard, so as to give the procession of priests, bishops and archbishops ample room to march into the church. All carriages carrying persons to the Cathedral will approach from the west going east on Walnut from Fourth to Second streets. After leaving the church the carriages will go east on Walnut to Second and west on Market or Elm streets or any other streets north or south. When calling for the clergy and laity after mass carriages will approach the Cathedral from Second street and drive west on Walnut to Fourth streets. No vehicles of any description will be permitted on Walnut street from Second to Fourth street during the mass, and none will be permitted to cross Walnut street on Third while the procession of carriages are going and coming for the attendants at mass. Sergt. McNamee will carry out his orders in this regard to the letter and enforce the rules to avoid confusion.

Squads of police from every district in the city, under command of their respective captains, will handle the crowds along the line of the torchlight procession, which will begin on Twelfth street and disband on Easton and Grand avenues. Chief of Police Lawrence Harrigan, with Capt. Campbell and a squad of thirty mounted officers will head the procession, and at every street crossing there will be an officer to preserve order. At the Archbishop's residence on the Lindell boulevard, where a reviewing stand has been erected, there will be a special guard of police under Sergt. Keeble.

On Tuesday evening a strong detail of police will be stationed at the Music Hall during the children's concert under Capt. Young. Tuesday night another detail will attend the jubilee meeting under command of Capt. Young. Special guards will also be stationed at the clubs and churches where receptions will be held and lectures given all the remaining evenings of the week by the prominent clergy.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S LIFE.

A GOOD SKETCH OF THE JUBILARIAN'S GREAT CAREER.

Peter Richard Kenrick was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 18, 1806. His first educational advantages were those afforded by the schools of the city. Subsequently he had a private tutor. He came of pious parents, and seems to have had a predilection for the priesthood—perhaps because he had an uncle (the Rev. Richard Kenrick) who was an efficient and a well-esteemed priest in Dublin, and, perhaps, because he had a brother who was a student in the Urban College at Rome. This brother later became famous as the Bishop of Philadelphia.

Young Kenrick's preparatory studies having been completed he entered the celebrated Maynooth College, near Dublin. As a student he is said to have been distinguished for industry and amiability, and a useful career was predicted for him.

In March, 1832, he was ordained priest. His first mission was at the Cathedral of Dublin, and then he was placed over a church in the neighborhood. About this time he thought seriously of going to Paris and becoming a Lazarist, and then introducing the Lazarist community into Ireland, but Providence led him to a different career. His brother had come to America some years previously, and two years before had been consecrated Coadjutor to the Bishop of Philadelphia. He earnestly besought the subject of this sketch to come to Philadelphia and become President of the seminary of the diocese. The invitation was accepted and in October, 1833, Peter Richard Kenrick arrived in Philadelphia, and not only assumed the position mentioned but was made Rector of the Cathedral and Vicar-General of the diocese. Subsequently he was stationed at Pittsburg, and he led for a time the life of a missionary in Western Pennsylvania.

HIS LITERARY WORK.

He performed the laborious work of a missionary with the painstaking that has characterized all that he ever did. Amid the cares and anxieties of the vocation, he retained his love for literature; and during this period (1833 to 1840) he published his "Validity of Anglican Ordinations—Examinations Examined," his "New Month of May," and his "History of the Holy House of Loretto." The first mentioned work was very nearly the first exhaustive and really satisfactory treatise on the subject. The second mentioned is a novel and admirable arrangement of reflections for each day of "Mary's month"—May. But in the last work the author is held to have proved that the house made sacred as the abode of the Holy Family in Nazareth was miraculously transported to its present location in Italy.

But amid all these ministerial and literary pursuits his longings went back to the quiet and safety of a "religious" life, and consequently in 1840 with letters recommendatory from his brother he left for Rome, intending to apply for admission into the Society of Jesus. But the Jesuit Superior at Rome disapproved of his intention and advised him to return and resume his labors in the Diocese of Philadelphia.

At Rome he met, presumably for the first time, Bishop Rosatti of St. Louis. This prelate had for some time desired a coadjutor to aid him in the superintendence of that diocese. The work was a vast one, for his jurisdiction comprehended the whole of Missouri, the whole of Arkansas and the west half of Illinois. Bishop Rosatti had been much impressed by the reputation of the young, accomplished and zealous clergyman, and personal acquaintance confirmed the high opinions, and he obtained of the Holy See Kenrick's appointment as his coadjutor. The two then left for America, and at Philadelphia on Nov. 30, 1841—the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle—was celebrated the consecration of Peter Richard Kenrick as Bishop of Drasa and coadjutor to the Bishop of St. Louis, with the right of succession.

HIS ARRIVAL IN ST. LOUIS.

The young prelate arrived in St. Louis near the close of the year, and he at once found a task of uncommon magnitude before him. The population of the city was about twenty thousand and fully one-half Catholics—mostly French and Irish. The Cathedral was quite new and was certainly a splendid edifice for those days; but it was heavily loaded with debt. To clear this liability was his first thought, and in time he accomplished it, and in this he showed, it is said, remarkable financial ability. He had to solve other financial problems of a pressing character, and he solved them with rare ability. But these were only a part of his labors. His large diocese had of course to be personally visited—no child's work in those days of hard and perilous travel. Twice, it is said, during these visitations he seemed near losing his life—once he would have been drowned in the crossing of a ford but for the prompt and vigorous action of a companion. Gradually the matters in the diocese fell into line and the interests of the church took on a thriving condition, spiritually as well as materially. Parishes were established, churches were built, sodalities were formed, colleges and schools were fostered and every one of the multiform agencies of the church were welcomed with a farsightedness that has always characterized Rome's most successful prelates; so that within his jurisdiction Catholicism has always maintained the commanding pre-eminence which, as has been seen, it historically had with the very earliest settlement of the country.

On Bishop Rosatti's death, Sept. 25, 1843, Bishop Kenrick became actually and properly the Bishop of St. Louis, and in 1847 St. Louis was elected into an archdiocese and Bishop Kenrick became its first Archbishop. On Sept. 3 of the next year he received from the hands of his distinguished brother, the bishop of Philadelphia, the pallium, or sacred badge of his rank as Archbishop.

In a sketch like the present it is impossible to trace minutely the details of Archbishop Kenrick's official career. Nor is it necessary. As the visitor to St. Paul's, London, is enjoined only to look around him if he desires to see monuments of the genius of the great architect who designed that immortal work, so one may say of Archbishop Kenrick's labors, the monuments of his ability and devotion are seen in those scores of massive structures whose spires pierce the sky from nearly every hill and which serve for purposes of devotion, of education, or for works of mercy. Located like ancient Zion, so beautiful for situation, these indeed constitute his monuments and will testify of him for centuries (it may be hoped and may be confidently assumed) after his venerable and venerated body shall have become impalpable dust under the sod of Calvary Cemetery, that exquisitely beautiful "God's Acre" of His own creation.

IN THE CHURCH'S COUNCILS.

In the large councils of the Catholic Church, Archbishop Kenrick has been conspicuous. In 1852 he attended the First Plenary Council of Baltimore, and he was admittedly the equal of any of the bishops there. He was one of the most influential members of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore in October, 1866. His sermon at the closing session of the Council was greatly admired by President Andrew Johnson, who was present.

In 1867 the Archbishop paid his first visit to Rome since his consecration as Bishop. His next visit to Rome was in 1869, when he was summoned thither by Pius to participate in the Vatican Council. Here he distinguished himself for his dauntless opposition to the promulgation of the doctrine of Papal infallibility as an article of faith. His learned and luminous speech on this subject gave him a world-wide reputation. He was outvoted, however, and, of course, acquiesced in the dogma.

FIGHT AGAINST THE TEST OATH.

On special occasions Archbishop Kenrick showed his judgment and ability in a remarkable way. One of these occasions was the cholera epidemic in 1849, and another was during the Fenian agitation of 1865.

But his qualities were perhaps best displayed during the civil war. His counsels were conservative and prudent, and he seemed to regard it as the duty of the church to "keep the peace" between the excited factions that strove for mastery in St. Louis. His words may well be quoted literally for the serene spirit of wisdom that characterized them. On Jan. 12, 1861, the daily papers promulgated the following:

To the Roman Catholics of St. Louis:

Beloved brethren, in the present distressed state of the public mind, we feel it our duty to recommend you to avoid all occasions of public excitement, to obey the laws, to respect the rights of all citizens, and to keep away, as much as possible, from all assemblages where the indiscretion of a word or the impetuosity of a momentary passion might endanger public tranquillity. Obey the injunction of the Apostle St. Peter, 'Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man can see God.'

"PETER RICHARD,
"Archbishop of St. Louis."

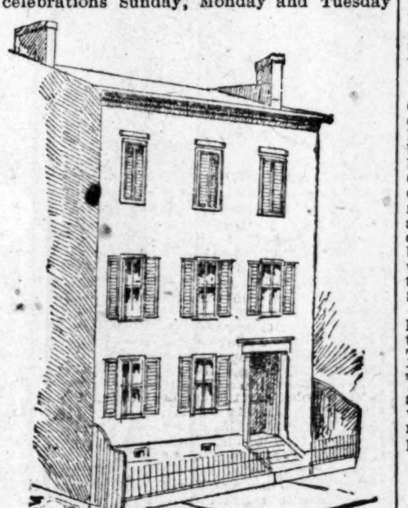
In 1865 Archbishop Kenrick came prominently before the country in the fight which he made against the "test oath" imposed by the Drake Constitution. This oath prohibited ministers from preaching the Gospel or performing any of the functions of clergymen without taking an oath of past as well as of future allegiance. Archbishop Kenrick advised his clergy to disregard the law, and many were arrested for compliance with his instructions, but they gave bonds and were released. But there was one (the Rev. John A. Cummings of Louisiana, Mo.), who declined to give bail and was sent to jail. The Archbishop took up the case and carried it through adverse courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, which august body of last resort decided for him and against the constitutionality of the test oath. It is estimated that the case cost him $10,000—an expense which he paid out of his own pocket.

In 1849 the cholera raged in St. Louis with unexampled severity; nearly 6,000 people were swept away in about a month's time. The functionaries of the city, except Mayor Barry, fled from the city, and the pestilence was fought by an improvised citizens' committee. It was a visitation that sorely tried the strength and faith of the community. In this emergency the Catholic clergy, under the lead of the Archbishop, manifested that fidelity and that contempt for exposure and danger, that has always characterized the pastors of this communion on such occasions. Archbishop Kenrick co-operated officially with the Citizens' Committee, and personally shrank from no sacrifice to allay the popular apprehension, to smooth the departure of the dying and to console the survivors. His motto seemed to be, "The Good Shepherd giveth his life for the sheep." Notwithstanding his high office, he gladly and unostentatiously performed functions that are generally supposed to belong only to the duties of a simple priest.

The Archbishop's course in regard to the Fenians was characteristically outspoken and unequivocal. In common with Irishmen throughout the country, very many of the Catholics of St. Louis sympathized with that movement and identified themselves with it. So long as the order employed only moral means to secure the independence of Ireland there was no reason why the Archbishop should intervene, but when it engaged in armed demonstrations, using American soil as a basis for raids on Canada and where, as in England, the movement seemed to rely on riotous and law-breaking methods, it seemed his duty to raise the warning voice of the church against it. The occasion presented itself when the funeral of a Fenian was announced to take place at St. Patrick's Church. All the announced details of the obsequies left no doubt of the intention of the projectors to commit the Church to an implied indorsement of the Fenian cause. Thereupon Archbishop Kenrick peremptorily forbade any funeral whatever taking place at St. Patrick's Church on this occasion, and he also directed the Superintendent of Calvary Cemetery not to admit any procession of men or women bearing insignia of Fenianism within the gate of the burial ground. The Archbishop concluded his prohibition with this explicit declaration: "I use this occasion to state publicly, what I have uniformly stated in private conversation, that the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, men or women, are not admissible to the sacraments of the church

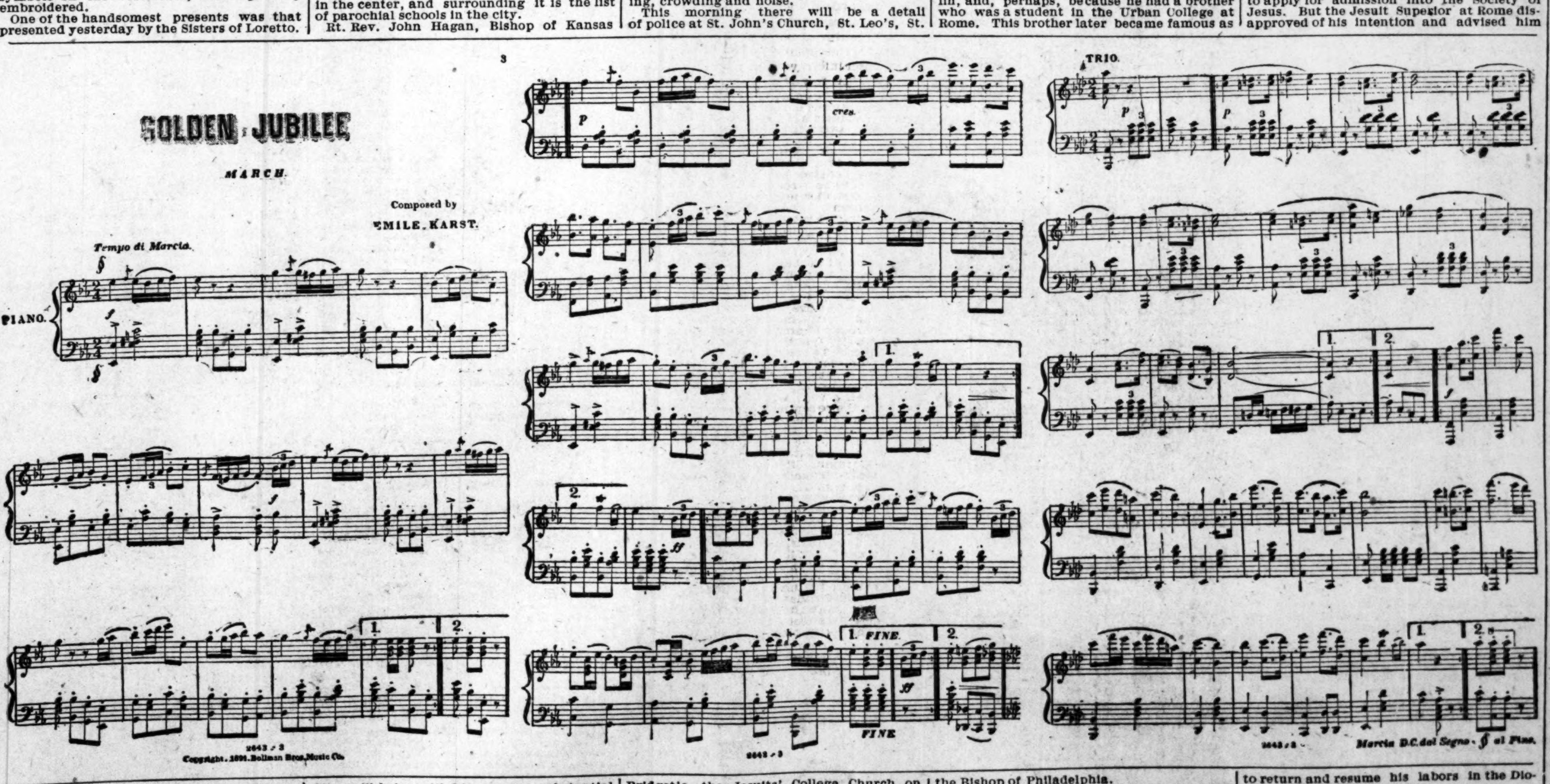
THE NEW RESIDENCE OF THE ARCHBISHOP AT 3810 LINDELL BOULEVARD.

1. The first Catholic Church of St. Louis, built in 1770. Mr. Gibault said mass for the first time the 24th of June, after having blessed it.
2. The priest's house. When the Rt. Rev. Bishops Flaget and Dubourg came to St. Louis in the beginning of January, 1819, they found the lot and the building as appearing in the drawing.



The Archbishop's Old Residence.

1. The second Catholic Church of St. Louis, built in 1819. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubourg blessed it the 6th of January, 1820.
2. The College, built in 1819. About thirty boarders and sixty externs entered it from the house of Mr. Alvarez in the middle of December, 1819.
3. The Bishop's house in 1820. 4. The refectory. 5. The stable. 6. The bath-house. 7. The well, yet existing.



as long as they are united with that association, which I have always regarded as immoral in its results—the exciting of rebellion in Ireland, and unlawful and unsigned in its means, a quasi military organization in this country, in time of peace, [illegible] to be made effective in the event of war with that power."

Reference has been made to the Archbishop's financial ability in connection with the payment of the Cathedral debt. In all his transactions, where money was involved, whether for the present merely or prospectively, he showed the qualities of a born financier. He early had unbounded faith in the future of St. Louis, and invested very largely in landed real estate. He built large blocks of stores and dwellings, the rent of which went toward the support of orphans, the building of churches and numerous charities of the diocese. He was made the custodian of large sums of money of the Catholic people of St. Louis. That trust was never betrayed, nor was confidence in his judgment ever misplaced. No better proof of his financial ability is needed than a reference to the immense properties now held by the church in St. Louis, and which have been built up during his archiepiscopate.

It is related that some thirty years ago, when the city was in financial straits, Archbishop Kenrick [illegible] $50,000, the authorities offering him [illegible] interest for the amount for three years. He replied that he would take their note, with no interest, for a year's time and would give them double the amount. "I want no security," [illegible]. The leading bankers of St. Louis could always call upon the Archbishop [illegible].

While Archbishop Kenrick was absent in attendance upon the Vatican Council, the affairs of the diocese were administered by Vicar-General Ryan, and when the Archbishop returned [illegible] Father Ryan was nominated by himself as coadjutor. In 1872 he received the bull of appointment and served as coadjutor to the Archbishop of St. Louis until his own elevation as Archbishop of Philadelphia in 1884. Since then Archbishop Kenrick has managed without a coadjutor, and has never in any manner hinted that he desired any. Nor has it been whispered that there has been any falling off in the efficiency with which the affairs of the diocese have been managed. Without much qualification it might be said of Archbishop Kenrick as was said of Moses, that despite his years his eye is not dimmed nor his natural ability abated.

STORIES ABOUT THE ARCHBISHOP.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC TALES TOLD ABOUT THE JUBILARIAN.

As is the case with all those who have been prominent in a community for a long time, Archbishop Kenrick has been associated with a number of stories and anecdotes which go to show the character of the man and his unswerving fidelity to certain principles he has always held. Through many of the anecdotes there runs a thread of quiet humor which occasionally shows itself in the Archbishop's sayings and which relieves his usual reserve. It is told of him that some years ago he was visiting the present seminary at Florissant and was shown over the large and well-kept grounds by Father Meyer. The Archbishop was commenting upon the beauty of the place, and Father Meyer said to him, "Your Grace, were you twenty years younger we would ask you to come here to live." The Archbishop replied immediately, "Yes, and were I twenty years older I would accept."

On one occasion the Governor of Missouri, whose home was then in St. Louis, [illegible] at Jefferson City invited the Archbishop to a state dinner. [illegible]

[illegible]

The former residence of His Grace is quite as simple as his life [illegible]

A characteristic incident is told [illegible]

When all had assembled the Archbishop was missing, and, after a search he was found in a rear car talking with an old woman. He [illegible] him and replied: "I am very comfortable; I am talking to this good woman."

For years every attempt to influence him to have his picture taken was unavailing. He absolutely refused all inducements. Artists tried in vain to paint his portrait by attending St. John's Church whilst he delivered his sermon. No correct sketch was obtained. A photographer thought he had devised the cleverest mode of catching a likeness. He brought his camera ready for action, when the Archbishop was presiding at the laying of the corner-stone of St. John's Church on Sixteenth street, which was then, strange as it seems now, called the "West End Church." Just as the camera was about to catch the coveted impression, His Grace discovered its presence and turned completely around in such a manner as to entirely preclude the photographer from accomplishing his design.

A local incident shows his determined attitude in knowing nothing of the war or of anything outside of his church. Father John Bannon, of St. John's Church, who desired to be a chaplain in the Southern army, decided to go at any risk. He knew the Archbishop would refuse, so he disguised himself for his journey with the aid of a civilian's dress, false whiskers, etc., and thus effected his departure from the city. To the gentleman who aided him in procuring the disguise he handed a letter to be given to the Archbishop. After his departure the gentleman went to the Archbishop.

"Father Bannon has gone South," said the bearer of the missive. "I have heard so," said the Archbishop, "and he has left this letter for your Grace," added the gentleman. "Keep it!" laconically replied the Archbishop, and the letter was never delivered.

Another incident indicative of the character of the Archbishop occurred when the pro-[illegible] His Grace to put an [illegible] banner on the church. His answer was: "No other banner may be placed there, for already there stands one, which alone shall stay—the banner of the cross which decorates the front of the Cathedral."

THE CATHEDRAL.

Several stories are told of the Archbishop and his old servant Dennis. On one occasion Dennis was sent for the mail and he was gone a very long time. Upon his return the Archbishop [illegible] asked him if it had taken all this time to go to the Post-office. "Sure, Your Grace," he replied, "it took half the time to go and half to come back." "Go to bed, Dennis," said His Grace.

A pretty little anecdote, as well as an amusing one, springs from the devotion of his old servant to the Archbishop. One night a summons came for one of the priests to baptize a dying infant. It so happened that all the priests were away on different duties, and the Archbishop, hearing of the call, told Dennis [illegible] that he would go himself. "Sure, Your Grace," said Dennis, "it is not for you to [illegible] myself [illegible]." [illegible] it is not possible [illegible] "Not so, Your Grace," came the reply, "any-body can baptize a small, little, young baby

The Cardinal's Throne.

in case of danger of death." However, the Archbishop and not the well-meaning Dennis attended the summons.

THE DIOCESE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HERE.

To Roman Catholic missionaries belongs the honor of introducing Christianity to the New World. As early as 1512, scarcely twenty years after Columbus first set foot on the Western Continent, Spanish missionaries were preaching the gospel to the Indians of Florida. [illegible] Protestantism [illegible] before the Mayflower's liberty-loving passengers landed at Plymouth Rock. And five years before Eliot [illegible] the Catholic missionaries [illegible] the object [illegible]

In 1673 Father Marquette discovered and explored the Mississippi River. He first [illegible] the St. Lawrence [illegible] the Gulf of Mexico [illegible] the Illinois [illegible]

ESTABLISHMENT OF MISSIONS HERE.

It was not until about the year 1700 that the historian first finds mention of established missions in the region near St. Louis. Cahokia Mission first came into view, and Kaskaskia Mission soon afterwards, and by 1711 there was also a mission at Peoria and one on the St. Joseph. The work of evangelizing the country proceeded for half a century, but with varying success.

It was nearly one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet and their five companions (in 1673) sailed down the Mississippi, past the site of St. Louis, before there began to be a town there. In February, 1764, Pierre Laclede Liguest and the Chouteaus established a settlement not a stone's throw from where the Catholic Cathedral now stands. The pioneers were Catholics; they named their town, not as some suppose, after the dissolute Louis XV., who then reigned in France, but after an infinitely nobler character, the great St. Louis, the patron saint of Catholic France. Father Meurin, who was statioged at Cahokia, crossed the river in a canoe and celebrated mass in the forest and blessed the settlers in their work.

For some time the little town was ministered to by priests from the missions at Vincennes, Cahokia and Kaskaskia. In May, 1766, Father Meurin officiated at the first christening—"in a tent for want of a church," the record says.

EARLY CATHOLICISM IN ST. LOUIS.

The history of Catholicism in St. Louis is therefore contemporaneous with the history of the city. Protestantism did not begin to get a footing until 1798, when John Clark, a Protestant minister, arrived and organized several churches in St. Louis County.

The second priest to visit St. Louis was Father Gibault, who ministered, in conjunction with Father Meurin, from 1770 to 1772.

The first church erected by the Catholics of St. Louis was evidently built soon after the arrival of Laclede and his companions, and probably at an early period of Father Meurin's pastorate, which extended from 1764 (irregularly) to February, 1769. Father Gibault, the successor of Father Meurin, records that on the 24th of June, 1770, the feast of St. John the Baptist, he blessed "the church built of wood," and in 1774 Father Valentin made an entry in the register stating that on Dec. 24 he baptized a new bell. Before this the congregation had been called to their devotions by means of a large iron mortar, which was beaten with a heavy iron pestle, producing a sound loud enough to be heard by most of the parishioners.

Tradition asserts that this church was a small wooden chapel, with a presbytery attached. In December, 1774, it was decided to build a new church, and 1776 a new presbytery or priests' house was also determined upon. The church appears to have been completed in the spring of 1777. It stood very near the site of the present Cathedral, on what was then "the north half of the church block (No. 59)," and attached to it was a cemetery.

FIRST PERMANENT PRIEST.

The first priest to reside permanently at St. Louis seems to have been Father Valentin, a Capuchin friar, who remained from May, 1772, to June, 1775. An interval of nearly a year followed, and then Father Bernard de Limpach was sent here as curate. He officiated as such to November, 1789. He was much loved by his congregation, and traditions are still preserved of his piety and zeal.

The history of the parish for the next twenty-five years may be briefly treated. In that period nearly twenty different persons officiated, and there were many intervals when there was no régular priest, and the congregation were dependent on the services of visiting clergymen. Among the number was Father Savigne, who seems to have served as permanent curate from 1813 to 1817. During his ministry St. Louis was visited by Benoit Joseph Flaget, Bishop of Kentucky, who repeated the visit a year later (in January, 1818), accompanied by Dubourg, Bishop of Louisville, and a party of missionary priests.

BISHOP DUBOURG.

St. Louis was made the Episcopal seat for the territory of Missouri, and Bishop Dubourg made the town his home until 1824. Father Savigne retired. He was the last priest of the Canadian Mission sent to St. Louis from Quebec.

Bishop Dubourg applied himself to building up this portion of the diocese, and was actively assisted by the priests who had accompanied him, Fathers De Andreis, Rosatti, Acqueroni, Ferrari and Caretti. De Andreis was made his Coadjutor, but on the latter's death in 1824 Bishop Dubourg consecrated Father Rosatti as Bishop Coadjutor of St. Louis and then returned to New Orleans.

During Bishop Dubourg's residence a house of the Order of the Sacred Heart was established here. The Sisters of Loretto also established schools in Missouri, and the College of St. Louis was founded. He was also active in establishing missionary schools among the Indians.

One of Bishop's Dubourg's most important works was probably the erection of the Cathedral. On his arrival he found the old church, built in 1776-77, falling into ruins. On March 29, 1818, less than three months from the time of his arrival, the first stone was laid. The building was first used for worship on Christmas Day, 1819, though not yet finished. It was located south of the present Cathedral, and had considerable pretentions to architecture.

BISHOP ROSATTI'S ADMINISTRATION.

Progress characterized Bishop Rosatti's administration, which continued until his death in 1843. He established the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the Jesuits, the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Sisters of the Visitation and the Sisters of Charity, for whom he founded the St. Louis Hospital. He also established two colleges for young men, three academies for young ladies, and the first orphan asylum in the city. He was an active member of the first four Provincial Councils of Baltimore, held in 1829, 1833, 1837 and 1840, and his work there excited immense admiration in Europe as well as America. In 1840 he was detailed by the Holy See to conduct a diplomatic negotiation with Hayti and succeeded so signally that he was reappointed on other missions, in the discharge of which he continued until his death in Rome, Sept. 25, 1843.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK CONSECRATED.

In 1841, before leaving for Rome, he consecrated Archbishop Kenrick and settled him as coadjutor over the Diocese of St. Louis. There were four bishops present—Bishop England, Bishop Rosatti, Bishop Kenrick and Bishop Lafevre—besides Archbishop Dubois of Baltimore. Bishop Rosatti officiated as consecrator and Bishop England preached the sermon.

Bishop Kenrick succeeded Bishop Rosatti on the death of the latter, and when in 1847 the diocese of St. Louis was changed into an archdiocese he became Archbishop.

In 1868, during the absence of Archbishop Kenrick at the Ecumenical Council, Father Patrick J. Ryan, then pastor of St. John's Church, was appointed by the Holy See to temporary charge of the diocese, with the title of Bishop of Tricomia, and in April, 1872, he was consecrated in St. John's Church, and he continued to act as Coadjutor Bishop until he was made Archbishop of Philadelphia.

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. LOUIS.

The Archdiocese of St. Louis comprises the part of the State of Missouri east of the Chariton River and of the west line of the counties of Cole, Maries, Pulaski, Texas and Howell. Outside of the city this territory embraces some of the most thriving places in the State—Cape Girardeau, Fredericktown, Glasgow, Hannibal, Hermann, Jefferson City, Kirkwood, Moberly, New Madrid, Pacific, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve and Washington.

The ecclesiastical government of the archdiocese is composed as follows:

Archbishop—Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, D. D., cons. Nov. 30, 1841, Bishop of Drasa and Coadjutor to Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosatti (first Bishop of St. Louis); Bishop of St. Louis in 1843; Archbishop in 1847.

Vicars General—Very Rev. H. Muehlsiepen, Very Rev. Philip P. Brady, residence 1519 Chestnut street.

Secretary—Rev. C. Zeigler.

Chancellor—Rev. H. Van der Sanden.

Council of the Archbishop—Very Rev. H. Muehlsiepen, V. G.; Very Rev. Ph. P. Brady, V. G.; Rev. C. Zeigler, Secretary; Rev. H. Van der Sanden, Chancellor.

THE CATHEDRAL.

The present Cathedral was the result of Bishop Rosatti's efforts. The corner-stone was laid on Aug. 1, 1831, and the edifice was consecrated on Oct. 26, 1834, "to the honor of the most Holy Trinity, under the invocation of Saint Louis of France," by the Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosatti, Bishop of St. Louis, assisted by the bishops of Bardstown and Cincinnati.

Though erected almost in the infancy of the diocese of St. Louis, the Cathedral is a noble and imposing structure, being conspicuous for the symmetry and beauty of its architecture. The length of the whole building is 136 feet and its breadth 84. The front is of polished freestone and rises to a height of 50 feet, the facade being broken by a portico 40 feet wide, supported by four Doric columns, with corresponding entablature, frieze, cornice and pediment. The effect of this facade is simple but imposing. On a stone tower, forty feet in height above the pediment and twenty feet square, rests the spire, an octagon in shape, surmounted by a gilt ball five feet in diameter, from which rises a cross of brass ten feet high. In the steeple there is a chime of six bells, the three larger ones weighing respectively 2,600, 1,900 and 1,500 pounds.

THE INTERIOR.

The interior of the church is divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of five columns each on either side of the nave. These columns are in the Doric style, four feet in diameter and twenty-six feet high, and built of brick covered with stucco. The width of the center aisle is forty feet and that of each side aisle twenty feet. About the front doors are two galleries. Beneath one of them are the baptismal fonts, and here also hangs a beautiful painting of the Savior's baptism.

The sanctuary is 40x30 feet in size, and is elevated nine steps from the floor. Its sides are adorned with pilasters painted in imitation of marble, and with panels decorated with festoons of ears of wheat and vines, symbolic of the Holy Eucharist. The spaces between the pilasters are occupied by arches, two of which have galleries, one for the use of the Sisters of Charity and the other for the use of the choir.

THE ALTAR.

In the center of the sanctuary is the altar, which is richly and beautifully decorated. The altar-piece is a large painting, representing the Crucifixion, on either side of which are two fluted Corinthian columns of blue marble, with gilt capitals supporting a rich entablature, which is surmounted by a pediment, broken in the center to admit before a window, elliptical in shape, a transparent painting representing the dove, the emblem of the Holy Ghost, surrounded by a glory, and cherubs appearing in the clouds. On the top of the pediment, at either side, the figure of an angel supports the table of the old law and of the gospel. On the western side of the sanctuary, in an arch near the balusters, is the bishop's chair, with a handsome mahogany canopy, and in a similar arch just opposite is a valuable painting—a portrait of St. Louis, titular saint of the cathedral—which was presented to the diocese by Louis XVIII. of France.

THE CHAPELS.

At the extremity of each side aisle is a small chapel, both of which are elevated five feet above the floor of the church. The eastern chapel is adorned by an altar-piece representing St. Patrick in pontifical robes. Above the altar-piece are two paintings, one representing the centurion kneeling before the Savior, and said to be by Paul Veronese; the other the marriage of the Virgin with Joseph. The western chapel has for its altar-piece a picture of St. Vincent de Paul, founder of the Order of Sisters of Charity, rescuing an abandoned child.

Near the side doors are two other valuable paintings—one representing the martyrdom of St. Bartholomew, the other the Virgin Mary holding the infant Jesus in her arms. Beneath the side altars two flights of steps descend to the lower chapel, whose dimensions are 84x30 feet.

The organ cost $5,000 and is placed in a loft behind the altar of St. Patrick, communicating with the choir gallery on the eastern side of the sanctuary.

On either side of the church are seven arched windows eighteen feet high, adorned with scenes from the life of the Savior. The space between the windows are adorned with figures (more than life size) of St. Malachi, St. Boniface, St. Patrick, St. Ignatius, St. Francis de Sales, St. Kevin, St. Lawrence O'Toole, and St. Bridget. The walls of the sanctuary are likewise adorned with figures of St. Louis, St. Vincent de Paul and other saints.

The interior decoration of the Cathedral is warm and attractive. Gray is the prevailing tint of the background, relieved by rich but quiet ornamentation, and on festival occasions the effect is always gorgeous and imposing.

THE NOTABLE CATHEDRAL EVENTS.

The cathedral has seen some famous scenes. In October, 1855, the first Provincial Council of St. Louis was held with imposing ceremonies. The bishops composing the Council were Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis and Bishop Miles of Nashville, O'Regan of Chicago, Henni of Milwaukee, Cretin of Minnesota, and Loras of Dubuque.

On May 3, 1857, the Cathedral was the scene of another imposing ceremony—the consecration of the Right Rev. James Duggan to be Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago, and the consecration of the Right Rev. Clement Smyth to be Bishop Coadjutor of Dubuque, and again, in May, 1859, the occasion being the consecration of Right Rev. Dr. Whelan as coadjutor to the Bishop of Nashville, and Right Rev. Dr. O'Gorman as Vicar Apostolic to Nebraska.

In 1876 the cathedral was repaired and decorated, and the year being both the centennial of the American Republic and the founding of the parish, the two-fold centennial was celebrated with all possible pomp on Aug. 27.

DRINK AND JEALOUSY.

Herbert Searvant Says They Led Him to Shoot Mrs. Hawley Chapman.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Herbert Searvaut, the nurse who shot Mrs. Hawlew Chapman, while attendiag her weak-minded husband, at their home, No. 38 St. Mark's avenue, is still a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail and the police are still in the dark as to why he shot Mrs. Chapman. Several attempts have been made by attorneys to have Mrs. Chapman sign an instrument disposing of her property, some of it being the most valuable residence property in Brooklyn. Her imbecile husband is already very wealthy in his own right. Little by little Searvant is telling his story. Speaking to a friend who visited him he said: "I never drank till I went to that house, and I never was admitted to intimacy with any one who previously employed me. I suppose it turned my head. It is only God's truth when I say that I was not an unwelcome visitor to Mrs. Chapman's room. It was my habit to call her every morning. I don't know what we quarreled about. She showed a very violent temper at times. I had bought the pistol just before we went to the Catskills and I kept it in a bag in Mr. Chapman's room. I asked Mrs. Chapman to be reasonable and not to quarrel with me. I suppose I became violent finally and threatened her. Then she taunted me and called me a coward and I went down stairs to get the pistol to scare her.

"When I came back she ran to the window. I pulled her away, and there was a struggle. I don't know how I shot her. I don't know how the pistol went off. I was crazy with jealousy and anger and drink. I took a sleeping potion the night before, the same that Dr. Mann had prescribed for Mr. Chapman. I didn't sleep, and I think it acted like a stimulant on me. We had been drinking beer the night before.

"Then I went down in the cellar and drank something from a bottle. I don't know what it was. What I said to the reporters while under its influence I don't know. I don't want to talk about this thing until I go into court, and then I will tell the whole truth. I have done many things that I am ashamed of, and many things that I knew were wrong in that house. But you mustn't think too hard of a man who gets under the influence of a beautiful woman. She led me on, and then when she wanted to turn me off I went crazy and didn't know what I did. I never meant to shoot her."

Searvant was for three years a coachman in the employ of John Huyler, the candy man at 231 Lenox avenue, New York.

Since the shooting the physicians have been unable to check the internal flow of blood from the wound in Mrs. Chapman's breast.

OWEN MEREDITH.

BRILLIANT LITERARY AND DIPLOMATIC CAREER OF HIS FATHER'S SON.

The Late Lord Lytton—Famous in Spite of His Famous Father—The Author of "Lucille" and His Breezy Ways—An Attache at Washington When a Boy.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

If George Washington had left a son his position would not have been enviable. Now, if there ever was in this world a difficult man to "come after," it was Lord Lytton Bulwer. He was almost everything that a man could be, and whatever he did, he did brilliantly. He was the foremost Englishman of letters of his time, a novelist of equal rank with Dickens, Thackeray and Disraeli, a highly successful dramatist, a poet far above mediocrity, and at the same time he was a powerful Statesman, a capable administrator, a splendid orator, a keen politician, a country gentleman of commanding influence, a rare scholar and the unrivaled leader of fashion. He was born with great advantages, and he used them so as to raise the faculty of getting on in life to one of the fine arts. His career was a continuous blaze of success, and his varied reputation never stood higher than when he died at a ripe old age. Yet his son, with far less advantages than he had, managed to get on in life and push the family fortunes even more than his father did. The most curious thing about the Earl of Lytton was that he did this without having had any early education worth speaking of. He was at Harrow for a little while when that now famous seminary of learning was about at its lowest ebb; and he went straight from school into the foreign office at an age when his playmates were puzzling their brains over propriaquœ maribus and As in presenti. His father had always had a maxim that diplomacy was the best school of statesmanship. He despised political and parliamentary arts, although he excelled in them himself; and so it came about that the younger Lytton never had any of that kind of experience which is generally deemed essential for a public man. He was a mere boy when he went as attache to Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling, was British Minister; and it was amongst Americans that he gained his first impressions of the great world of men and manners. He is still remembered at Washington as a shy youth but a great favorite in ladies' society, and he on his part always declared that he got an insight into human nature there which was worth more than years of official routine. His next move, however, was what really influenced his career and laid the foundation of his future successes. He was sent to Florence, and there he devoted himself to the study of languages and European literature in such a thorough-going way that he might fairly be said to be a distinguished literateur in any country he might happen to go to. Englishmen, as a rule, learn foreign languages with difficulty and speak them very badly; and it is a well-deserved reproach against British diplomatists that they content themselves with French and despise the native languages of the people, with whose affairs they, nevertheless, profess to be familiar. It was quite the contrary with Lytton. Some idea of the variety of his experiences may be gathered from the fact that he has served as attache, secretary, charge d'affaires or ambassador at Washington, Florence, The Hague, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Vienna, Belgrade, Copenhagen, Athens, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome and Paris. In each country he learned the language well enough not only to speak it fluently, but to study its literature and even to write books in it himself. His first striking success in diplomacy was in Servia, a country of which very little was known at that time, and where the political parties consisted practically of two rival bands of brigands, only combining in conspiracies against the Turkish rule. Lytton was sent there on a special mission at a most critical time, when all Europe seemed likely to be involved in war through the conflicting interests on the Danube. The Servians are always a most difficult people to deal with, sullen, suspicious and furiously jealous of foreigners. But Lytton knew their language, their popular songs and national ballads, their local legends and historical traditions. He was able to deal with them as one of themselves, and the result was he effected an arrangement which not only averted war, but became the basis on which Servian independence was firmly established and the Eastern question to a great extent settled. He was a very young man to be entrusted with such a duty, but the oldest diplomatist could not have discharged it better. He was promoted at one bound to be second secretary of the embassy at Vienna, and thenceforward he rose rapidly to the highest posts in the service. It was he who conducted the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Austria, a most complicated business, considering that Great Britain was entirely a free trade country, whilst Austria was the most protective and conservative country in Europe, and made up of a host of petty nationalities, each of which had separate interests to be taken into account. Very shortly after that he attained full ambassadorial rank at Lisbon, where, however, he was already very well known and a great favorite of the Portuguese court and Government.

Long before this, Lord Lytton had made his reputation as a poet, novelist and biographer; and he had made it in a peculiar and thoroughly characteristic way. From boyhood he had had a burning ambition for literary fame, but he was determined in the first place not to come into rivalry, as it were, with his father, of whom he was intensely proud, and secondly not to owe anything to his advantages of rank and parentage.

He resolved to succeed on his merits or not at all. For this reason he published all his early works under an assumed name, and it was many years before Owen Meredith, the admired poet and author of many charming works in English, French, Italian, Polish, Turkish, Romaic, Danish, was publicly known to be identical with the rising young diplomatist.

It was not until his father's death, indeed, that he came out openly as a man of letters, and it was then that he got into a painful affair which brought a good deal of discredit on both father and son. One of his dearest aspirations was to produce a really worthy biography of his father, and the whole literary world looked forward to his achievement with an interest equal to his own. There was a difficulty, however, of which the world at that time knew little or nothing. It was no secret that the first Lord Lytton did not get on well with his wife; but the haughty pride of the family had always kept the skeleton shut up in the cupboard. As soon as the first volume of the biography appeared, however, it was noticed that the author scarcely mentioned his mother at all, whilst in some passages there were expressions of sympathy with his father, on account of certain domestic unhappiness, which seemed to reflect very injuriously upon her. The public would probably have paid very litttle attention to this, but the relatives of Lady Bulwer took it up fiercely. They not only accused Lord Lytton of basely defaming his own mother, but they brought charges of a terrible character against his father, and went the length of publishing a number of letters which, if they were genuine, certainly showed that famous man in the light of a monster of cruelty and passion. They threatened Lord Lytton that if he did not do what they considered justice to his mother—of course, at the expense of his father—they would publish other papers in their possession, describing episodes in real life not equaled in the most sensational of Bulwer's novels or dramas, and make a family expose such as had never occurred since the Byron scandals. Lord Lytton would not be coerced and the publication of the family papers was actually announced for a certain date, when he applied to the courts for protection. The question to be decided was a very curious one, but the judges had little hesitation in granting an injunction forbidding the publication of documents which would inflict terrible injury and pain on Lord Lytton and his wife and children, and could not by any possibility do anybody any good. The sensation-mongers were disappointed of a rare treat; and the reputation of the great novelist was spared. But the scheme of the biography was frustrated and Lord Lytton himself did not come out of the affair altogether satisfactorily. Until then he was scarcely known personally to the British public at all. He had always lived abroad, and his writings having appeared under another name, there seemed to be a good deal of mystery about him. But in that ugly business he came out clearly, the public thought, as a proud, hard-hearted man, wrapped up in aristocratic selfishness and quite void of those tender sympathies which go for so much in the formation of a fine character. In fact, it was said of him at the time that be showed himself the son of his father—such a father as was exhibited in the letters which were published. The public estimate of a man is seldom altogether wrong, and many people who knew Lord Lytton will say that the opinion then formed of him was not unjust.

He withdrew from the public notice, nevertheless, with a sort of lofty dignity, declining to answer his critics or to enter into any discussion of his family affairs, and returned to his diplomatic duties, where his position was well assured. He was still Ambassador at Lisbon when Lord Beaconsfield resolved upon one of those surprises which he was so fond of bursting on his supporters and opponents alike. He suddenly made Lord Lytton viceroy of India, a post of great splendor and responsibility, for which he had no previous training whatsoever. The salary alone is $100,000 a year, four times that of an ambassador, and total emoluments, privileges, patronage and power make the position far more magnificent than that of a lesser European sovereign. Yet Lord Lytton was required to fill it at the age of 45, having never been in India, or had anything to do with administration before. Lord Beaconsfield, as usual, knew very well what he was about. He did not at that juncture want an administrator for viceroy. He wanted a man of imagination, a poet, above all a diplomatist who could understand the inner workings of things and extend his view beyond immediate causes to remote effects. No sooner was the ex-Ambassador fairly seated on the vice-regal throne than he issued the famous proclamation by which Queen Victoria assumed the title and authority of Empress of India. On the plains of Delhi, in sight of the ancient capital of the mogul rulers of Hindostan, he held that gorgeous durbar, at which all the Princes of India assembled to hear the great news from the viceroy himself, and to tender their allegiance in person to the Empress' representative. It was one of the most magnificent spectacles ever witnessed, even in India, the land of pageants, and its political wisdom has been amply justified by after events. For the first time, all the ruling powers and military forces of India were brought under one acknowledged head, and a Federal Empire was established which the greatest of oriental potentates felt proud to belong to. The thing was done so suddenly and so thoroughly that Russian jealousy had no time to develop itself through the channels of intrigue. Lord Lytton was at once elevated to the degree of an earl, with the title of Viscount Knebworth to be borne by his sons in memory of the grand old manor of Hertfordshire, which has been the home of the family for nearly 500 years. He was raised to the highest rank in the orders of the Bath and the Star of India, and was one of the first to receive the new decoration of the Indian Empire. It would have been well for him if he had left India as soon as he had completed this duty. Instead of that he held the office of viceroy for three years longer, and a terrible time he had of it. Whether he was right or wrong in his ideas of Indian administration will always be a matter of opinion; but it is certain that no viceroy made himself more obnoxious to the British officials or to European society in India generally. Europeans in India have the reputation of being very lax in their notions of morality, but the state of affairs at the viceregal court in Lord Lytton's time scandalized even those who had lost the power of blushing by long disuse. It was said at last that no woman with the least pretence to beauty could venture to appear there if she had any regard for her good name; and the bad example set there had the worst results all over India. Remonstrances were in vain. The viceroy seemed to think himself a sort of caliph or oriental Cæsar, who was quite above conventional rules in such matters, and the cynical indifference which he displayed to the feelings of those who cherished the sanctities of family life not less in India than in England, was very bitterly felt. Yet he himself was accompanied by his wife, a beautiful and virtuous woman, of the great family of Villiers, who shared with him the grief of losing their eldest son and one or two other children from the effects of the Indian climate. It was a happy day for them, as well as for India, when they left the country on the defeat of Lord Beaconsfield's ministry in 1880.

After his return from India he was immediately appointed Ambassador to the French Republic, a post which he filled with credit until his death the other day. He was 60 years of age and apparently full of vigor. There is no telling what future greatness was in store for him had he lived.

He was a most peculiar looking man not unlike the portraits of his father that may be seen in some editions of "Pelham" or other early novels of his, but different in having a head of hair so curly that it almost suggests a negro's wool, except that it is fair. He has none of that fastidiousness about his appearance which his father carried to the extreme of dandyism to the very end of his life. On the contrary, he rather inclined to the free and easy, baggy style of the young Englishmen of the present day. He was in fact, at heart a thorough Bohemian, cultivated mentally to the highest pitch, and restrained externally by pride of family and aristocratic traditions, but all the same a true Bohemian with no more real respect for the society in which he lived and shone than the wandering gypsies have, with whom he had many an adventure in his young days on the Danube.

NAPOLEON'S CHAIR.

A Relic of the Meeting Between the Emperor and Bismarck After Sedan.

Among the many curious and historical mementoes with which the Bismarck Museum of Schoenhausen is replete, none attracts more attention than the chair of Donchery, occupied by Napoleon III. during the negotiations between Prince Bismarck and himself after the famous battle of Sedan, the Fortress of the Ardennes, and the center point of the most disastrous conflict of the Franco-German war. It was here that the Emperor,

surrounded by 39 generals, 230 staff officers, 2,600 officers and an army of 83,000 men, was forced to capitulate on the 2d of September, 1870.

Having been called to the throne of France by the same people who forced him to abdicate and established the republic immediately after his capitulation, the step from one of the proudest thrones of Europe to the exceedingly plain and commonplace chair of straw seems scarcely less pathetic than his great ancestor's isolation at St. Helena, after reveling in the gaieties of the merriest city of the universe.

As seen from the cut the chair is an ordinary straw covered affair, rather worse for wear and of an old fashioned type. It is encased in a wooden box and accompanied by a documentary tablet stating that Baldouin Schwarz of Cologne bought the chair and donated it afterwards to the Bismarck Museum.

BARNARDO'S HOMES.

RESCUING THE LONDON WAIFS FROM VICE AND MISERY.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Establishment of Dr. Barnardo's Great Charity—What Has Been Done—A Story of Hope.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Under the fostering care of the British public and with the aid, counsel and financial backing of many of the Royalty, the various charitable institutions, known as De Barnardo's Homes, are progressing and growing, and every day doing more and better work in saving the poor children before they become of an age when saving is no longer possible.

These homes, as they are called, are as varied in their purposes as they are in their age and size.

Twenty-five years ago the plan of consolidating under one head and one management all the children's institutions was suggested and adopted by Dr. Barnardo, and since that time the associated institutions have grown and spread, and to-day there are hundreds of young women who owe to the Barnardo homes their present prosperity and happiness.

No class of forgotten, depraved or unfortunate children in England is debarred from the institutions or homes; agents of skill and judgment are working everywhere in the persons of clergymen. It is true most of the homes are in London, but none is debarred who is so unfortunate as to possess the qualifications which bring them within the scope and purpose of the Homes. As Dr. Barnardo puts it all who are necessitous are given a helping hand.

SOME RESULTS.

At the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the homes held a short time ago in London Dr. Barnardo made his reports and then the event was celebrated in due form by speeches and liberal contributions from nearly all who attended. The Marquis of Lorne, who presided, was supported by a large number of the most distinguished clergymen, philanthropists, members of Parliament and other eminent persons.

Around the platform 1,500 waifs from the different homes sang hymns in chorus, and did it well. Gymnastic classes of boys and girls showed the training of the physical being, which is so carefully attended to; and others gave a pantomime and a highland march with bagpipers from the homes. One hundred boys in sea costume marched around the hall with a look of joyful anticipation on their faces. They were going across the sea to America to take up a new life at the home in Manitoba, where they could find on farms and in shops good homes, clean beds and plenty to eat forever with no more fear of the London streets and their accompaniment of poverty.

BETTER LIFE MADE POSSIBLE.

It was thus at the quarter centennial that the work of the homes was shown, but all that was shown there did but weakly express the vast influence for good that is being exerted. It did not show naked and dirty urchins with their mouths full of oaths and their little bodies racked with disease and starvation as they come from the streets and gutters and the hovels of drunken parents. To-day 17,000 of these have been taken into the homes, cared for and started right in the world to win their way, encouraged by the education and precept of the homes.

The practical element of the whole system is one of the features of it which has made it a success and carried it straight to the heart of the British public. The needs and demands of different cases are recognized and accordingly treated. Wild and vicious boys, who have been taught crimes, are not mixed with those who are simply poverty-stricken orphans of honest parentage. Depraved girls are not put with those who know but little of crime and vice. The young and the old are kept apart, except in so far as they can help each other, and the whole has been worked out into a harmonious machine with progression and advancement at every turn.

SOME REMARKABLE STATISTICS.

An idea of what is done in a year is shown by the partial and incomplete extract from the books of the home's office.

Fresh cases of waif children dealt with during 1890	6,378
Children maintained, educated, etc., in the homes during the year	4,702
Average number in residence throughout the year	3,287
Fresh cases admitted during the year	1,555
Of these there had been actually on the streets, sleeping out or rescued from common lodging-houses or the custody of thieves, prostitutes and persons of abandoned life	737
Of those admitted there were incurable cripples, physically disabled, or blind or deaf mutes	57
Largest number of candidates admitted in one day	84
Number of infants in arms admitted	84
Of orphans or quite destitute children admitted there were	538
On Dec. 31, 1890, there were children boarded out	1,044
Total number of trained boys and girls emigrated by means of the Homes to the colonies	4,583
Boys and girls placed out in the colonies during the year	291
Boys and girls assisted to situations at home or otherwise placed out in life	823
Children educated, partly fed or clothed at free schools	680
Children maintained in whole or in part	5,382
Free lodgings provided for homeless young women and children	30,980
Free rations provided	73,238
Meals supplied to waifs and stray children and indigent adults	25,133
Garments given away	21,411
Meat, grocery, milk and coal orders given	12,537

The cases taken into the homes are all deserving and no regard is paid to country or color nor religious creeds, of the latter of which unfortunately the waifs have few or none.

The waifs, after a season of preparation, are sent to Manitoba, on a farm, to Toronto, where they are apprenticed in trades, and to other places in the New World, where they can fight their own way.

The institutions are maintained by donations and benefits and as the work widens and spreads so its wealth grows. As the demands increase so do the people recognize the good work and contribute money. Last year the total sum from all quarters was £110,478, and this year it will be more.

THE BARNABY POISONING.

Dr. Graves' Attorneys More Hopeful of Their Client's Acquittal.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 28.—The work of securing a jury to try Dr. Graves for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby was resumed this morning. There were twelve men in the box, but all of them are as likely as not to be excused before the trial begins in earnest. Thus far only three peremptory challenges have been exhausted and each side still has twelve left. There were but seven talesmen left and they were quickly examined and an adjournment taken until Monday, when the lawyers will have a new venire of 150 to select from. Dr. Graves looked more confident this morning than he has since the proceedings began. His lawyers looked confident too, and it was whispered around the court-room that new evidence in favor of the doctor had been discovered. It is said that the defense will try to prove that certain parties in this city are the guilty ones. Evidence will be introduced which will make things look very dark for these people, although no one believes they had anything to do with the murder. If it can be proven that the whisky was poisoned in Denver, the doctor is safe, and a strong effort will be made to prove this. The prosecution claim that they can prove Dr. Graves sent the whisky, one drink of which caused Mrs. Barnaby's death, but to establish the fact that it was poisoned when Graves sent it is an important link in the chain.

Graves makes a good impression upon the public as he appears in court. Tall, broad shouldered, heavy set, Dr. Graves is a fine looking man. His gray hair and whiskers add a touch of the venerable. His manner is dignified. There is something in it of the soldier and officer. Faultless in dress, his neat-fitting dark business suit adds strength to the figure. The shirt front, collar and cuffs are immaculate. His shoes glisten with a bright, fresh polish. It might be said that Dr. Graves is almost fastidious in dress. The gray hair, through which he so frequently runs his fingers, stands out loose and seemingly shaggy, but not rough. His side whiskers are tastefully brushed.

AFRICA'S TREASURE.

Randolph Churchill Thinks Solomon's Mines May Have Been Found.

A BOER SAID HE KNEW WHERE THERE WERE MINES AND OLD WORKINGS.

His Lordship Tried to Persuade Him to Act as His Guide, but Failed—The Party Surrounded by a Prairie Fire—A Narrow Escape From Death—The Horse Sickness.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

FORT CHARTER, Aug. 18.—On Sunday, the 2d of August, we traversed for fourteen miles a magnificent country, hilly, well watered, the bush veldt more open and park-like than before, dotted with many and various fine trees, covered thickly with sweet grass, good for oxen, with a soil capable of growing every species of agricultural produce. This good country extends from the Lundi to within a few miles of Fort Victoria—a distance of about sixty miles—and is incomparably the best part of Mashonaland which I have yet seen or heard of. No finer tract of land for farms could be found in Africa were it not for two fatal disadvantages.

1. The malarial fever, which, during the rainy season, terribly oppresses human beings.

2. The sickness which at all periods of the year kills from 90 to 95 per cent of horses and mules brought into the country.

The opening of the bush veldt, the cultivation of the soil and some amount of drainage may overcome the former evil and cause it to disappear, as has been the case in other parts of South Africa. The same causes may diminish the severity of the horse sickness. In the Cape Colony at Kimberley and in some parts of the Transvaal horse sickness, which used to be rife, has almost died out, and I suppose that it is not impossible that science may discover some successful mode of treatment which may mitigate the rigour of this malady.

Till these changes have extensively occurred I am of opinion that agricultural enterprise in this otherwise beautiful part of Africa would be attended with damage and catastrophe.

On the evening of the 2d of August, I met at our outspan a Boer, by name Viandt, well known to Lee. He had hunted the ostrich for many successive seasons in Mashonaland and was acquainted with every hole and corner of the country. He told me he knew places to which no white man of the present day had ever been, where there was much gold and extensive old mining workings. Lee guaranteed his honesty and veracity, so I endeavored to induce him to accompany us. He was transport riding and returning to Tuli with three empty wagons. A bargain was at length struck—he was to turn back and go with me for three months to the gold districts and his wagons and oxen were to be left at a spot hard by our camp, where there was good veldt, in charge of his "boys" till his return.

I went to bed delighted with the arrangement, feeling sure that I would be guided to untold treasure. The morning brought disappointment; the Boer ostrich hunter had been unable to persuade his "boys" to remain in charge of his property, which naturally he could not abandon. He had, therefore, determined to proceed to Fort Tuli. [illegible] ought to have bought his wagons and oxen right out, but this idea did not occur to me till the following day, when it was too late to give effect to it. Possibly the man was a humbug; possibly he knows the position of King Solomon's mines.

On Monday, the 3d, we only treked te[illegible] miles. Both on this and the preceding day an ox had been unable to rise in the morning and had been abandoned. Our troop of oxen had fallen below 100. We still passed through an excellent land, in which Mybergh and Lee, both high authorities, declared they would wish to possess farms. Another horse, of course one of the best, Bless by name, was taken ill this evening. He lived for two days and we thought we should save him.

On Tuesday, the 4th of August, we reached Franz Spruit, a lovely spot where the veldt was very good for oxen and where there flowed a fresh, sweet stream between banks clothed with many kinds of fern. During the trek Capt. Williams strolled on ahead of the wagon and spider. Suddenly a fine sable antelope emerged from the bush onto the road and stood for a minute or two looking at my friend not sixty yards away. Alas! Capt. Williams had no arms save a walking stick and the antelope passed slowly away unharmed.

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On the following morning Ruby, a good horse, was taken ill and died in less than three hours. Surgeon Rayner made a post mortem examination of the body. The animal appeared to have been seized with pleurisy, producing a profuse discharge in the bronchial tubes of white foam or froth and clearly yellow serum which had tried to escape through the windpipe and nostrils and by the effort produced suffocation. The poor animal had died in two or three minutes with all the struggles and spasms consequent on suffocation.

A much harder trial was in store. My shooting pony, Charlie, to me an invaluable animal, perfectly trained, was taken ill about midday, and was dead in the afternoon. Ma[illegible] Giles and his friends exhausted every effort to save this pony. Every remedy was tried. For a short time sulphur burnt under the nostrils appeared to produce a good effect. During half an hour the discharge poured profusely through the nostrils, and if this could have continued the pony might have survived. So strong was he that three men could scarcely hold him in his efforts to escape from the sulphur fumes. Suddenly the discharge ceased to flow. In a second he fell to the ground and expired almost immediately, with desperate struggles, biting the ground with his teeth. The pony was a pet, and I had grown quite attached to him.

We determined at once to quit this malignant locality and proceed to Fort Victoria on the high veldt, where we trusted our horses might escape the illness. But this cursed place was nearly fatal to the expedition altogether. The heat of the day was great, the grass long, thick and dry. While we were at luncheon some natives must have set fire to the grass in immediate proximity to and windward of our camp. At the well known crackling sound of a bush fire we all started to our feet and saw that we were surrounded by an advancing mass of high, roaring flames distant from our wagons less than a hundred yards.

Not a moment was to be lost. Every one turned out; fortunately we were numerous, forty all told. Some seized a coat, some a rug, some a sack, some a branch of a tree hastily torn down, and dashed at the flames to beat down the burning grass and arrest the progress of the fire. For a minute or two the result seemed doubtful, but by great exertion the fire was overcome and extinguished within a few yards of the camp. At one time I feared that much property would be consumed, and that great and irreparable loss would have been incurred.

The natives are in the habit of lighting these fires with perfect carelessness as to who or what may be in the neighborhood. Afterward they search the charred ground for dead rats and mice which they find in quantities and eat. The heat of the sun, the flames and the violent exercise immediately after luncheon made two or three of our party very sick. Altogether this was a hateful and abominable spot and the day was one of discomfort and disaster. While we were inspanning for the evening trek the horse "Bless" which we thought to save was suddenly taken worse and died in a few minutes. A quarter of an hour more nothing remained of us to mark our stay save the three dead bodies of our poor horses lying stiff and stark and ghastly on the veldt.

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I drove on in the spider to Fort Victoria through a pass in the hills pompously designated "Providence Gorge." We had all expected to find in this awfully named passage beetling cliffs, sheer precipices, foaming cataracts, a journey of incident and every peril, in short all the features of the high Alps or Appenines. But "Providence Gorge" is nothing more than a long valley between two low ranges of hills gradually and slowly ascending some 600 or 700 feet from Franz Spruit to the plain on which lies Fort Victoria.

This plain is of great extent, destitute almost of tree or bush, the horizon broken here and there by isolated hills at the foot of one of which is situated the fort. The fresh and bracing air of this vast expanse made the change from the low to the high veldt perceptible and very pleasant. The country stretching away to the north appeared to be fair and attractive, but on closer acquaintance this appearance turned out to be most delusive.

There is nothing remarkable about Ft. Victoria. A small square inclosure, protected by a mound, a ditch, a Maxim gun, surrounded by a cluster of huts built of mud, reeds, grass, marks the site of what may one day be a populous and prosperous township. The company at present maintain here a force of sixty-five police, commanded by Capt. Turner. I learned that the natives around had grown somewhat bold in their depredations and had made off with cattle grazing in the vicinity of the fort.

An expedition to one of the kraals had become necessary, and some defense on the part of the natives had been made, but when the police advanced at the charge, the natives fled in precipitation. The cattle, however, were not recovered, but others were sent in. The health of the force is now good. Many cases of fever occurred during the rainy season, and the altitude, 3,760 feet above the sea, gives no immunity from malaria. The sickness, also, during the rains ravages horses and mules. Out of about 600 horses brought here only thirty had survived and only three had "salted," that is, had had the sickness and recovered from it.

The horse sickness is a terrible scourge either for the settler or the traveler. I am surprised that the Cape government or the chartered company do not endeavor to cope with this malady. Scientific investigation of the disease, of the grass and water consumed by the animals, conducted in the locality by experts, assisted by farmers or transport riders of experience, and carried on patiently for a length of time, would make discoveries of value. The disease is probably acute blood poisoning caused by some bacillus. This if discovered and caught might be cultivated, and inoculation might give protection.

It might be well if some authority, British or colonial, would offer a large reward for the discovery of a remedy or of a successful treatment. The Bechuanaland border police have been losing and are still losing from 80 to 90 per cent of their horses. The losses of the Chartered have been on a similar scale and have been equaled by those of private persons.

The road side from Tuli hither is literally strewn with dead bodies of horses and mules. I have been up to now exceptionally fortunate, having lost only four out of thirteen horses and nine out of twenty mules originally purchased. Many other persons have lost every horse and mule in their possession.

Col. Ferreira proceeding up country in charge of several horses for the company, has lost every one. The De Beers Co. expedition are in a similar plight. I met Mr. Hugh Romilly outside Fort Victoria, returning on foot to Tuli to rejoin his wagons which he had left. He had proceeded up country in a cape cart drawn by four horses. All had died after crossing the Lundi. Mr. Alfred Bait lost more than half his mules and on reaching Fort Victoria had to resort to oxen to draw his carriage and light wagons. Many others have sustained similar large and heavy loss.

I have now arrived at Fort Charter, with a team of six "unsalted" horses in the "spider" and of twelve mules in the mule wagon, all in good health and condition, and I believe I am the first who has ever brought up so many so far.

Whether they will survive long I cannot tell, but I am told that at this time of year in the high veldt they are less likely to contract the sickness. I shall sell them all when I reach Fort Salisbury for what they will fetch and trust to oxen for the return journey. I would advise anyone at home who might be contemplating an expedition out here next year to send out an agent some months in advance to the Transvaal to purchase a dozen or more "salted" horses and a score or more of "salted" mules.

These if good would cost from £60 to £80 a horse and from £20 to £30 a mule. They would sell at a large profit in Mashonaland if good animals. But the agent chosen to purchase must speak Dutch well and have a perfect acquaintance with the ways and habits of Boer farmers. Otherwise he will not obtain their good animals. The Marico district is the best part of the Transvaal in which to purchase horses and mules.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon & Longan, solicitors of United States and foreign patents, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215 and 216 Odd Fellows' Building, Ninth and Olive streets, draughtsman in offices; also Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. Circulars free, report the following patents granted for past week:

MISSOURI.

Show case—Geo. E. Allison, St. Louis.
Vehicle—Hermann H. Bothe, St. Louis.
Tidy-holder—Wm. W. Hornberger and L. J. Langeay, Columbia.
Coffee pot—Bloomfield L. Hutchings, Blue Springs.
Mole trap—Marcellus McGary, Crawford Station.
Shirt exhibitor—John W. Morrison, St. Louis, assignor of one-half to Hagedorn & Merz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Extension ladder—William W. Norman, Allenville.
Shooting board and plane—Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., and C. R. Schilling, St. Louis; said Schilling assignor to said Schraubstadter.
Car coupling—William P. Simpson, Nelsonville.
Frictional clutcher for harvesters—Henry C. Stone, assignor to O. A. Stone, Kansas City.
Hay carrier—James G. Stowe, assignor to Southwestern Supply Co., Kansas City.
Car truck—Moritz Weber, assignor to G. J. Kobusch, St. Louis.
Baling press—Charles E. Whitman, St. Louis.

ARKANSAS.

Rope end clasp—John B. Clerget, Morrillton, Ark., assignor of one-half to J. W. Snyder.
Fabric tufting implement—Mathew F. Connett, Pine Bluff, Ark., assignor to M. F. Connett, Davenport, Io.

TEXAS.

Hanging bed—Will M. Buell, Baird.
Device for jointing and setting saws—Richard N. Magee, Golden.
Churn-power—Roswell Reese, Fisher.
Snap hook—William H. Whitby, San Marcos.
Device for handling cotton—James L. Williams and L. W. Bennett, Pilot Point.

A WAY out of it. If your grocer will not supply you with the Star Brand of meats and lard, drop a line to Francis Whittaker & Sons, who will see that you are supplied.

MISSOURI MATTERS.

Personal Notes and General News From Interior Cities.

FARMINGTON, Nov. 27.—No less than four weddings, were celebrated in this immediate vicinity yesterday.

The meetings conducted by the Rev. W. H. Clagett closed last Wednesday evening, and Mr. Clagett left Farmington yesterday.

The campaign for the county offices which are to be filled next year is being quietly discussed; and, although no open announcements have been made, several aspiring citizens are diligently feeling the public pulse, and laying the foundations for what they hope will be certain success when their claims come before the people.

Warren Summers was arraigned in the Circuit Court to-day under a charge of burglary and larceny. Summers' case is a peculiar one. He is a bright looking, prepossessing boy, 14 or 15 years old. He was arraigned at the last term of court on a similar charge, and the Judge, on account of his youth, sentenced him to a very short term in the County Jail. But Summers was no sooner out of jail than he began to depredate again. He committed the crime for which he was arraigned to-day within a few weeks of his release. Judge Fox, being unwilling to send so young a boy to the Penitentiary, commuted his sentence to five days in the County Jail.

NOTES FROM ST. CHARLES.

ST. CHARLES, Nov. 28.—Miss Addie Owen has returned home from St. Louis after a pleasant visit of several weeks.

Invitations have been extended to the marriage of Mr. J. Kirk McDearmon and Miss Bertha Jordan of St. Louis. The ceremony will take place Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride, 1812 Bacon street, Dr. Marsden of the U. M. E. Church officiating.

Misses Mary and H. Lizzie Powell are visiting Dardenne friends.

Mr. Albert Spiers and mother spent Thanksgiving with friends in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper and daughter of Jacksonville, Ill.; Dr. Lucien Walton and wife of St. Louis and Mr. Fred Walton of St. Louis County were here yesterday to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Emma C. Walton.

Mr. John T. Powell arrived home to-day to make a short visit.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov., 28.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a certificate of incorporation to the C. F. Blanke Tea & Coffee Co., St. Louis; capital $100,000. Incorporators, Cyrus F. Blanke, Henry A. Vogler and Richard H. Blanke.

BENEATH A FIERCE SUN.

A MARCH ACROSS BURNING SAHARA WITHOUT WATER TO DRINK.

Terrible Suffering of a French Regiment During a Two Days' March—A Pitiable Scene When the Exhausted Soldiers Reach a Pool of Water.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ALGIERS, Oct. 20.—I shall never forget the first sight of the Sahara. I was attached to a column of the French army and we were on the sixth day of our march from Algiers.

The road we followed is traced upon upper mountain sides, the peaks of which are 6,000 feet high. All the section in sight was mountainous and to the view was offered the scenery of luxuriant verdure in deep and extensive valleys trending to the southeast. Forests of pine and brushwood clothe mostly these steep mountains, the slopes of which are run by flocks all the year round. Finally our road led us near to the top of the last mountain clad with the last forest. When we reached the declining point of that mountain the picturesque scene was abruptly shifted. All of a sudden burst upon our view an immense barren and flat extension, bathed in a glowing sunshine and confined only to an indefinite horizon like that of the seas. It exhibited no signs of life, and vainly we strained our eyes to penetrate its depth, nothing more tangible than dust or vapor was perceptible. We were now in eager contemplation of the so much spoken of Sahara desert, the barrier to immigration and the center of the most torrid zone. The vast waste, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, parallel to the Mediterranean basin, but separated from it by 100 to 200 miles of mountainous regions, covers an area at least three times that of the Mediterranean. The sight struck my fancy immensely.

We stopped at the foot of the mountain, where a village is situated at the very entrance of the desert, as if its walls were the boundary between our world, full of activity, and an unknown sphere, apparently without life, the limit of green and splendid nature before a bare and arid sea of sand, as well as the confine of civilization and barbarism.

That place called Boghari, at the skirt of the flat immensity, presents the aspect of a seaport. It consists of two villages of an entirely different architecture, and inhabited by two distinct races. On the hill is built the Arab town (Kasbah), and down the hill a European village borders the road. This place is the central market where the hundreds of nomads from hundreds of miles around come to exchange or sell their sheep or wool and provide themselves with grain and all necessary things.

On entering the empire of dead silence and desolation, this town appeared to me as the last ray from the world of life; as the pharos at the doors of a profound and dark chaos, whence no man knows when, if ever, he will return. Some antiquities fallen to ruins, still observed in the vicinity, seem to show that here the Romans limited their conquest, caring not to fathom the wilderness of Sahara. Two days were spent in making preparations to cross the plain from Boghari to Chelalla, a small Arabian city about 100 miles distant. We had to carry with us provision for a long time, among which were sea biscuits, flour, coffee, sugar and spices for months, wood for five days and water for two days only, as the guides had assured us we should find water on the way. From some of the neighboring tribes, who had not been involved in the revolt, 150 camels were hired and added to the number of mules for the transports.

Everything was now ready, and we were enjoying a refreshing sleep preparatory to our new journey when we were awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning by music quite new to us. We soon ascertained it emanated from the camels, which kept up a continual groan while the Arabs were saddling them with their load. The groan of the camel is somewhat similar to that of the hog, though a more prolonged, droning sound.

We started at 3 o'clock, and as rebels had been seen in that region a few days previously, we were ordered by our colonel to march in array to avoid being surprised in case of an encounter. At 11 o'clock, after plodding along and across the dry bed of the Shelif for long hours, we stopped to encamp in a spot called Boughzoul, where an isolated caravansary stands. Now, here, if words can adequately convey an idea of the scene around, presented to my eyes and engraved on my memory, I will endeavor to picture it. Before us was the barren plain, with misty perspective enveloping the mirage. Behind us in the distance could still be seen the green mountains, now far away, where we had first seen the immensity unrolling before us. Over our heads a scorching sun and under our feet burning sand. On all sides an immovable sea; not a tree to rest the eye upon; not a bit of verdure nor a wild flower nor a bird to comfort the heart. The desolation was complete in that strange land, colorless, dry and silent as a cemetery.

But this barrenness and dead solitude prevails only during the summer. With the autumnal rain grass grows and clothes the greater part of the surface, attracting there the immense herds of cattle of the Nomads; the antelope, jackal and other animals run over; flocks of birds, flamingoes, ravens, etc., migrate there and take their sport around a little salt lake near by which is partly filled during eight months of the year. The lakes and oases of Northern Sahara are known to be the winter quarters of the birds which migrate periodically.

In the spot where we pitched our tents, two wells had been dug out a long time before to provide water for the soldiers passing through. We eagerly sought the wells, but disappointment and chagrin awaited us; no sooner had our lips tasted the water than it was thrown away, believing it to be poisonous because of its strong saline qualities. Our doctor made an analysis of it and found it free from any poisonous substance, it containing only the natural principles of that ground. He advised us to filter it, which he did through a towel filled with sand, but its ill taste was not much improved by that operation. Then we tried boiling it, after which it was found a little better, good enough for cooking with, but we had great trouble to cool it with fanning, and when at last we had lowered its degree to lukewarmness, our throat still refused to swallow it; we were given some from that reserved in the barrels.

Next day we went forth again across that same interminable plain, seeing nothing but the mirage in the extreme distance, with a vapor in the atmosphere as if that mirage were a boiling sea. The spectacle which at first we found attractive, soon ceased interesting us; our condition being that of a patient whom everything fails to divert. The land here was an arable ground, sparsely decorated with tamarisks, junipers, chebrocs (zilla macroptera), a thorny plant, and some other evergreen plants. It appeared to be most favorable to raise a forest of pines, chestnut or cork trees, but the fear that such a forest might afford a natural and safe refuge to the Bedouins in case of revolt, prevented the French from realizing the scheme. Before reaching the next halting place, the heat and fatigue began their work, a few men fell exhausted and were placed upon mules, one on each side, in seats called "cacolets," prepared for that purpose. We stopped in a spot where no water was to be found, and we were each given a ration from the reserve stock. We encamped upon the ground covered with small pebbles of various colors, reddish, brown or black, all smooth and shining like glass. The sun had heated them to such a degree that some men having stepped out of their tents barefooted, quickly retraced their steps with blistered feet. Here a consultation took place between the Colonel, doctor and guides, the result of which was the sending of one of our guides to Chelalla. This Arab rode a camel called in Arabic "djemel balek," so denominated for being especially trained for the race, and can run nearly a whole day without stopping. Besides their stride is considerably longer than that of a horse. This messenger, starting at 1 o'clock, assured us he would be there by night. He was the bearer of an order for the caid, Arab chief of a tribe, to hire fifty camels, forthwith, load them with water and come to meet us to next stage.

The water we drank from the barrels was as if taken from the fire, we reckoned it was at least 50 deg. Reaumur, that is 106 Fahrenheit; nevertheless it brought us a sensation of pleasure and relief. All the men were advised to reserve part of it to make some coffee next morning, as we did every day before starting; but our throats were so parched that the two pints given to each were drained in a few minutes, reserving only a little for cooking food. Next morning we were obliged to start fasting and without a drop of water in our canteen—each soldier while traveling carries a small can filled with water for his own use. We were naturally very anxious, under the circumstances, as to the issue of that journey during which a trial of great magnitude attended us.

The men kept on the march bravely until 9 o'clock, plodding along an unvarying plain of weary and reverberating surface. Now not a green leaf around, a gauzy cloud above or a slight breeze would afford us the least sensation of freshness. Soon the men began falling from exhaustion. The heat, fatigue, thirst and want of nourishment worked so terribly upon us that in about an hour fifty men had fallen; half an hour later almost all the mules and camels were loaded with men scarcely showing signs of life. The officers and even the Colonel came down from their horses and put them at the disposal of the sufferers, two of whom could be placed upon each animal. We were still about ten miles from the spot designated by the guides as the next stopping place and where the carriers of water were to meet us. Another consultation took place between the Colonel, doctor and guide. The doctor said: "If no water is found I fear no man will reach the halting place." Questioned, the guide replied he was not well acquainted with the surroundings, so the Colonel gave orders to five or six riding officers to explore all the section for two miles around.

I could hardly find words to portray our situation at that moment. While constantly some men dropped from exhaustion, slowly and drearily the others were treading under the glowing sun, their heads cast down, their feet blistered and painful, their strength exhausted, eyes closed to avoid the reverberation of the sunshine, bent by fatigue, with mouth open gasping for breath. Some tried to suck small pebbles to produce saliva to moisten the throat, but in vain; thirst had dried up even our lungs, causing us acute pains in the side and back.

While thus dispirited, scarcely progressing, from time to time our eyes anxiously sought the direction of the horsemen prospecting for water. Finally one of them, perceiving an Arab riding on a donkey, ran to him and asked whether he would say where water could be found; the Bedouin directed him to a spot about half a mile further on, where he, indeed, found a sheet of sallow water. Putting his horses to the greatest speed, he returned and went straight to the head of the column, shouting to the bugler to sound the halt. At seeing him returning so fast, we all surmised that water had been found. Then followed a pitiful spectacle. Without waiting for any order, the poor fellows, who in their exhausted condition could, but one minute before, advance only at snail's pace, all, even the sick, as if struck by a magical force, gained supernatural strength. Throwing down their knapsack and guns, they ran frantically in the direction whence the horseman had come, like men routed in the flight and fleeing from death. How powerful was the incentive of such a sudden change. We ran nearly a mile to reach the shallow pond, which was about 60 feet long, 20 wide and from two to four feet deep. The men arrived in a rush and threw themselves down, their heads bent in the water; but the edge not having sufficient length to afford a place for all, they heaped themselves one upon another, and as there was still not room for all, the last in coming jumped into the midst of the shallow pond, though being ignorant of its depth, and sat down in the water, nothing visible but their heads.

The officers having followed their men, had to witness a most affecting tableau. On seeing that thick border of men around the shallow water and about two hundred heads emerging therefrom, their emotion became quite visible and the severity of discipline took the form of demonstrative kindness. The doctor calling the men as "My friends," begged of them not to drink beyond necessity to avoid ill consequences. The Colonel addressing them as "My children," repeated with paternal words what the doctor had said.

At last when the men had satisfied their thirst, those on the edge rose, but they who were in the water seemed loath or unable to leave it. The officers went to their assistance and pulled them out, their feet and clothing covered with mire. For a time they all sat around, looking from one to another with dazed eyes and speechless, as if being astonished at seeing one another alive after such an experience. As for me, though carrying no knapsack nor gun, I was not less wrought up than the others, and had suffered quite as much, not being used, as the zouaves were, to tramp in that deadly climate.

Then the mules and horses were taken to the spot to drink. There the spectacle which had been piteous with the men was lamentable with the animals, that had not suffered less than we. As soon as they perceived the water they became unmanageable, and their drivers were obliged to let them go. They plunged into the water and their feet sank in the slime, from which the men had great difficulty in extricating them. After all had been refreshed we returned slowly to the spot where the knapsacks had been left and sat down there again, under the deadly hot sun, suffering complete depression of vital force. Soon we perceived two Arabs on horseback coming toward us; it was the caid of Chelalla with one of his men. Our Colonel went to meet him, asking whether he had come with water. He answered that his carriers had stopped four miles distant, whereupon he was asked to have them come to our halting-place. So we encamped without moving further, and at last we enjoyed the rest we needed so much. We were now perspiring freely, and not one of us had a desire to eat until late in the evening, after a sleep, the most blessed rest I ever felt in my life.

The next day the men, being worn out, were relieved of their knapsacks, which were carried by the new relay of camels; the journey was short and we reached the halting-place without much trouble.

From this spot we could perceive twenty miles away a patch of verdure, the Arabian city for which we were bound. This city is a small oasis about two miles in circumference covered thickly and exclusively with fig trees. The verdure of that oasis, whose outskirts are so sharply outlined in the dry and barren desert, appeared to us from our standpoint as a dark blot in the midst of a white expanse.

The following day we traveled over a black land which would be wonderful ground for cultivation if not so arid. Notwithstanding the aridity large parts of it were covered with wild herbs dried by the heat. By degrees Chelalla grew larger in proportion to our approach and at last we reached it.

HILARION MICHEL.

Odd Fellows' School of Instruction.

A school of instruction, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, I. O. O. F., will be held at Cameron, Mo., beginning Thursday night, Dec. 10, and continuing during Friday and Friday night. The Trenton Degree Staff will be present to give a practical exemplification of the floor work. The Degree Staff, it will be remembered, was awarded the prize at Topeka for the best exemplification of staff work before the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and will confer the degrees at Cameron with the paraphernalia used in the floor work at Topeka. This will be the largest and most important gathering of Odd Fellows ever held in North Missouri, and will afford an opportunity for obtaining both the unwritten and floor work that should be taken advantage of by every lodge in the State. Excursion rates will be secured on the H. & St. Joe R. R., C., B. & Q. R. R. and C., R. I. & P. R. R. Reduced rates at the hotels and private entertainment will also be obtained. Every Odd Fellow who can possibly do so should come; he will surely be pleased. All lodges who may have balloted upon and accepted candidates for degrees, may have the same conferred upon them, if present, by the Trenton Degree Staff, as a dispensation will be granted by the Grand Master, who will be present. The Grand officers of Missouri will be present; also Grand officers from the jurisdiction of Kansas. The Cameron Lodge will appoint committees on Reception, Entertainment, etc. Lodges will, as early as possible, report to J. N. Munsell, Cameron, Mo., about the number expected to be present, and for any information desired.

WHITTAKER'S Star Brand Hams, Bacon and Lard lead all others. Ask your grocers for them and take no other.

Vacation for Steamships.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Several of the big steamship lines will lay off their fast steamers in January. These have been doing good service during the "rush" season and need a rest. The White Star Line will lay up the Teutonic and the Majestic for a time. The Adriatic will take the place of the Teutonic on Jan. 13. The Inman Line will lay off the City of Paris and the City of New York early in the year. The Hamburg-American Co. have already issued the order for the temporary withdrawal of the Augusta Victoria and the Columbia.

Troublesome throat diseases are rapidly and permanently cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE "NO" DANCE.

O'Tsuru San Came Down to Earth and Danced and Sang for a Fisher-Lad.

BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

Yamada San said: "Come and see the 'No'—
Those songs and dances of our old Japan;—
They make the ancient music faithfully
This evening at my Lord the Governor's;
You shall be honorably pleased. What's best
Of all, Kyoto's Geishas will be there,
With Nara's koto-player; Takeji
To beat the drum. O Yuki San's the boy;
O Tsuru plays the fairy in first dance
'The Feather-Dress.'"
So, to the Governor's
That evening, through the lanes of lamps, we went.

And, when the feast was ended on the mats—
Three sides of a full square of friendliness,
The stage the fourth;—and each guest well content,
Hemmed in by twenty little lacquered bowls
Shewed like a ship at moorings, with her boats
Clustering around; and black-haired Musumes
Brimmed our last sake cups, and *gohan** came,
The silvered *shoji*, decked with maple leaves,
Opened space, to let the music in—
Two Samisens, a double drum, a flute;
Then, with low reverences, the "No" began.

So saw we—after many preludings
Of string and skin—O Yuki San pace forth
A fisherman. No need to err therein,
Seeing she bore the net and balanced tubs,
And great brass knife to slice the *tara* thin,
All as you note them at Ehoshima.
Moreover, fan in hand, she sings a song
To tell us how her name's Hakuriyo
Her dwelling Miwo's pine-grove, and her life
A fisher-lad's, reaping the deep green sea
For silver harvests of the silly shoals
Which caught by hundreds, come in thousands more
To spread the mesh. Mighty the draught will be
(So chants the Sea-boy, sauntering from his boat)
Now the cold rains are over, and the sky
Round about Fuji's head glows pearl and gold;
With, high above the hardly rippling waves,
Yon gilded sickle of the new-made Moon
Leading the pale lamp of the Evening Star,
Attendant like some heavenly Musume.
"Oh, at a Spring-tide so delectable,
With purple iris fringing all the rice
And fiery lilies flaming in the rye.
The air so soft, the pines whispering so low,
The dragon-flies like fairy spears of steel,
Darting or poised; the velvet butterflies
Fluttering to sip the last sweet of the grape
Before the red sun sinks—at such an hour
Angels themselves might come awhile to Earth."
So sings the young Hakuriyo.
And, behold!—
Suddenly—hanging on a branch of fir—
A wonderous sight he spies! The Samisens
Twangle surprise, the drum beats "*He He He*"
While Yuki San, a-tiptoe, reaches down
A many-tincured, fairy-patterned robe—
All gold and scarlet, and celestial white—
Of feathers wove, but feathers of such birds
As surely never perched on earthly tree!
Its lining shot with airy tender tints
As of a broken rainbow. Glad he scans
The strange bright treasure-trove. Another such
Suruga never saw! Narumi's looms
Ne'er put forth such a marvel! Light of heart
Into his hut dances Hakuriyo
Casting the nets aside to clasp the robe.

Next very softly trill the Samisens.
The drums beat muted, and the flute pipes forth
Expectant tones, while—light as falling snow,
Or breath of morning breeze, whispering its way
Through the awakening bambu-leaves—glides in
A Heavenly Vision! 'Tis O Tsuru San;
And neck, breast, slender little amber limbs
All bare as brown sea-sand; just one cloth
Tied with a sky-blue string about the waist
Half covers her. Sweetly and movingly
At the hut-door she sings: "Oh, Thou within
That hast my robe of feathers!—Open now
And give what is not thine, but only mine!"

Then say we (kneeling watchful on the mats)
O Yuki San trip lightly from the hut
Guarding the feather-dress. But when she marks
O Tsuru San bowed low before the door
Look how she stands—Yuki, the fisher-lad—)
Out of his wits with well-shewn wonderment!
So beautiful the dark-eyed Weeper is,
Unclad, and pleading with those lovely tears!
Down on his face falls young Hakuriyo
And thus they talk, with Samisens to help:

SHE: "*Fisher-Boy! give back to me*
The dress I hanged upon the tree!"

HE: "*Oh! clad too rich in beauty bright!*
Form of Glory, Face of Light!
Honorably deign to tell
Where such charms celestial dwell.
What thy name august may be,
Fairest! first reveal to me!"

SHE: "*I am come from heaven's domain;*
If I spoke it ne'er so plain
You my name could never hear
As the angels say it there.
Flying past your little star
All so bright it looked, afar—
Silvery Sea, and snow-tipped Hill—
That I had an idle will,
Once to set my foolish feet
On those flowers that shone so sweet.
Thus I laid my robe aside
In the tree which you espied;
And without it—shame and woe!
To my home I cannot go!"

HE: "*Loveliest Lady! little mind*
Had I, at the first, my find
Ever to surrender. Now
When you deign to tell me how,
If I keep it, you must stay,
No more for your garment pray!"

SHE: "*Ah! why did I quit my sky*
Where you happy sea-birds fly.
And the wild swan spreads her wings
While the wind between them sings;
And the free storks urge the flight
Strong across the spangled night!
Render back my robe, and soon
I shall soar beyond the Moon,
Thread the star-paths, and pursue
Light and life, above the blue.
Mortal! 'tis impiety
Not to give mine own to me!"

HE: "*Always I would have you here*
Fairy! bright and sweet and dear;
Will you not, for love of love
Let go longing for above?
I would let go all but life
If I might but call you wife!"

SHE: "*Fisher-Boy! this sea of thine*
Mads thee with its mighty wine!
Bold thou art; yet thou and I
Are as is the sea and sky
Which may meet, but cannot marry.
If, for love of you I'd tarry
'Twere as though a cloud did wed
With some hill-top. Night being sped,
Lone the hill rises. Touch my hand,
And better shalt thou understand."

HE: "*I cannot take it! plain I see*
The soft smooth skin, so velvety,
The hand and wrist! Yet when I clasp,
It is a mist melts in my grasp.
Now would I give you back this dress
If you but change such loveliness
To solid flesh, not fleeting air:
Oh thou than living flesh more fair!"

SHE: "*Peace! most foolish boy and fond!*
I am what those are beyond;
More substantial did'st thou know,
Than all flesh and blood below,
Give me back the robe whereby
I may once more reach my sky
And, for deed of gentilesse,
When I don again my dress,
I will dance, to do thee pleasure
One round of our heavenly measure;
I will sing to comfort thee,
One strain of the melody
Heard by souls divine, in sphere
Where the Light is lovelier!"

HE: "*Ah! to see you fly I dread,*
When I yield this wonder! Tread
First your measure, Lady sweet!
Then I place it at your feet."

SHE: "*Fie upon thee! I have heard*
Men do break their plighted word,
But with us, this is not so!
All unveiled the Spirits go,
Our nay is nay, our yes is yes;
I dance not else! Give me the dress!"

Then see we young Hakuriyo, blushing deep
Lay at her foot the golden-feathered gown
Alight with silvery white, and scarlet fires
And, while the Samisens throb cords of joy,
O Tsuru kneels, and gathers wistfully
The shining marvel round her shoulders; laughs
For pleasure to be safe replumed; then glides—
With voice of melting notes and paces fair—
Falling as soft as fir-cones—to her dance.

SHE: "*Now it is mine again,*
I am fain! I am fain
To pay you true, as a spirit should do,
With secrets of heaven made plain!
Yet, not for long can I sing my song,
Nor dance this dance of the skies;
Your earth shows fair,
But dense is the air,
And we wonder not if your eyes
A very small part of the splendor see
Laid upon river and lea;
Only one gleam of the glory shed
From Fuji's filleted head
Down to this leaf of the Momiji-tree
Which knows and curtseys to me;
For I and the maple leaf are one
As we hear, as we hear,
The tender, unending tone
Of the earth's voice, constant and clear;
And we move to the swing
Of your star, in the ring
She weaves round the flying sun.
Weaves so—so—so—:
As the waves understand
And the wind, and the sand;
But you cannot ever know!"

'Twere good you should have watched O Tsuru San
Deftly pace this, with little lifted feet;
Shod in the white silk *tabi;* and soft lips
Making the melodies to guide her feet;
The music sitting silent; or, at most,
Dropping a high note in, now and again.

Then, with her fan before her face, or waved
In dreamy curves, she sang a verse of Love;
We—and the Fisher-Boy, still on our knees.

SHE: "*And Love—Great Love!*
Oh less than the splendor spread
From Fuji's head
To the sea, and the grass, and the grove,
Know ye the deep things of this!
A little men taste its bliss
In the loved one's charms,
And her close-wound arms,
And the spirits which almost kiss
Through their dividing bodies, and delight
Of mother-love and father-love, and friends
Hand-fast, and heart-fast! But Death's sudden night
Comes, and in gloom, it seems, Love's sunshine ends
So Love's warm golden wing
Shields not from shuddering
The souls it covers, chilled with dread to part.
Ah, could I tell,
Who see it near and well,
The far truth freely to each beating heart,
Not on your tearful planet once again
Should love be pain.
Nor from your blinded eyes should salt tears start.
But that which I would teach
Hath in your human speech
No words to name such comfort rich and great.
Therefore, dream on, asleep,
And, dreaming, weep!
And wait! a little—yet a little wait!

So, or of such wise, in soft Japanese,
The ancient *uta* flowed; O Tsuru's silks
Fluttering to every line, obi and sleeve;
Her brown arms closing, opening, to its strains,
While crystal tears stood in her eyes at times
Singing of sorrowful love. Till, with a laugh,
She stayed, and glided to her Planet Dance;
Joyously circling, singing, beating time.

SHE: "*Steps of my silvery Star*
Dancing alone, afar,
So still, so slow
No mortal may know
How stately her footsteps are;
Nor what fair music is guide of her feet,
Solemn and high and sweet;
All in a tune
To the Sun and the Moon,
And the drums that the glad worlds beat,
As long a path on your little orb goes
From the first of her flowers to the last of her snows,
My white Home sweeps in a night;
Knowing not haste, knowing no rest
For delight
In the life of her silver light,
And joy of the wide purple waste.
Where the Angels pass.
Like fish through the sea's green glass,
But you cannot see that sight!"

And while we did not speak, for wistfulness,
Watching the woven paces, wondering
To note how foot and tongue kept faultless time
To dreamy tinkling of the Samisens,
Across her breasts that golden-feathered gown
Swiftly she drew; spread her smooth arms like wings,
And passed—O Yuki San and we alone!
The "No" Dance ended!
"Thanks, dear Tsura San!"
Yet half we wish O Yuki had not given."

St. Louis Working Girls' Free Library.

A delightful musical and literary programme was rendered at the rooms of this library at 1510 Lafayette avenue Friday evening. The special feature of the evening was the singing of patriotic songs. The rooms were prettily decorated with flags and banners. Mrs. Lake of the World's Fair Commissioners gave an eloquent address. She invited the girls to make some effort to be represented at the World's Fair. The lady spoke earnestly to the girls, urging them to use the opportunities afforded them. The friends assisting on the programme were: Miss Flora Taylor, vocal solo, "Day Dream;" Miss May Trauer, "Tarantelle;" reading by Dr. G. A. Bowman, "Courtship Under Difficulties;" vocal duet by Mr. Alfred Smith and Mr. Chas. Bonnet, "The Old Oaken Bucket;" piano solo, Miss May Trauer, etc.

The mannager, Mrs. Lucy A. Wiggin, gave the following announcements: Monday, Nov. 30, health lecture, "Nervous Diseases," by Dr. Bauduy; Wednesday night, lessons in reading, writing and composition; Friday night, classes in plain sewing, cutting, etc. There will also be singing each night. The library is open Sunday afternoon.

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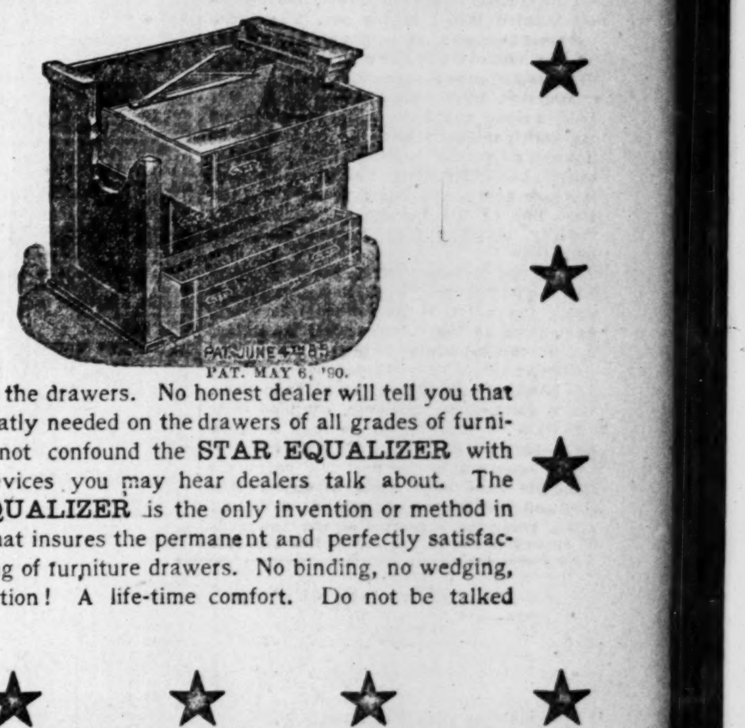

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THRILLING ACCOUNT OF A DARING AND HEROIC EFFORT.

Hairbreadth Escapes and Struggles of Prof. Russell's Party—Falling Through Ice Bridges Into Deep Canons—Traveling by Night to Escape the Sun Glare From the Snow.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

To one sailing northwest from Sitka, Alaska, in brilliant weather there is revealed what is probably the most magnificent coast scenery in the world. As soon as one emerges from the narrow channels separating the densely wooded islands of the Baranof group the eye is attracted by the dazzling splendor of gigantic snow-covered peaks to the north. Mount Crillon and Mount Fairweather are the first of the great peaks to appear, but stretching away to the northwest from these there is such a vast array of shining summits that the eye is bewildered and unable even to estimate their number. On the sides of the mountains are shining snow fields, from which broad glaciers flow down to the sea. The rugged peaks projecting through the nearly universal mantle of snow seem to form a continuous range parallel with the coast, but recent explorations have shown that this is a deception. There are at least three breaks between Mount Fairweather and Mount St. Elias, through which the drainage from the interior either in the form of water or ice reaches the Pacific.

Sailing along this sublime coast, a small triangular pyramid soon appears far away on the horizon to the northwest, looking like an isolated island in the sea. The white pyramid increases in height as the ship advances, and one familiar with the mountains of Alaska at once recognized it as the summit of Mount St. Elias. Its distance when first seen in clear weather is nearly one hundred and eighty miles. I have myself seen it rising well above the horizon a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. At such a distance it stands alone. No other peaks break the even line of the horizon anywhere in its vicinity, showing that it overtops all its neighbors.

Since the discovery of Mount St. Elias by Behring in 1741, many expeditions have sailed along the coast to the southeast, known to navigators as the "Fairweather grounds." Among the celebrated explorers who visited this region about a century since were Cook, La Perouse, Malaspina and Vancouver. These navigators, however, confined their attention to what could be seen from the coast—they did not venture into the interior.

It is only within the past few years that attempts have been made to explore the land and to climb the mountains. Mount St. Elias, being the highest of all the thousands of rugged peaks in the region in which it is

SOUTH FACE, MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

situated, was the first to excite the ambition of Alpinists.

The first expedition aiming to reach its summit was sent out by the New York *Times* in 1886 in command of Lieut. Fredric Schwatka. This expedition landed at Icy Bay, fifty miles west of Yakutat, marched inland about twenty miles and reached an elevation of 7,200 feet on a range of foot-hills skirting the southwest side of Mount St. Elias.

The second attack on the mountain was made by an expedition in charge of Mr. Edward Topham of England in 1888. This expedition, like the one that preceded it, landed at Icy Bay and made a bold attempt to climb the steep southern face of the mountain. An elevation of 11,460 feet was attained, a remarkable success considering the difficulties encountered.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXPEDITION.

A third expedition visited the St. Elias region in the summer of 1890. This was sent out by the National Geographic Society and the United States Geographical Survey and was placed in my charge. We landed at the head of the Yakutat Bay late in June and marched northwest for about fifty miles over moraines and glaziers and across snow-covered passes to the northwest base of the culminating pyramid of St. Elias. The storms of winter coming on, we were obliged to abandon the hope of reaching the summit, but found that the northern slope of the mountain was far more practicable than the steeper southern face and could probably be climbed in favorable weather. Observations made during the expedition of 1890 have been published in the *Century Magazine* for April, 1891, and more fully in the *National Geographic Magazine* for May, 1891.

Explorations made in 1890 showed that the region about Mount St. Elias was one of unusual interest to geographers and geologists, and having failed in the first attempt to reach the summit of the great mountain a second expedition, was decided on. I was placed in charge of the undertaking and sailed from Fort Townsend, Wash., on the United States revenue steamer Bear on May 30.

My companions were six camp hands, who were selected on account of their experience in frontier life. Three of the men—Thomas P. Stamy, J. H. Crumback and Thomas White—were connected with the expedition of the year previous; Neil McCarty, Will C. Moore and Frank S. Warner gained their first experience in high mountains during the season just ended. I take pleasure in stating that all of the crew did their full duty. They endured hardships and faced danger without complaint. Our work was carried on quietly and systematically from day to day and from week to week without contention or discord of any kind. The success that attended our efforts is due in no small degree to the willing service rendered by my faithful companions.

We entered Yakutat Bay at midnight Aug. 4, and anchored near the Mission in the little secondary bay near the entrance on the east side, known since the exploration of Malaspina as Bay de Monti.

Rev. Karl J. Hendricksen, in charge of the thriving Swedish mission at Yakutat, who had rendered us important assistance the year before, soon came on board, and arrangements were made with him for taking a boat and camp stores to an appointed rendezvous at the head of Yakutat Bay on Sept. 25.

LANDING AT ICY BAY.

We left Yakutat early in the morning of Aug. 6, and, steaming westward, passed Point Manby, the west cape of Yakutat Bay, at 5 o'clock. The morning was clear, with heavy clouds on the mountains, and the sea calm. Ice Bay was reached about 9 o'clock and a boat in charge of Lieut. D. H. Jarvis dispatched to examine the shore and choose a place of landing. In about an hour Lieut. Jarvis returned to the ship and reported that it it seemed practicable to land through the surf at a place about one mile east of the principal outlet of the Yahtee River. Preparations for disembarking were at once made. Two boats left the ship, the first in command of Lieut. Jarvis and the second of Lieut. L. L. Robinson. Each boat carried a load of camp stores, tents, etc. Four of my men went in the first, but only one, Will C. Moore, in the second. The boats entered the surf, but we soon saw that an accident had happened. The first boat capsized and we saw the men it had carried struggling to gain the beach. They reached shore safely, and soon drew their boat up on the sands out of the reach of the waves. The first boat had scarcely turned over when it became apparent that the second had suffered a similar accident, but farther from shore. Of the men who went in the second boat only one reached shore alive. Lieut. Robinson, four seamen belonging to his boat's crew and Moore were drowned. Hours of painful suspense followed, and it was only late in the afternoon that we on board the Bear became fully aware of the disaster that had overtaken Lieut. Robinson and the brave men who were with him. Lieut. Jarvis and the men with him remained on shore all night, as the condition of the surf did not admit of his returning. Early on the morning of June he came off to the vessel, bringing the body of Lieut. Robinson with him.

The weather remaining calm the work of landing was continued, and boats in command of Lieut. G. McConnell and Lieut. H. M. Broadbent made several trips to the shore. The work was suspended, however, by the breaking of the steering gear on the boat in charge of Lieut. McConnell, which caused the boat to capsize. The Lieutenant and his crew had a narrow escape, and were forced to remain on shore all night. At 2 o'clock on the morning of June 8 a signal from shore told us that the conditions for landing were again favorable, the tide then being high. Lieut. McConnell and his men returned, having spent an exceedingly uncomforfable

INDIAN VILLAGE AT YOKUTAT.

night in the tents. All of my party and all of our supplies having been landed, I embarked with Lieut. Broadbent and rejoined my men on shore without accident. The boat returned to the Bear, which immediately steamed away to the south, leaving us to take care of ourselves—a task by no means novel.

Although the landing at Icy Bay was attended by accident which cost the lives of six brave men, I cannot help expressing my high appreciation of the bravery and skill with which the work was accomplished. Accidents in landing through surf are not uncommon, as every sailor is aware. I am deeply indebted not only to Capt. Healy for his kindness in aiding our enterprise in every way he could, but to the officers and men who serve under him, who suffered privations and braved dangers in order that we might be able to begin our work at a favorable point.

THE MARCH TOWARD MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

Our immediate object after making our first camp secure was to gain the summit of Mount St. Elias. The distance of the summit in a straight line from Camp 1 is thirty-three miles. Owing to the difficulties of travel, however, one would have to make a journey of nearly twice this length to gain the desired goal.

Our first march was nearly due north across a sandy flat, intersected by swift, muddy glacial streams and in part densely covered with forests. A camp was established on the north side of this lowland and at the foot of the cliff of moraine covered ice, which marks the southern limit of the Malaspina glacier. Owing to the number of loads to be carried and the small number of men to do the work, progress from camp to camp was slow at first. At the start we had forty packs and only five packers. As we advanced, however, the number of packs was reduced, both on account of rations used and because it was found that we could dispense with many things which at first seemed necessary.

Our next advance was to the Chaix Hills, the lower slopes of which are covered with large spruce trees, dense thickets of alder and a great variety of smaller plants. The march from the camp on the outer border of the barren moraine fringing the Malaspina glazier to the Chaix was exceedingly tiresome, requiring twelve hours of constant tramping, even when unincumbered by

VIEW OF THE ATHENDE GLACIER.

packs. In order to bring up all of our supplies the men had to make this fatiguing journey at least six times.

I remained in a comfortable camp at the Chaix Hills while the supplies were being brought up, and occupied the time in studying the local geology and in building a sled to use on the clear snow slopes to the north.

From the Chaix Hills our journey was continued northward up the even snow slope of the Agassiz glacier. Our last camp on land was at the extreme southwest end of the Samovar Hills. The tents were pitched amid luxuriant blossoms on the immediate border of a stupendous ice fall in the great glacier we were ascending.

Owing to the glare of the sunlight on the snow fields, and the softness of the snow at midday, our marches were made principally at night. Even at midnight it was still light enough to travel where the snow was not badly crevassed, although the nights were considerably longer than when we began our journey in June.

Although traveling at night was far more comfortable than by day it was more dangerous, as we were forcibly reminded the night we made our first advance north of the Samovar Hills. We started as soon as the snow began to freeze after sunset and worked our way with a loaded sled around the worst part of the ice fall at the west end of the Samovar Hills and through a maze of crevasses above the fall. The snow ahead looked smooth and but slightly crevassed, and I turned back, having work to do at the Samovar Hills, leaving the men to advance without me. They had scarcely proceeded a hundred yards, however, when Stamy and White, who were in the lead in the sled line, suddenly broke through and fell some twenty feet into a crevasse. Fortunately they landed on a mass of soft snow, which had been caught in the chasm and formed a kind of bridge. The men could not move from the position in which they landed, because of the snow that had fallen on them, and because on either hand the chasm descended to unseen depths. Their position was exceedingly critical, but owing to the coolness and promptness of McCarty a rope was lowered to them almost before they reached bottom, and they were drawn to the surface. This was the most serious accident we had during the journey to the mountain. On the way down White again dropped through a snow bridge near the same place, and disappeared in the blue gulf below, but was again rescued with the aid of a line without serious injury.

The work of "packing" our tents, instruments and rations was now resumed, and we advanced more slowly than when we could use the sled. Our camps were on the snow at a sufficient distance from the mountains to be out of danger of avalanches. Cooking was done over oil stoves, and our food was necessarily simple in the extreme, although usually sufficient as to quantity.

Between Mounts Newton and St. Elias there is a "saddle" the lowest front of which was 4,000 feet above our camp. The slope leading to the "saddle" was rugged and steep, and crossed from side to side by blue crevasses, the upper walls of which frequently rose a hundred feet or more above their lower lips. Our advance above the highest camp was up this slope of ice and snow, so steep that steps had to be cut the greater part of the way.

THE HIGHEST POINT REACHED.

In the higher region my companions were McCarty and Stamy. The rest of the party were at lower stations advancing supplies.

With my two companions, I left the highest camp at 2 o'clock in the morning of July 24 and climbed the ice cliff leading to the divide between Mount Newton and Mount St. Elias. This was a task of no small difficulty, requiring eight hours of hard work. On the divide we had a magnificent view of the desolate mountainous region to the north, and could see the thousands of snow-covered mountains that intervene between Mount Fairweather, some two hundred miles to the southeast, to Mount Waugel, an equal distance to the northwest.

After having some lunch on the divide and making such observations as were practicable, we continued the ascent and at 4 o'clock reached an elevation of 14,500 feet on the north slope of the great pyramid forming the summit of Mount St. Elias.

Measurements of the heights of the mountains, made after returning to Icy Bay, have shown that Mount St. Elias has an elevation of 18,250 feet. This measurement was made with care and is believed to be correct within one hundred feet.

When we reached our highest point there were nearly four thousand feet of precipitous snow slope yet above us. Having already climbed over six thousand feet since leaving camp, I deemed it advisable to return and advance our camp to the divide before making an attempt to reach the summit.

The day we reached our highest point was clear and beautiful, but a change was apparent toward night, and the next day St. Elias was enveloped in clouds. We had experienced much cloudy and stormy weather since being on the mountain, but on the lower slopes were not much impeded thereby. In the higher region, however, clouds were more frequent than at lower horizons and storms increased in frequency. We could not advance except in clear, cold weather, when the snow was frozen and the danger from avalanches at a minimum. Our highest camp was occupied twelve days, and during that time we were enabled to make but one advance—the climb on July 24 already mentioned.

Another start was made on July 27 with loads of rations, which we intended to cache on the divide and take up our tent, blankets, etc., on the next favorable day; but we only succeeded in working our way perhaps a third of the distance up the ice slope before avalanches became so frequent that it would have been foolhardy to proceed.

Finding that favorable weather was not likely to be had, we finally abandoned the climb and retreated. On our way back to the Chaix Hills we experienced heavy weather, which must have been a very severe snow storm at the altitude of our highest camp. When the cloud did part a week after we began our descent, the mountains were white with new snow down to a horizon about four thousand feet above the sea.

FROM ICY BAY EASTWARD TO YAKUTAT BAY.

Our first camping place at Icy Bay was reoccupied Aug. 10. A base line three miles long was then measured and the height of Mount St. Elias and a number of neighboring peaks ascertained by trigonometrical survey. Owing to storms and clouds on the mountains this task was not completed until Aug. 19. We then began the exploration of the seaward margin of the Malaspine glacier, from Icy Bay to the head of Yakutat Bay.

The camping place at the head of Yakutat Bay, where exploration was begun in 1890, was reached on Sept. 1, after a most tiresome march of twelve hours through dense vegetation and in the face of a northeast gale.

At the appointed rendezvous we found our boat and a fresh supply of provisions, which had been brought up from Yakutat by Mr. Hendricksen, and at once began the exploration of the head of Yakutat Bay and of Disenchantment Bay, which opens from it.

Expecting to sail on the mail boat which was to touch at Yakutat about Sept. 20, en route for Sitka, we repaired to the mission, where we were hospitably received by Rev. Albion Johnson and his wife, and awaited the arrival of the steamer. When it did come we were disappointed on learning that the limited accommodations of the little boat were already overtaxed and that we should have to await another opportunity.

A few days later the United States steamer Pinta came in, after a very stormy passage from Sitka, and took us on board. Heavy weather continuing, the Pinta was allowed to ride quietly at her anchor until Oct. 8. We then put to sea and had a glorious day in which to admire the majestic mountains fringing the coast from St. Elias to Cross Sound. Capt. Maynard and his brother officers did everything in their power for our comfort, and made us feel especially indebted to the Pinta, which then for the second time made a rough voyage to Yakutat to assist in the work of the National Geographical Society.

We reached Sitka in time to take passage on the City of Topeka, belonging to the Pacific Steamship Co., and arrived at Seattle Oct. 21, thus completing the circle of our summer's wanderings.

A report on the work done during the expedition, including a narrative of our various adventures and an account of the more interesting features in the geography and geology of the region explored, will be published by the National Geographic Society within a few months.

ISRAEL C. RUSSELL.

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FRENCH-SHELDON.

How She Led an Expedition of 130 Men Into Africa.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE HOME LIFE OF SAVAGE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Difficulties She Had to Overcome in Controlling the Untamed Savages Who Composed Her Band—Her Narrow Escape From Death—Graphic Description of Her Trip Around Lake Chela.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Mrs. French Sheldon's intrepidity and courage in carrying out an expedition into the very heart of darkest Africa, alone and unaided, created such a widespread interest at the meeting of the British Association at Cardiff that I anxiously sought a chat with her in order to hear from her own lips something of her adventures. I found the lady traveler in her lovely old-fashioned garden, which is situated on the very banks of old Father Thames, enjoying the delicious cool breezes wafted from the river. A noble tree overhangs the stream, and in this Mrs. French Sheldon has ingeniously constructed two most comfortable seats, access to which was gained by a wooden staircase artistically covered with grass matting. It looked so delightfully cool and comfortable there that I readily responded to my hostess' invitation to clamber up, and I was pleased to notice that, in spite of her severe accident, Mrs. Sheldon was able to follow me.

"I am ordered to be out in the open air as much as possible," she said; "it is quite as good up here as on the river; indeed, I prefer it. I am very glad to see my friends, but I trust you are not going to interview me. I have been so terribly ill I have not been able to do anything since I returned. When I am stronger I shall hope to arrange my materials and write an account of my expedition."

"I only want a chat with you, and to hear from yourself how you have succeeded in your undertaking. You have done what no woman has attempted; indeed, women should feel proud of you; your courage, perseverance and indomitable resolution have caused you to succeed where hundreds would have failed."

"I should like my sex to feel proud of me, and I can assure you I have done everything, and more than I ever hoped to accomplish. You can say this if you will. Many motives have been ascribed to me which I never dreamt of in undertaking my expedition. I never professed any scientific purpose, I had no wish for geographical exploration; I simply wanted to study the native habits and customs free from the influence of civilization in their primitive condition, more especially among the women. I started on my journey without any companionship; not even a medical man accompanied me; my English stewardess, too, the only white woman in my expedition, was taken seriously ill at the outset and had to be carried three-fourths of the way in a very dangerous condition."

"How many were there in your expedition?"

"One hundred and thirty men, all personally disciplined, directed and led by myself. A great deal of fuss has been made about this same discipline. It must be remembered that the majority of my caravan party were untrained and unreliable; there was also a disposition to be rebellious. Not only had I to protect myself, but the lives and property of those dependent upon me. I had to consider the sacred rights of the majority, and if I had once allowed these rights to be trampled upon there would have been an end to all order. I had to gain absolute control over these savages, and I had to gain it by the discipline which seemed most suitable. I had expected hardships, I had counted the cost before I started, and I received valuable advice from Stanley and other travelers. I visited a portion of the country which was solely inhabited by natives who had never seen the face of a white man, much less a white woman. Day after day, in the solitude of these deserts, I encountered difficulties which were almost more than human being could overcome. There were times when I really think, had I followed my impulse, I should have shot more than one of these savages. I lay awake night after night trying to isolve the problem of justice with mercy. Patience is essential in dealing with these natives, also absolute truth. I never broke a promise I made to them, but the Englishman has established a bad name for want of good faith. The white man, thay would say to me, promises much when here, but he forgets all about it when he is gone. I never shirked dangers or difficulties myself. I was always the leader. If a ford had to be crossed, I always swam across the first; if a mountain had to be climbed I took the lead. I never asked them to do anything more than I did myself, and I shared every hardship with them equally. Thus I established a reputation for courage and truth; while, if punishment had to be meted out, it was done with justice, and I waited patiently for the execution of orders. They saw I had absolutely no fear, and they gave me the name of the 'Fearless One.'"

"You must, indeed, have had courage and perseverance; not one woman in the world could have done as you have."

"My education as a child was a help to me in this respect. I was brought up like a boy—to swim, ride, shoot, fish, etc., and led a free life. I have alway been a great traveler. I have read most books of travel and have met nearly all great travelers. I spent two years in Cuba, and I have known Du Chaillu, Garibaldi and other noted men. I belong to a Quaker family; my great-great-grandfather was Sir Isaac Newton; perhaps I inherited my perseverance and patience from him."

"Did you meet with opposition from the various chiefs through whose districts you passed?"

"On the contrary, I may say, without egotism, that I was treated like a queen. The natives could not understand a woman in charge of a caravan; they called me in their language 'the woman-man.' They never showed me any rudeness; I received nothing but deference and homage from the natives. The chiefs would constantly send messengers and couriers ahead to find out if I intended to pass through their territory, either going or returning. I went straight ahead to Kilima-Njaro, completed the round and returned by the German side. I frequently received as many as ten oxen as a mark of homage, and the natives would come down to meet me. If ever they avoided me or held aloof, I would go frankly up to them with extended hands and offer them attractive gifts."

"Were you able to see much of the native customs and ceremonies?"

"I particularly wished to get acquainted with the women and children in their home life, such as it is, and they freely admitted me. I witnessed their marriage feasts and even their sacred burial ceremonies. When a native dies the friends burn the body and char it with many secret rites. They cut off the head and place it with others of the family in a tree trunk, burying the body elsewhere. Hence the tree trunks are full of skulls, which travelers often find. It must not be forgotten that these natives are, at the best, savages. They were interested in what I showed them, but I question if they will ever be civilized; certainly not until better communication has been opened up. They do not care to adopt our manners and customs, but prefer their own. Many of their customs would seem strange to us, perhaps repulsive; but I will say this: I have seen far greater indecency in London among civilized men and women than I ever saw among these poor savages. Their marriage customs are very strange, but I cannot well enter into particulars now. I would like very much to give a series of lectures upon African women to my own sex; they would be full of interest. I went to Africa prepared to accept things as they were; I found great delicacy of feeling. Once a band of warriors visited me at my camp in the usual state of nudity. I insisted upon my own expedition wearing clothes, and these warriors, seeing them, divined by instinct that their own appearance might be distasteful to me, and the next day they reappeared clothed. I can give another instance of kind feeling and sympathy. A young girl noticed one day that I had not any rings on; I had merely left them off. She felt so sorry for me that she immediately drew off the ring on her finger and placed it on mine."

"You visited Lake Chela?"

"Yes, I started to explore it on April 26. The descent is so precipitous we had to slide down rocks, crawl over prostrate trees and force our way through the forest, swinging from tree to tree like monkeys. The high cliffs entirely surround the lake, and there is a strange, weird stillness, only broken by the murmur of the waves; although how the waves were caused I cannot discover, there being no current, neither inlet nor outlet. We constructed a kind of raft, and thus circumnavigated the lake, a distance of about six miles. The lake is infested with crocodiles, and is evidently very deep, as we failed to touch the bottom. The heavy rains considerably impeded our progress—unfortunately it was the commencement of the rainy season when I set out; we were often up to our armpits in the water and marshes."

"How did you meet with your accident?"

"I was being carried in my palanquin across a swollen torrent. The porters stumbled, and, seeing a fall was inevitable, they let me go, and I was thrown into the water from a height of forty feet. Had it not been for the palanquin I must have been killed; as it was, I greatly injured my spine. Then the carriers dropped me again, with further injury, and this was the sole cause of my illness. I never had a touch of fever even, but I suffered terrible agony from my fall, and the forced marches in that state utterly prostrated me. I am still suffering and ill, though much better. I have as yet been able to see no one. I attended the meeting of the association at Cardiff, and read a paper before them which was very well received, but I suffered greatly from the strain in my weak state."

I saw Mrs. French Sheldon was beginning to look very weary, and would have taken my leave had she not begged me to come into the house and see some other curiosities. Upon the lawn the famous tent has been erected, which was occupied by Mrs. Sheldon during the whole of the expedition. Here she slept and received her audiences. Inside was the palanquin which so fortunately saved her life in the terrible fall.

The photographs which Mrs. French Sheldon has taken are marvelously faithful in reproducing the effects. The difficulties of photography were very great, owing to the enveloping clouds. The portraits of the natives must have been instantaneous; the exact expressions have been caught, even the attitudes and actions, and I should have much liked to reproduce some of the types of native men and women which Mrs. Sheldon has taken. They have intelligent faces, full of life and expression, while some are even handsome.

Her collection of native ornaments, jewels, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, skins, spears, baskets, cups and decorations of all sorts are extremely fine. They are all neatly labeled with the date and occasion of presentation or purchase, and may have interesting histories attached. The whole, when arranged, will form one of the most complete and unique collections ever gathered together, and well deserves to be exhibited in a museum. The enormous weight of jewelry worn by the native women is quite extraordinary and would very seriously impede, if it did not altogether weigh down, an English woman.

The patience and perseverance which Mrs. French Sheldon must have exhibited in collecting all these representative curiosities are alone sufficient to show her careful and accurate powers of observation. Her book on her African expedition will throw considerable light upon many a phase of native life never yet touched upon by any of our men travelers, and she has conclusively proved that patience and truth are the essential virtues when dealing with the natives. Her own courage and success have carried her through unheard of difficulties, and will cause her name to be handed down to posterity with those of other famous explorers.

SHANDON and Golf (registered) new brands of Whittaker's sugar cured meats. Why buy a rough and tasteless, salty ham when you can get Whittaker's Golf and Shandon and Rolled Boneless Shoulders, which are far superior, much cheaper.

The Week at the Training School.

At the Women's Training School, 813 North Fourth street, the lessons for the week will be as follows: Cooking, Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; luncheon course—gumbo soup, oyster patties, partridges a la plessy, sweet potatoes, Southern style; puff paste, squash pie. Thursday, from 9:30 to 12 o'clock, beefsteak, broiled; maitre d' hotel bettler, boiled potatoes, parsnips, fried; stale bread, griddle cakes, coffee. Thursday, from 2:30 to 5 p. m., veal cutlets, mashed potatoes, pastry, lemon pies.

The dressmaking class is every day, also stenography, typewriting, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

The children's class in sewing is held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The free library is open every day from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

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WE THANK YOU.

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It was indeed a gala week for everyone. It is with regret we were unable to wait on all the people Monday and Tuesday of last week. But this week, with our additional help, we hope to serve everybody. Here are some of the bargains for next week:

Bedroom Suits, ...	$13.75;	Reduced from $20.00
Parlor Suits, ...	23.00;	Reduced from 32.50
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Sideboards,	13.25;	Reduced from 20.00
Dining-Room Tables,	3.25;	Reduced from 5.00
Brussels Carpets, per yd,	.55;	Reduced from .75
Ingrain Carpets, per yd,	.25;	Reduced from .40

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A KINGLY WARRIOR

Robert Louis Stevenson Writes the Genealogy of a Savage.

THE WAR OF CONQUEST IN APEMAMA WHICH OVERTHREW THE REPUBLIC.

King Tembinok' Presents His Guest With Native Armor as a Keepsake—History of a Savage Warrior Who Displayed the Qualities of a General.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

APIA, Samoa, Oct. 15.—Thus all things on the island, even the priests of the gods, obey the word of Tembinok'. He can give and take, and slay, and allay the scruples of the conscientious, and do all things (apparently) but interfere in the cookery of a turtle. "I got power," is his favorite word; it interlards his conversation; the thought haunts him and is ever fresh; and when he has asked and meditates of foreign countries he looks up with a smile and reminds you—"I got power." Nor is his delight only in the possession, but in the exercise. He rejoices in the crooked and violent paths of kingship, like a strong man to run a race or like an artist in his art. To feel, to use his power, to embellish his island and the picture of the island life after a private ideal, to milk the island vigorously, to extend his singular museum, these employ delightfully the sum of his abilities. I never saw a man more potently in the right trade.

It would be natural to think this monarchy inherited intact through generations. But, so far from that, it is a thing of yesterday. I was already a boy at school while Apemama was yet Republican, ruled by a noisy council of old men, and torn with incurable feuds. And Tembinok' is no Bourbon, rather the son of a Napoleon. Of course he is well born. No man need aspire high in the isles of the Pacific unless his pedigree be long and in the upper regions mythical. And our King counts cousinship with most of the high families in the Archipelago, and traces his descent to a shark and a heroic woman. "I think lie," is the King's emphatic commentary; yet he is proud of the legend. From this illustrious beginning the fortunes of the race must have declined; and Tenkoruti, the grandfather of Tembinok', was the chief of a village at the north end of the island. Kuria and Arenuka were yet independent; Apemama itself the arena of devastating feuds. Through this perturbed period of history, the figure of Tenkoruti stalks memorable. In war he was swift and bloody; several towns fell to his spear, and the inhabitants were butchered to a man. In civil life his arrogance was unheard of. When the council of old men was summoned he went to the Speak House, delivered his mind, and left without waiting to be answered. Wisdom had spoken; let others opine according to their folly. He was feared and hated, and this was his pleasure. He was no poet; he cared not for arts or knowledge. "My gran'-paths one thing savvy, savvy pight," observed the King. In some lull of their own disputes, the old men of Apemama adventured on the conquest of Apemama; and this unlicked Caius Marcius was elected General of the united troops. Success attended him, the islands were reduced, and Tenkoruti returned to his own Government, glorious and detested. He died about 1860, in the 70th year of his age and the full odor of unpopularity. He was tall and lean, says his grandson, looked extremely old and "walked all the same young man." The same observer gave me a significant detail. The survivors of that rough epoch were all defaced with spear marks; there was none on the body of this skillful fighter. "I see old man, no got a spear," said the King.

Tenkoruti left two sons, Tembaitake and Tembinatake. Tembaitake, the King's father, was short, middling stout, a poet, a good genealogist, and something of a fighter; it seems he took himself seriously, and was perhaps scarce conscious that he was in all things the creature and nursling of his brother. There was no shadow of dispute between the pair; the greater man filled with alacrity and content the second place; held the breach in war, and all the portfolios in the time of peace; and when his brother rated him, listened in silence, looking on the ground. Like Tenkoruti, he was tall and lean, and a swift walker, a rare trait in the islands. He possessed every accomplishment. He knew sorcery, he was the best genealogist of his day, he was a poet, he could dance and make canoes and armor; and the famous mast of Apemama, which ran one joint higher than the mainmast of a full-rigged ship, was of his conception and design. But these were avocations, and the man's trade was war. "When my uncle go make wa'," he laugh," said Tembinok'. He forbade the use of field fortification, that protractor of native hostilities; his men must fight in the open and win or be beaten out of hand; his own activity inspired his followers, and the swiftness of his blows beat down, in one lifetime, the resistance of three islands. He made his brother sovereign, he left his nephew absolute. "My uncle make all smooth," said Tembinok'. "I mo' King than my partha; I got power," he said, with formidable relish.

Such is the nephew's portrait. I can set beside it yet another, from an able but fanciful brush. Many another has often, I may say always, delighted me with his romantic taste in narrative. He has not always, and I may say not often, persuaded me of his exactitude. But I have already denied myself the use of so much excellent matter from the same source that I begin to think it time to reward good resolution, and his account of Tembinatake agrees so well with the King's that it may very well be (what I hope it is) the record of a fact, and not (what I suspect) the pleasing exercise of an imagination more than sailorly. A (for so I had better perhaps call him) was walking up the island after dusk, when he came on a lighted village of some size, was directed to the chief's house and asked leave to rest and smoke a pipe. "You will sit down and smoke a pipe and wash and eat and sleep," replied the chief, "and to-morrow you will go again." Food was brought, prayers were held (for this was in the brief day of Christianity), and the chief himself prayed with eloquence and seeming sincerity. All the evening A sat and admired the man by the firelight. He was six feet high, lean, with the appearance of many years; and an extraordinary air of breeding and command. "He looked like a man who would kill you laughing," said A, in singular echo of one of the King's expressions. And again: "I had been reading the musketeer books, and he reminded me of Aramis." Such is the portrait of Tembinatake drawn by an expert romancer.

We had heard many tales of "my patha;" never a word of my uncle until two days before we left. As the time approached for our departure Tembinok' became greatly changed; a softer, a more melancholy, and in particular a more confidential man appeared in his stead. To my wife he continued laboriously to explain that though he knew he must leave his father in the course of nature, he had not minded nor realized it till the moment came, and that, now he was to lose us, he repeated the experience. We showed fireworks one evening on the terrace. It was a heavy business; the sense of separation was in all our minds, and the talk languished. The King was specially affected, sat disconsolate on his mat and often sighed. Of a sudden one of the wives stepped forth from a cluster, came and kissed him in silence and silently went again. It was just such a caress as we might give to a disconsolate child, and the King received it with a child's simplicity. Presently we said good-night and withdrew, but Tembinok' detained Mr. Strong, patting the mat by his side and saying: "Sit down, Stlong. I feel bad; I like talk." Strong sat down by him. "You like beer, Stlong?" said he, and one of the wives produced a bottle. The King did not partake, but sat sighing and smoking a meerschaum pipe. "I very sarry you go," he said at last. "Miss Stievens he good man, woman he good man, boy he good man; all good man. Woman he smart all the same man. My woman" (glancing toward his wives) "he good woman, no very smart. I think Miss Stievens he big cheip all the same Cap'n man-o'-wa'. I think Miss Stievens he rich man all the same me. All go schoona. I very sorry my patha he go, my uncle he go, my cutcheons he go, Miss Stievens he go; all go. Stlong, you no see King cry before. King all the same man; feel bad, he cry. I very sorry."

In the morning it was the common topic in the village that the King had wept. To me he said: "Last night I no can 'peak; too much here," laying his hand upon his bosom. "Now you go away all the same my pamily. My brothers, my uncle go away. All the same." This was said with a dejection almost passionate, and it was the first time I had heard him name his uncle, or, indeed, employ the word. The same day he sent me a present of two corselets made in the island fashion of plated fiber, heavy and strong. One had been worn by Tenkoruti, one by Tembaitake; and the gift being gratefully received, he sent me, on the return of his messengers, a third, that of Tembinatake.

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GUER

THE KNIFE THAT

Remarkable Effect of the Tra
Civilize

BY FRANK

[Written for the SUNDAY P

Po Hancy was the chief of a band of Dacoit robbers, those outlaws who for years ravished portions of British Burmah, killing, robbing and burning, and regarding no whether the sufferers were their own people or white-skinned foreigners.

Prominent among these midnight assasins was Po Hancy, but he came to just reward a last, being trapped and killed by two native spies, and the knife by which his head wa severed from his body lies on my library table.

It had been sent to me by a missionary friend, to whom it had been brought as trophy of the superior valor of the loyal an somewhat civilized natives over that of th outlaws of the jungles. It was a rude weapo with a heavy blade nine inches long, inclose in a wooden sheath, and with a beautifull polished handle of bone like wood.

On the point of the blade and on its sid were great blotches of rust, caused by th blood of Po Hancy.

This formidable weapon with its histor was very interesting to me. I could sympathize with the joyful satisfaction wit which the little band of missionaries ha looked upon the knife as a blessed sleep give an assurance that they need no longer l awake on account of rumors of the approac of that bloodthirsty and unconvertib heathen and his band.

More than that, it had another interest f me. It made me think of the man who h come to his death by it.

The idea struck me that Po Hancy and were as different from each other as tw human beings could possibly be. To arran our differences in a tabulated stateme would be a work of a great deal of time a very little value, but there was one dissi larity between us that particularly impress itself upon me.

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How different was I—a languid, so fleshed, young, middle-aged lawyer, tir out by sedentary work by night and by da to whom a walk of half a mile was wea ness, and a climb to my office on the fi floor of a lofty building was a backache.

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As I sat thinking of these things I took my pocket knife and began to scratch spots of rust upon the Burmese blade, an succeeded in detaching a little fine dust f the iron, oxidized by means of Po Han life currents.

There was so little of it that I had moisten the point of my knife blade in or to take it up and look at it. Of course, to eye, it was like any other iron rust, but to mind it was far different. If there re were still atoms of blood in it, it was all nearly all, that remained above earth of famous Po Hancy.

Involuntarily I balanced my penknife my fingers, as if to weigh this infinitesi remnant of savage mortality, when sudde the knife slipped, and in endeavoring catch it the point ran into the thumb of left hand, inflicting a slight wound.

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During the next few weeks many of friends remarked that my health was tainly improving, and there could be doubt that they were correct. I beg take walks that were moderately lon played billiards, which used to tire much that I seldom played a whole g And what surprised everybody, and m quite as much, I joined the athletic This numbered among its members a d or more of my friends, nearly every o whom, at one time or another, had pr me to join the club, assuring me that it the best thing I could do, if I wished to re my old strength and activity, but I ha ways refused.

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THE KNIFE THAT KILLED PO HANCY.

Remarkable Effect of the Transfusion of Savage Blood Into a Civilized Body.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.]

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During the next few weeks many of my friends remarked that my health was certainly improving, and there could be no doubt that they were correct. I began to take walks that were moderately long, I played billiards, which used to tire me so much that I seldom played a whole game. And what surprised everybody, and myself quite as much, I joined the athletic club. This numbered among its members a dozen or more of my friends, nearly every one of whom, at one time or another, had pressed me to join the club, assuring me that it was the best thing I could do, if I wished to regain my old strength and activity, but I had always refused.

The very idea of gymnastic exercise was disagreeable to me, and I was annoyed at their persistence in advising it.

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I kept up my gymnastic exercise nearly every day, and as the club was to give a public exhibition early in the autumn I felt inclined to take part in it. All my love for athletic sports had returned.

But in spite of my undoubted activity there were a good many men in the club who were greatly my superiors in athletic feats, and there was no reason to suppose that I would acnieve any especial distinction in the public games.

The conviction of this somewhat dampened my desire to become a contestant on so important an occasion, and I sat down one evening to consider the matter.

"In the first place," said I to myself, "how did I regain all my old strength and activity? I have not altered my method of living, my diet is the same. I have had no change of air."

At this moment my eyes fell upon the knife that killed Po Hancy, which still lay upon my table.

"By George!" I exclaimed, springing to my feet, "could it have been that?"

My face flushed and my whole form glowed as I remembered how I had fancied that I had poisoned myself by introducing into my veins the stuff I had scraped from the Burmese knife.

And now, could it be, was it by any means possible that I had accidentally inoculated myself with some of the blood of P Hancy, and in so doing had introduced into my system some of his savage vigor and agility?

The more I thought of this the more strongly I became convinced that it was so.

I am a scientist in an amateur way, and I take a great interest in the experiments, such as those performed by Brown-Sequard and Dr. Koch. If some physical attributes of one

An Evening's Pastime.

class of living beings could be communicated to another by inoculation or hypodermic injection, why should not other physical attributes be transmitted in the same way? I could see no reason to doubt this, and in fact I believed myself a proof that the thing could be done.

Now, if I possessed some of the high physical qualities of the defunct Po Hancy, why should I not possess them in a greater degree? What he had in perfection was what I had lacked. If I could get what he no longer needed, and what, indeed, I would gladly have deprived him of, whether I had been able to get it or not, why should I not have it?

There was really nothing to object to in this proposition, and I determined to make an experiment.

Rubbing some glycerine over the blood spots on the Dacoit knife, I scraped vigorously until I accumulated a little mass of the gummy substance. Then, baring my left arm and excoriating a little spot upon it, as if I were about to vaccinate myself, I rubbed in the compound.

"Now," said I, wrapping a handkerchief about my arm, "we shall see what we shall see."

The next morning our waitress, who was just entering the breakfast room, saw what she did see. She saw me come in at another door, look at the table set ready for the family breakfast, with a large bouquet a foot and a half high in the center of the table, run a few steps and then bound entirely over said table, bouquet and all, and come down upon the other side, with an elastic thud, as if I had been made of india rnbber.

She screamed, and although I had not touched anything, stood, expecting a crash.

"Merciful me, sir," she exclaimed, when she found nothing more was about to happen, "I never did see anybody so supple."

When my two sisters came down—with me they made up the family, for my mother was in Europe—I had to tell them about this jump, for I did not want the girl to do it.

"I have noticed, Harry," said Amelia, "that you have changed very much of late. You are as springy as a jack in the box, and you used to be so poky and stiff. I think you ought not to do that sort of thing in the house. Suppose you had swept everything off of this table what a lot of damage you would have done. And I have had to have the stair carpet stretched and replaced because you will persist in going up three steps at a time and getting it all out of shape."

"I am very glad that Harry is feeling so strong and well," said Jenny, "and I am going to teach him to play tennis."

I laughed internally as I thought of a man with my nimble power playing a baby game like tennis.

The inoculation with the blood of Po Hancy was undoubtedly a success. I could feel strength and vigor bounding through my veins. Without hesitation I announced myself as a candidate for athletic honors in the approaching games.

I will not here relate the feats I performed on the great field day of our club. In contests of hurling, lifting and all that I took no part, but in running, jumping, vaulting, bounding, I excelled all competitors and broke several records.

Had Po Hancy been in my place he might have done better, but without the influence of Po Hancy's wild blood no one on the grounds could have done as well. This is what I said to myself as the crowd roared out its applause and my friends gathered around me to shake my hand.

My whole habit of life was not only changed, but the changes went on. I was not content to be able to bound like a tiger and run like a deer, but I wanted to do these things. Several times, when coming home from my office in the evening, I was stopped by policemen, who wanted to know why I was running like that.

I had some difficulty in persuading them that it was purely from a love of exercise and they advised against such exercise in the public streets.

Late at night I used to have grand runs on the Common, but this did not suit me very well. There were sometimes observers and the place was too open. I liked better the Public Garden, which afterward became my nightly exercise ground.

With a pair of soft tennis shoes upon my feet it was my delight to steal swiftly around masses of shrubbery, dart up avenues, slip before the eyes of an astonished policeman and vanish in the shade, to bound into the branches of some heavy foliaged tree and watch the guardian of the peace stalking below me, and then, when he had passed, drop noiselessly down to track him over the whole of his beat without his suspecting that my soft falling footsteps followed his.

I did not pay so much attention to my business as had been my custom, and I indulged in exercise and long walks even in the daytime, when I should have been at my office.

I felt a great desire to hunt—I do not mean to follow the hounds in their courses about the Boston suburbs—but to tramp through the wild woods and kill things with a rifle.

As there was little scope for this sort of sport in the coast country of Massachusetts I determined to take a trip to the lower part of Florida, for it was too late to go far West. In the forests down there I was sure that I could still find wild game, and if a wandering Seminole Indian happened to interfere with me, or a reckless alligator hunter picked a quarrel with me, I felt that I would be very well able to take care of myself.

My law partners, however, objected very strongly to my leaving town in the midst of our busiest season, and I was obliged to postpone my contemplated trip. One of the members of our firm jocosely remarked to me that so far as business was concerned, I was a better man when I was not so well; and my sisters, who used to object to walking with me because I was so much given to going slowly and stopping often, now declined to accompany me because I strode so rapidly that it tired them to keep up with me.

But it must not be supposed that I lost at this time my desire for companionship; in truth, a novel desire of that sort sprung up within me. A distant relative of my mother, who had always been accustomed to spend some weeks with us in the autumn, now came to make her annual visit.

This was a lady of 30 or thereabouts by the name of Susan Mooney. She was the kindest, gentlest, quietest, softest woman in the world. Her disposition was so tender that if one spoke to her of trouble or pain the tears would almost always come into her eyes.

My sisters were sorry that Susan had made her visit this year during the absence of our mother, for, although they liked and loved her, they did not find her a congenial companion. They were lively girls, fond of society, while she was the quietest of the quiet and fond of home, consequently they were well pleased when they found that I seemed to fancy Susan's company, for that relieved them of the burden.

But after a week or two their feelings changed, and they told me they thought I was paying entirely too much attention to Susan. My family had come to look upon me as a bachelor who would never think of marrying, and it would have surprised them to see me paying marked attention to any lady. But when my sisters saw me paying attention so very marked indeed to Susan Mooney, they were not only surprised, but offended.

"If you are going to marry anybody," said Amelia, "do take some one who is suitable for you. Mother is very fond of Susan and we like her, but she would never do for a wife for you. She is nothing but a bag of milk."

I looked at them and smiled. It was true that I had taken Susan to the theater or concerts evening after evening, when I had been in the habit of declining to go to such places with my sisters; that I made her take long walks with me; that I spent hours with her when I should have been in my office, and that latterly she had been seen to flush a little when I came into the room where she was.

"Susan Mooney," said I, "is exactly the kind of a girl—or lady—that I like. She is so gentle, so docile, so submissive, that I ——"

"Submissive!" snapped Jenny. "I should think so; she has not the least bit of a will of her own. You would become a perfect tyrant with a wife like that. I believe she would grow to tremble when she heard your footsteps."

"I do not say," I answered, "that I am going to marry Susan Mooney, nor that I am going to marry anybody; but if I ever do take a wife I want one who will tremble when she hears my footstep."

They both laughed.

"For a mild-mannered man," cried Amelia, "you talk bigger than any one I ever heard. The idea that any one could ever tremble at your footstep is ridiculous."

I made no answer.

It was well that they could not analyze the blood that now ran in my veins.

To me Susan Mooney was attractive to a degree that no woman had ever been.

I would not cease my attentions to her, but perhaps, since my sisters seemed to be so observant, I would be more wary about them.

One evening as I was sitting in my library and study on the third floor of the house, I heard a slight noise down stairs, as if of a door opening. I knew that the rest of the family had all retired, and I naturally thought that a burglar was trying to enter the house.

The moment this idea came into my mind my whole body thrilled with a warm ecstasy. I slipped off my shoes. I stole to the top of the stairs and listened.

I heard the noise again. Darting back into the room I buttoned my dark coat tight around my neck to conceal my white collar and took off my cuffs, and then seizing the knife that killed Po Hancy, I silently glided down the stairway.

My eyes must have glistened with the expectant joy of meeting a burglar.

What transporting delight it would be to steal upon the rascal and slay him with one blow! It is so seldom that one gets an opportunity to legitimately slay a rascal, or, indeed, any one.

I do not say that I would have decoyed a burglar into the house for the purpose of slaying him, but if one were really here of his own accord how gladly would I exercise my legal rights.

Down the stairs I went, bending low, with eyes peering into the dark, with ears strained to catch the slightest sound, and with the knife that killed Po Hancy half raised in my right hand. I went through all the rooms on the first floor. I descended into the cellar, feeling my way about in the darkness and stopping at intervals to listen. I even penetrated to the back of the coal bin, and I remember thinking, with pride, how I had stepped so carefully as to scarcely disturb a lump of the coal that was piled about me.

Suddenly I heard the same noise that I had noticed before. It was above me, and with a quick and silent bound I was at the top of the cellar stairs.

Here I found what had made the noise; it was a door at this spot which had been left open. I noticed that it was not fastened when I came down, but thought nothing of it. A ventilating window was near it, and when a puff of wind came in this window the door was opened a little way and then swung back of its own inclination.

When I discovered the facts of the case I almost could have cried. I felt that I had sustained a cruel disappointment. Chagrined and depressed I slowly walked into the dining-room and sat down, debating with myself whether or not I would care to put on my hat and take a long night run.

While sitting thus I heard someone coming down the stairs with slow and deliberate footsteps. I knew those footsteps; they were those of Mary Carpenter, our good old housekeeper. Ashamed that she should find me sitting in the dark, I got up and began to look for matches, but before I found them she entered, carrying a lighted candle.

"Mercy on me, Mr. Harry!" she exclaimed, "what on earth are you doing here in the dark? I just remembered that I did not fasten the top cellar door, and I came down to do it. Are you sick?"

"No," I answered, "I am hungry and I came down to get some pie. I was just going to strike a light."

"Well, well!" exclaimed the good Mary, "that is just like you, Mr. Harry. When you were a boy, and even a young man, you were always wanting to eat pie at night, and there were some that said that you would have had better health if you hadn't done so much of it. But for my part I cannot see any harm in eating good wholesome pie whenever a person feels hungry for it. I have not heard you say you wanted some pie for a long while, and it seems like good old times to give you some after everybody else is in bed. Now, it is a lucky thing that I made to-day, with my own hands, the first pumpkin pies of the season. I'll get one and cut you a piece.

"Goodness gracious, Mr. Harry, you didn't mean to cut one of my pies with that horrible knife, did you? If you did I am truly glad

I Leaped Over the Table.

that I came down to stop you. A heathen knife in a Christian pie is something I never heard of yet and I hope never to. It would poison it for me."

In a few minutes the good Mary placed before me a noble specimen of her pastry cooking.

"There," said she, "is a pumpkin pie fit for a king, only kings never get them, and I suppose in England the'd call it a pudding if they had it at all. It's a good inch and a half thick, the way you always liked them, and I am sure a piece of it will not hurt you."

She cut a generous segment of the pie and gave it to me on a plate. She was delighted to see with what pleasure I ate it, and when I asked for another piece she was surprised, but gave it to me saying that it was so light and well baked that she did not believe it would hurt me.

When I asked for a third piece she demurred a little, and then in spite of her really earnest protestations I helped myself to more, and eventually finished the whole pie, which was of a size sufficient for an ordinary family.

"Well, well," said Mary, as she took away my plate and the empty pie dish, "this beats anything you ever did when you were a boy. I only hope that you won't feel badly in the night, but if you do come to my door and knock. It won't take me a minute to mix some peppermint for you, or give you anything else you need."

I did not wonder that the good Mary was astonished at the midnight appetite of a Po Hancy. I began to fear, however, that I had been imprudent in letting this appetite run away with me, and felt very glad that there was some one in the house who knew what to do for victims of unseasonable voracity.

However, there was no occasion for her services; I went to bed and slept the sleep of an infant. In the morning when I awoke, fresh and clear headed, with a wholesome appetite for my breakfast, I felt what it was to possess the digestion of a Dacoit.

The wonderful physical powers with which I felt myself endowed were a source of lively satisfaction to me; but they began to have their drawbacks, and after a time they caused me great mental uneasiness. Because I knew myself perfectly able to do certain things which I ought not to do I wished to do them.

For instance, there was a stout man of German aspect, who, before my Po Hancy days, had been in the habit of going home from his business about the same time that I did, and frequently took the street car in which I was riding. This man, if it were possible, always seated himself next to me, thinking, I imagined, that as I was rather a slender man he would have a better chance of crowding me and getting more than his share of room in case the car became full. And when this opportunity was afforded him he always availed himself of it to the utmost.

I sometimes remonstrated with him, and sometimes tried to crowd him a little, but neither course was of any service, and it not unfrequently happened that I got up and stood on the platform to avoid this unsavory persecutor.

As I now thought of this man, my blood boiled within me. I did not, at this time, ride in street cars, for I felt no need of them, but I felt greatly tempted to get into a car at the hour I usually left my office in the hope that the stout man would enter and sit beside me.

If this should happen, and he should dare to push or elbow me, I would spring upon him and hurl him out of the door of the car, no matter how rapidly it might be moving. I ground my teeth in savage anticipation of the joy I would take in thus avenging myself for all his former insults.

But my common sense and my familiarity with the common law showed me that this would be a very foolish thing to do, certain to bring me into trouble and even ridicule, which would be worse. My uncivilized instincts were so strong that frequently I was obliged, figuratively, to put my hand upon my own shoulder to prevent myself from entering a car in which there was a chance of encountering the stout German.

There were other novel, and perhaps aboriginal cravings which came upon me at this time. One of these was an abnormal longing to possess desirable objects.

For instance, in a jeweler's window, which I frequently passed, there was a handsome brooch which attracted my favorable attention. It was composed of a large stone of the moonstone order, artistically surrounded by brilliants. It struck me that this would be a most appropriate ornament for the gentle Susan, and several times I stood looking at it, and planning how I might get it for her without resort to the usual methods of exchange.

A strong tap on the window pane, a quick snatch and then a series of dartings and doublings along a route which I had marked out in my mind—around a corner, up an alley, over the fences of two back yards which I had noted, into a small street, where I would change my soft, light colored felt hat for a dark traveling cap, which I would have in my pocket, then a rush into a crowded thoroughfare and a leisurely walk home.

But this scheme did not altogether please me. I would have better liked in the dark hours of the morning to climb a tree which stood before the jeweler's shop, to go out upon a limb until it bent down to the level of the transom window over the top of the door, to open this, slip in, pocket the brooch, climb up to the transom, listen, drop outside and noiselessly glide away.

I had entirely too many fancies of this kind, and when away from my temptations my mind was seriously troubled by the thoughts of the dangers to which I was exposed; this robber blood was making a different man of me, a man who ran the risk of ending his life in a prison.

I used to ponder for hours upon my alarming condition.

Sometimes I thought of myself as another Mr. Hyde; but, alas! my case was worse than that. I was not sometimes good and sometime bad; I was under an influence which was steadfast and of increasing power, the effects of which, my reason told me, must be permanent.

When a Christian gentleman has put Dacoit blood into his veins, there is no way of his getting it out again except by letting out all his blood, a remedy I did not fancy.

How earnestly I wished that Po Hancy had been converted before he had been killed.

But had the robber chief repented and led a proper life he would not have been killed, and I would have had no knife with his blood upon it, and my present physical perfection would never have come to me. When I looked upon the matter in this light I asked myself whether I would have been satisfied had it been so, and I could not bring myself to answer yes.

After all it was my vanity that had brought this terrible peril upon me. Had I been contented with the little prick my knife had given me I might have been no more than the active, healthy Boston gentleman I had always wished to be. But the foolish desire to shine in the athletic games had not only given me an excess of strength, but also the impulses of a jungle sneak.

When troubled thus my greatest relief was the society of Susan Mooney. The flow of her gentle soul was so unrippled that it seldom failed to soothe me. Feeling the great good she was to me, I now made up my mind to marry her, and it delighted me to think that in so doing I would not be troubled by the ordinary antecedents of matrimony.

I would simply inform her that she was to be my wife, then all she would have to do was to set herself to the task of getting ready for the ceremony. But I could not always avail myself of the soothings of Susan, and the agitations of my mind became more harrassing and frequent.

Early one evening I was sitting alone in my study, torn by a desire to take a long walk into the suburbs, and restrained by fear that if I did so I should be induced to forget that I was not a prowling Dacoit.

Suddenly I heard a cry below stairs. It was the voice of my dear Susan in terror and pain. In ten seconds I had bounded down to the drawing room, where, between my two sisters, I found the fair Susan almost fainting, with one of her white hands reddened with her blood, and in her lap the knife that killed Po Hancy.

The situation was quickly explained. That afternoon Jenny had brought down the knife to show a visitor interested in such things, and now Susan had been playing with it and had cut her finger.

The wound was not a serious one, and the sufferer was soon cared for and conducted to her room. I took the knife upstairs, determined to lock it up securely.

But as I was about to replace it in its sheath I noticed that the blade was discolored in several places with fresh blood—the blood of Susan, still moist.

I sat for some ten minutes earnestly gazing upon the knife blade.

What a contrast—the blood of Po Hancy, the blood of Susan Mooney! As I pondered, a thought, seemingly filled with the light of a coming salvation, dawned upon me. I bared my right arm and with my penknife I scratched the skin from a space of over an inch in diameter.

On this I rubbed the moist blood of Susan—as much of it as I could get from the great knife blade. I trembled when this deed was finished. I did not dare to think what might happen, but I hoped.

The next day my right arm was very sore and I could not write. I felt assured that no one with Dacoit blood in his veins should be allowed to perform an operation of the nature of vaccination. As my disability, the cause of which I did not explain to any one, gave a reason for a little vacation, I went off to the Berkshire hills.

The gay season of Stockbridge and Lenox had not yet come to an end, and the life there interested me very much. It was a pleasant change; for years I had mingled very little in fashionable society. I met a good many friends and acquaintances, all glad to have me with them, but they seemed surprised, as well as pleased, at my willingness to enter into all the festive doings of the region.

In fact, I agreed to whatever was proposed to me, except when two of my fellow-members of the athletic club asked me to join them in a long tramp. This I declined, mainly for the reason that they had planned to start very early in the morning, before sunrise, and I would not give up the delightful and tranquilizing hours of sleep which immediately precede a late breakfast.

At the close of the day after my return I rode home from my office in a street car. At the corner where I had been in the habit of expecting him the stout German got in.

There was an empty place next to me large enough for an ordinary person, but not large enough for him.

He came directly to me and endeavored to squeeze himself into the vacancy. As he did so, I moved as far as possible away from him, in order to give him the room he desired.

That evening my sister Amelia took me aside.

"Harry," said she, "I have something very serious to say to you. Susan has had a letter from mother, begging her to stay here until her return. Now, this will keep Susan with us a month longer, at least, and I think this is a very deplorable thing."

"Why so?" I asked.

"Because it will give you an opportunity to carry on your absurd courtship of her, and that cannot fail to end in your marrying her, and I should like to know, Harry, what could be more deplorable than that? In fact, Jenny and I have made up our minds that we will not stand it. Mother may consent to live in the house with that simple Susan as your wife, but we never will."

"My dear sister," said I, "you and Jenny need not trouble your minds on that subject. I do not in the least desire to marry Susan Mooney. She is a good woman, very good, but she is not the sort of woman I would want for a wife. I should think you could see that for yourselves. The life of a hard working man like myself is monotonous enough without Susan. But now that you have spoken of marriage, I will say that I met two ladies, one in Stockbridge and one in Lenox, either of which would make a wife of the kind I would really like. I rather prefer the Lenox girl, Miss Camilla Sunderland. Do you know her?"

"Camilla Sunderland!" exclaimed my sister, "why she is a leading belle, a dazzling star of the season. She goes everywhere, does everything; drives four-in-hand, rows, plays tennis matches, is devoted to balls, theater parties. Why, my dear Harry, I should think that you could not exist with a wife like that."

"Miss Sunderland," said I, leaning back in a soft arm-chair, "would be just the wife I dream of. I am sure I prefer her to the lady at Stockbridge. I am not disposed, as you know, to take part to any great extent in the exciting life of the fashionable world, but I should wish to feel that through my wife I had a part in it."

"Well," said Amelia, "you may never get Camilla Sutherland, but I am truly glad that you have given up all thoughts of Susan. But, Harry, a very great change must have come over you; it was not long ago that you told me you wanted a wife who would tremble at your tread."

I made a gesture of languid disapprobation.

"My dear girl," said I, "I should despise a woman who would tremble at my tread."

I have not yet married Miss Sunderland, partly because it is difficult for a man of my quiet and slow turn of mind to follow and find her in the mazes and intricacies of the fashionable life in which she exists, and partly because my sisters have succeeded in making me doubt her acceptance of my addresses in case I should get opportunity of offering them to her.

But I want her, and until she is married to somebody else I shall continue to hope.

As to the knife that killed Po Hancy, I threw it into the Charles River.

It is a dangerous knife.

THE END.

HERR GUSTAV FREYTAG.

A MORNING WITH A NOTED GERMAN NOVELIST IN HIS GARDEN.

He Uses Strong Language in Criticising the Younger German Writers and Doesn't Care Much for Either Russian, Scandinavian or French.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

GOTHA, Nov. 17.—Being near Gotha, I resolved to pay my respects to Gustav Freytag, the author of "Soll und Haben," at his villa in Siebleben, where he retires every year after passing the winter months in his study at Leipsig, surrounded by his bookcases.

A peasant showed me the way to his summer residence.

"There's Die Gute Schmiede" (the good forge—the name of Freytag's villa), and he pointed to a gate in a hawthorn hedge. "He is most likely in the garden by this time; you know, he likes to attend to his flowers. He is a dear old man!"

I perceived an old gentleman who looked very like Freytag to me, stooping over a bed of pumpkins. He was interested in a particularly large pumpkin and tapped the gardener, who stood beside him, in a jovial manner on the shoulder.

I saluted him when he looked up from his work.

"In a moment, sir." And he gave a few more directions to the gardener, who then left us.

"Probably a visitor to the author?" he inquired.

I nodded.

"That's me. Beautiful, is it not? to listen to the songs of the finches and starlings." And then pointing to some blossoming trees in the orchard. "That is simply delightful! You most likely wish to know something new about me. There is but little to tell. All I had to say is in my books. However, a chat may be of profit to us both."

There was a slight mixture of amiability and haughtiness in his manner which reminded me involuntarily that he was accustomed to associate a great deal with the nobility. It may be of interest to know that he was reader to the Duke of Coburg Gotha and belonged to the staff of the Crown Prince during the Franco-German war.

He was dressed in a dark suit; his Prince Albert coat was tightly buttoned, only leaving a glimpse of his shirt front and black tie.

He accompanied his speech with some refined gestures, and his little, white, well-shaped hands showed but too clearly that they had never known manual labor and that gardening was a mere pastime.

His high forehead, thin gray hair, which he has the peculiarity of combing over his ears, his gray mustache and delicate features give him more the appearance of a school teacher or a tutor in a noble family, who has repeated his knowledge a thousand times to his pupil, than a poet writing by inspiration.

And, considering the persons he has been acquainted with, the number of university professors, historians, well-to-do merchants, city officials, editors, publishers, is by far larger than literary men or artists. He has never been what one could strictly call an inventive mind, but more of a reflective nature.

But he always had a great liking for the society of actors, and even now, in his old age, he is faithful to them, though they are no celebrities, but merely clever and painstaking stock actors.

"I do very little in summer. The winter is my time for work. In the summer I attend to gardening, only now and then I have a visitor, though they are not as numerous as in former times. I am getting old. I live a very retired life. Solitude has always been dear to me, even in youth."

His speech was now and then interrupted by a cough. His health has always been very poor.

As we walked through the beautiful, well-tended garden Freytag now and then stooped to look at a flower or arrange some plant. When we at last reached the entrance to the house he begged me to excuse him for a few minutes and disappeared.

While I stood waiting I scrutinized the surroundings. From what I could see, everything was of extreme simplicity, such as is met with in hundreds of German families of the better class. And, though the first impression was friendly and indicated a life of intelligence and leisure, yet it aroused a feeling of oppression as if, all after, the inhabitants of the villa lived in a limited sphere of thought.

"May I present you with this?" my host said, reappearing; "it once secured me admittance to the philosophic faculty of the Breslau University," handing me an old, faded pamphlet. It was an essay on the ascetic dramas of the Poetess Roswitha of the eleventh century, the Nun of Gandesheim.

I thank him and remarked:

"The reward for such labor is generally not very large."

"But it is a comfort to me to sit at my desk and work through the material for a certain subject. I have studied thousands of pamphlets to be able to write 'Pictures From the Past of Germany.' One thing my critics always forget, namely, that I am chiefly a politician and scientific in my themes."

Freytag took part in all the political events of his day, followed every party change with great interest, though it was always more of a passive than active nature.

"You most likely also think that there was no Germany before the coronation of the German Emperor at Versailles?"

I told him "I thought that Germany, since it had become an empire, had acquired the esteem of the whole world and it could surely feel proud of the men it has produced, if only to mention Bismarck, Wagner, Schopenhauer."

He shook his head. "I see it in quite another light. I do not attach so much value to this great reunion of German lands, but"—here he stopped, evidently fearing he might lose himself in too long a conversation. Then we came to talk of a subject which is almost unavoidable in interviewing an author—namely modern literature.

"I dislike these modern schools, Russian and Scandinavian as well as French. True enough we have a certain connection with the souls of past human beings, but, luckily, it lies hidden, and it is not difficult to discern what is inherited and what self-acquired. What is the use of trying to do the impossible? Beautiful experiments of course, but I still prefer Scott! And as for realism!—my 'Die Fabier' (Freytag's Roman drama) is realistic—more realistic, perhaps, than Flaubert's' Salammbo.' Not only is the construction peculiar, but everything is historically correct and bare of all the passions, sentiments and thoughts of this age. Altogether there is but little of interest in German literature."

"And what do you think of the young writers?" I asked.

"Conrad, Albert, Behr, Hauptman, etc.," he inquired. "Pardon me, they remind me of certain animals that grunt."

"And of the old writers? Who is there—Heyse and Spielhagen. Heyes of course! But—between us—he is over sensitive and too sentimental, you know. And Spielhagen! I am better acquainted with him, but he is even more so, or rather romantic, I should say."

Freytag began to grow a little restless and as he managed to lead me quite near the garden gate and repeatedly looked at his watch, I thought it time to take leave and say good-bye to the old man.

Freytag is now in the 70s and I fear that after his death his fame will be short-lived in foreign countries. In Germany, however, he will be remembered for the great service he has rendered to the dramatic art of his country, particularly in "Count Waldemar," "The Journalists" and "The Technique of the Drama," and in his series of novelties, "The Forefathers," depicting the fortunes of a German family during the most interesting epochs of German history, which would be interesting reading to every one with a taste for historical novels.

FRANZ WAGNER.

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WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Depends Upon How It Is Read and Wher You Place the Comma.

A comma or any other point of punctuation is a little thing, but when it gets into the wrong place is as troublesome as a speck o dust in the eye and often as dangerous. Here is a "poem" written, or constructed rather, more than forty years ago. Nobody knows who wrote it, but it is probably the work of some ingenious schoolmaster. It has been claimed for Mother Goose and Junius, but both would probably repudiate the authorship:

I saw a peacock with a fiery tail
I saw a blazing comet pour down hail
I saw a cloud all wrapt with ivy 'round
I saw a lofty oak creep on the ground
I saw a beetle swallow up a whale
I saw a foaming sea brimful of ale
I saw a pewter cup sixteen feet deep
I saw a well full of men's tears that weep
I saw wet eyes in flames of living fire
I saw a house as high as the moon and higher
I saw the glorious sun at deep midnight
I saw the man who saw this wondrous sight.

Now this is very absurd, but put a semicolon after the noun in each line except the last. It won't be a model of poesy, but it will have a little reason in it as well as rhyme.

Here is another:

I saw a pack of cards gnawing a bone;
I saw a dog seated on Britain's throne;
I saw King George shut up within a box;
I saw an orange driving a fat ox;
I saw a butcher not a twelvemonth old;
I saw a greatcoat all of solid gold;
I saw two buttons telling of their dreams;
I saw my friends who wished I'd quit these themes.

Move the semi-colons from the end of the lines and place them after the words "cards," "dog," "George," etc.

These puzzles are not new things. The ancients had the same sort of time-killing devices. A man wished to learn if he might safely go into battle, and this is what the oracle said: "Ibis redibis non morievis in billo," Put a comma after "redibis," and the translation is "You will go, you will return, you will not die in battle." But put the point after "non," and it reads "You will go, you will return not, you will die in battle."

Here is another clever trick designed for lovers who know hon to read between the lines. Read in the usual way your girl's hard-hearted father will be convinced that the affair is "off." But read every other line, first, third, fifth, etc.

The great love I have hitherto expressed for you
is false, and I find my indifference toward you
increases daily. The more I see of you the more
you appear in my eyes an object of contempt.
I feel myself every way disposed and determined
to hate you. Believe me, I never had an intention
to offer you my hand. Our last conversation has
left a tedious insipidity, which has by no means
given me the most exalted idea of your character.
Your temper would make me extremely unhappy,
and were we united I should experience nothing but
the hatred of my parents added to the anything but
pleasure in living with you. I have indeed, a heart
to bestow, but I do not wish you to imagine it
at your service. I could not give it to any one more
inconsistent and capricious than yourself, and less
capable to do honor to my choice and to my family.
Yes, Miss, I hope you will be persuaded that
I speak sincerely, and you will do me a favor
to avoid me. I shall excuse you taking the trouble
to answer this. Your letters are always full of
impertinence, and you have not a shadow of
wit an I good sense. Adieu! Adieu! Believe me
so averse to you that it is impossible for me ever
to be your most affectionate and humble servant.

The following is a political platform constructed in 1863. On it all sorts and conditions of men can stand. The first column is the Secession and the second is the Abolition platform, while as a whole it represents Union sentiments. Perhaps some reader can find other sentiments hidden away in its lines:

Hurrah for	The Union
Secession	Is a curse
We fight for	The Constitution
The Confederacy	Is in League with Hell
We love	Free Speech
The Rebellion	Is treason
We glory in	A free press
Separation	Will not be tolerated
We fight not for	The Negro's freedom
Reconstruction	Must be obtained
We must succeed	At every hazard
The Union	We love
We love not	The Negro
We never said	Let the Union slide
We want	The Union as it was
Foreign intervention	Is played out
We cherish	The old flag
We venerate	The Habeas Corpus
Southern chivalry	Is hateful
Death to	Jeff Davis
Abe Lincoln	Isn't the Government
Down with	Mob Law
Law and Order	Shall triumph.

This may be a little too violent for some persons, but it is historical now.

INSIST on getting DR. ENNO SANDER'S Seltzer and Vichy, which is pure and wholesome. It improves the flavor of your liquor while the cheap stuff some dealers try to pass on you, spoils your drink.

Blair Post, W. R. C.

On Wednesday, Dec. 9, the woman's relief corps of Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, G. A. R., will give a progressive euchre party at the post hall, on the corner of Seventeenth and Market streets, for the benefit of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans.

FOR fine old whisky go to King's, 517 Olive street. Everything strictly first-class. The Frozen Punches are away up.

A Thought.

Hearts that are great beat never loud,
They muffle their music, when they come;
They hurry away from the thronging crowd
With bended brows and lips half dumb.

And the world looks on and utters—"Proud,"
But when great hearts have passed away
Men gather in awe and kiss their shroud,
And in love they kneel around their clay.

Hearts that are great are always lone,
They never will manifest their best;
Their greatest greatness is unknown—
Earth knows a little—God, the rest.

FATHER RYAN.

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

COTTON BLOSSOM CLUB.

BROTHER GARDNER TALKS TO JUDGE CAHOOTS.

The Judge Is About Taking Up His Residence in Baltimore, and Is Told That in Baltimore He Should Do As the Baltimoreans Do.

When the regular Saturday night meeting had been opened in due form Brother Gardner looked up and down the aisles of Watermelon Hall and inquired:

"Am Brudder Jedge Cahoots in de Hall dis eavenin'?"

The Judge had just got his left brogan off to scratch a chillblain of the vintage of 1890, but he hastened to replace it and approach the platform.

"Jedge Cahoots," said the President in fatherly tones, "I'ze dun heard dat yo' has decided to go to Baltimore to lib. Am dat so?"

"Yes, sah."

"I'ze dun furder heard dat yo' was gwine to git married arter you git dar; am dat so?"

"Y-yes, sah."

"We shall be a heap sorry to lose yo', Jedge. Yo' is one of de original members of de ole Lime-Kiln Club, an' yo' is one of de

Addressing the Chair.

half-dozen members who follered me down yere to New York. I hev knowed yo' for 'bout ten y'ars, an' Ize free to say I nebber knowed yo' to do anything mean."

The Judge bowed his thanks and Brother Gardner continued:

"Yo' haven't bin regarded as a shinin' light in dis club. I has nebber knowed you to make a speech, second a moshun or move to adjourn. But yo' has had de sense to keep yo'r mouf shet an' not show yo'r rignorance, an' dat counts a heap in yo'r faver. Some men's silence is missed mo' dan odder men's blab. I am sartin dad ebery member o' dis club will feel yo'r absence when Saturday night cums 'round."

The Judge bowed again and was evidently affected.

"Now, Jedge, yo' was gwine among strange people. Yo' will be a strange nigger in a strange land. Ize a ful older man dan yo' was, an' I has trabbled about a good bit. I darfore want to give yo' a leetle advice. In de fust place it will be known dat yo' cum fum New York. Yo'll nacherally be poud of de fact yo'self. But doan let dat puff yo' up too high. Of co'se New York am a big town, an' it's de metropolis of America, but some folks outside of it kin read an' write an' cipher jist as well as we kin. Doan' go down der to Baltimore wid the ideah dat de inhabitants go to meetin' barefut an' wash deir hands wid sof soap."

"No, sah," humbly replied the Judge.

"As a St. Louisan an' a member of dis club armed with a certificate to admit him to any circus free of cost, yo' will have a sartin dignity to maintain. Do it in a dignified way. De man who tries to pull up twenty rods of sidewalk to frow at a barkin' dawg only one foot long suffers by comparison. Should a Baltimore nigger hit yo' in de head wid a

An Exciting Debate.

cabbage as a sort o' welcome doan' go fur to runnin' home cross-lots an' ober fences to git eben. He'll not only git cl'ar away, but yo'r dignity would hev all unravelled an' cotched on de nailheads an' splinters. Do yo' follow me' Jedge?"

"Yes, sah."

"Doan' go to inquarin' around about banks as if yo' had $5,000 to deposit somewhar', an' doan' go to de poss-offis more'n once a week. Jist be what yo' am—a common sort o' man, wid about fo'teen dollars in yo'r wallet after you git dar'. Some folks, when dey strike a strange town, am allus ready to kick. Watch yo'self, Jedge. Eben if a man spits on yo'r butes two or three times doan' raise no row till yo' am suah he's a doin' it kase he wants to pick a fight. I was in Nashville once an' a man dun kicked me three times kase he took me fur a Knoxville nigger dat tried to steal his dawg. He not only 'pologized, but gin me a dollar in cash. Do yo' see de pint, Jedge?"

"I does, sah."

"If yo' doan' find things jist de same doan' kick about it. Seek to accommodate yo'self to de new order of things. If dose people eat w'd deir knives, drink tea out o' deir sassers, hold a piece of pie in deir hands or pick deir teef w'd a fork, yo' do jist de same. Ebery town has its own pecooliar customs, an' it hain't no use to kick. Hev yo' got a tooth bresh, Jedge?"

"Yes, sah."

"Wall, take it w'd yo,' but keep it in yo'r hind pocket fur a few days arter yo' git dar! If de cull'd folks o' Boltimore use sich things den yo' is all right; if dey doan,' den yo' had better rinse out yo'r mouf w'd a little salaratus water an' not attempt to put on any Christy avenue style. Whar' do yo' ginerally walk when away from home?"

"In de middle of de road, sah."

"Dat's a good ideah, Jedge, but when yo' git down dar jist keep y'ur eyes open. If de rest of 'em walk dar yo'll be right at home; if dey keep on de sidewalk den yo'd better foller suit. Doan' do nuffin to make yo'self conspicuous. Yo' is a leetle bow-legged, Jedge, if I remember right?"

"Jist a trifle, sah," replied the Judge, as he glanced down at the opening through which a cider barrel could have been rolled without the ends barking his legs.

"Yes, I see. Wall, doan' try to conceal de fact from the public. Nuffin' calls attenshun to a bow-legged man quicker dan to hev him try to dodge de fact. It doan' happen to hurt yer looks in de least, an' I doan' know but it's an improvement."

"I looks upon it dat way," replied the Judge.

"An' now about gittin' married, Brudder Cahoots. I reckon you has dun thought de subjick all ober and has concluded dat it's de wery best thing you kin do?"

"Yes, sah."

"Den go right ahead, but prepa' yo'self fur sartin things. Everything looks like peaches now, but dat state of things can't last. De best of wives git a leetle off now an' den. Me an' de ole woman git along as well as any couple on airth, but we hev our off day. One mawning she'll git up an' build de fiah as cheerfully as yo' please, an' on de next she'd see me in Texas fust. Nacherally yo' am de boss of de roost, but be keerful how yo' boss. De fact dat yo' happen to be de husband doan' gin yo' de privilege of walkin' all ober yo' wife."

"I understand, sah, an' I'ze much obleeged," said Bro. Cahoots.

"Jist one word mo', Jedge. I dun forgit whether yo' hev any religun or not."

Yes, sah, I has; I'ze a Baptist."

"Ah! I'ze glad to h'ar it. I'ze a Baptist myself. Howeber, I dun want to say to yo' dat if you git down dar' to Baltimore an' find dat de Baptist meetin'-house is way off ober de hill, an' de congregashun is small and pore, while de Methodist Church am right clus by, an' de congregashun am big an' rich, study policy. One religun will git yo' to heaben jist as quick as another, an' de bigger de congregashun de less de pew-rent. Jist walk right in dar' among de Methodists an' make yo'sef to hum, an' yo'll find it de proper thing. Dat's all, jedge, an' you can now sot down."

The Judge had scarcely been seated when Samuel Shin arose to ask for information. If he remembered aright Baltimore was the place where the torpedo chicken was invented. If he was not mistaken in this, and if Judge Cahoots was going to Baltimore to live, wouldn't it be a wise thing for the brother to post himself as far as possible?

"Misser President, I decidedly object to any such purceedins!" exclaimed the Rev. Penstock as he bobbed up.

"How do yo' mean?" asked the President

"What has de torpedo chicken got to do wid Jedge Cahoots?"

"It has got nuffin to do wid him jist now, but it may hev."

"Well, I object! Talkin' 'bout torpedo chickens is a slur on our race!"

"Brudder Penstock, yo'r objeckshun am not sustained, an' I shall declar' you out o' order an' ax yo' to sit down. Brudder Shin am quite right, an' it's de fust sensible thing I eber knowed him to bring up. Arter dis meetin' am out I shall walk home wid Jedge Capoots. On de way I shall post him as fur as I possibly kin, an' should he go ober to Baltimore an' make de mistake of tryin' to pull a torpedo chicken off de roost in place of a spring chicken it won't be my fault. We will now upset de water pail, kiver up de fiah an' break de meetin' in two for one week."

HE DIDN'T GET THE CORKSCREW.

There Were No St. Louis Men on the Train and His Wife Had to Suffer.

The train was rumbling along peaceably when a tall individual entered the car, looked at me with a meaning glance and asked for a corkscrew. He said his wife was very sick, back in the sleeper. He had a bottle of medicine but couldn't get the cork out. I was full of sympathy and told him so, but explained that I couldn't help him out because I was in the service of the W. C. T. U.

Then he went down the aisle, nudging the passengers and asking for a corkscrew. But it was a cold water convention. Some of them didn't even know what a corkscrew was. Then he went forward into the other car. Half an hour later he came back looking disgusted and went into the sleeper. I tried to look and feel unconcerned, but curiosity finally got the better of me and I started for the sleeper to see if he had found a corkscrew. Incidentally, I really sympathized with his wife and wanted to find out what medicine she was taking. Just as I got to the door he burst into the car flourishing a ten-dollar bill over his head.

"I'll bet ten to five there isn't a St. Louis man on the train," he shouted.

I never bite, except when I see a sure thing, so I put up a five in the hands of a fat man. Five coach loads of people on a train just out of St. Louis must contain some St. Louisans. I felt sure of the money.

"Now," said I, "where shall we begin?"

"At one end and go to the other," he replied quietly.

Well, we began with the sleepers and went through to the smoker. There were men from New York, Chicago, London, Philadelphia and Richmond. We found one from Horsehead, N. Y., and one from Tombstone, Ariz. There was a Frenchman from Paris and an Italian from Palermo; a Chinaman from Hong Kong and a sweet young dude from Baltimore, but not a St. Louis man in the crowd. The dusty city was not in it—not any more than she was in it during the World's Fair scrimmage. One man said he was from Pike County and my eager friend looked at him suspiciously for a momket, but passed on, saying to me in a whisper, "He is no Pike County man." Well, I lost the bet and the fat man made over the boodle to the sick woman's husband.

"How did you know there wasn't a St. Louis man on board," I asked.

"Why, because I didn't get the corkscrew," he said, with a look at me of contemptuous pity for my ignorance.

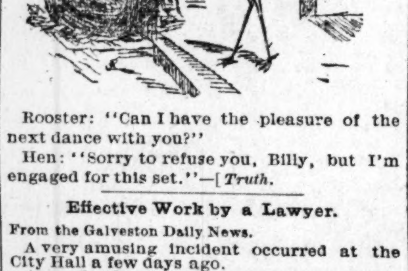
JAY SEWALL.

Wooden-Legged Men in Blocks of Four.

From the Washington Evening Star.

Four men hobbled up the steps into Judge Kimball's court room this morning and stood in a line to answer a charge of having been disorderly near the Peace Monument. When arraigned they answered in chorus, "Guilty." "Five dollars or fifteen days each," said Judge Kimball, and the quartet of strangers turned toward the door and marched back to the cell below. Their names were on the records as Charles Dale, Edward Minnick, John Watson and William Turner. Judge Kimball's attention was attracted to their manner of walking, and Bailiff Kendig informed him that each of the men had a wooden leg. They told him that they were railroad men from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and they were here sight-seeing. Later they were released on their own recognizance to leave the city.

Dancing in the Barn.



Rooster: "Can I have the pleasure of the next dance with you?"

Hen: "Sorry to refuse you, Billy, but I'm engaged for this set."—[*Truth.*

Effective Work by a Lawyer.

From the Galveston Daily News.

A very amusing incident occurred at the City Hall a few days ago.

A couple of men, while in a state of cheerfulness and inebriation, became boisterous in their wordy warfare and were taken before Judge Cavin.

A friend of the two belligerents, who had also been looking upon the wine when it was red, appeared as counsel for them.

The self-constituted attorney had talked but a moment, however, when Judge Cavin said:

"Discharge the prisoners and lock up their attorney."

The order was complied with amid an outburst of laughter.

In the Book Column.

First Burglar: "What is it you are looking for?"

Second Burglar: "The review of my last burglary."—[From the *Fliegende Blatter.*

A Compromise.

From Judge.

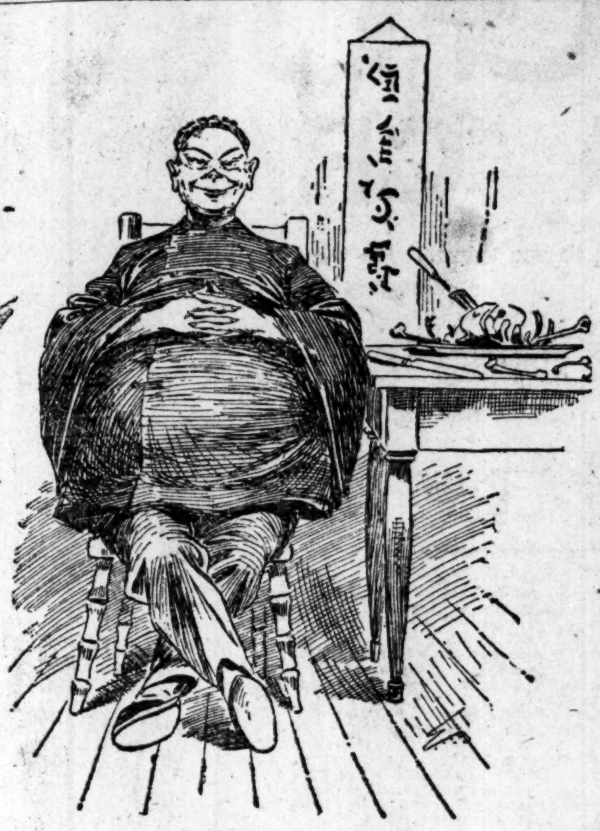
Grandma (to little May, aged 5, the household terror): "Don't you know that poor mamma is very delicate, and that when you are so very, very naughty it makes her very much worse? Mamma can't stand it any longer. You will kill her. Now what shall we do?"

May (sitting on small stool in front of grandma while mamma is weeping on sofa): "Well, I don't know; but if she'd get another doctor perhaps she could stand it better."

A GREAT REDUCTION.

MR. LOTTS.—Great Hunks! I would n't miss that train for twenty dollars.—

—Well, I 'll be dolgarned if there is n't a nickel!



TURKEY IN ASIA.

A THANKSGIVING STUDY.

WAITED TOO LONG.

WASHINGTON—"Say, Jeff, I t'ought you wuz agoin' t' mek a speech at d' poleetical meetin' las' night."

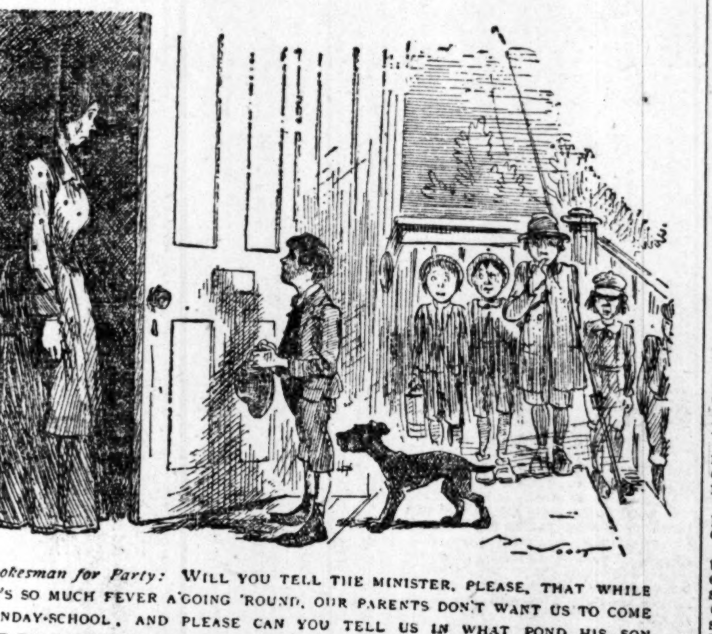
JEFFERSON—"So I wuz—but I didn' have de nerve t' mek de speech widout tek'n. a drink or two, and when I felt like mekin' it, I couldn' talk."

IT WAS THEIR FAULT.

LOBBSEY—"Say, Hollins, I never noticed it afore. What ails them feet o' yourn?"

HOLLINS—"My wimmen-folks uster play 'This little pig went ter market' with 'm too much when I was a kid."

Wanted.—ROOM FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN.



Spokesman for Party: WILL YOU TELL THE MINISTER, PLEASE, THAT WHILE THERE'S SO MUCH FEVER A-GOING 'ROUND, OUR PARENTS DON'T WANT US TO COME TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL, AND PLEASE CAN YOU TELL US IN WHAT POND HIS SON CAUGHT THAT BIG FISH, YESTERDAY?

"DROP A WORM IN THE SLOT, AND HEAR ME SING."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CIGARETTE.

AT CAMP-MEETING.

"Now, Sis' Honnor, you was in de wrong. I want you to lissen to me, an' don't fly up"—— ——"My Lord! ain't dat chile contrary?"

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Every Day Incidents in Western Editorial Life.

WILL BE HERE.—We received word the other day from Col. John Fairbanks, who is running a cactus farm about twenty miles west of town, that he would try and come in some time within a fortnight and shoot us full of lead. The Colonel seems to have got riled because we blasted his political ambition by proving that he sold himself to both parties last year and ought to be rode out of Arizona on a three-cornered rail.

We shall be home every day in the week for the next month, and the Colonel needn't mind knocking on the door when he calls. He may just walk right in and begin popping away, and if he downs us no one about the office will do anything to prevent him getting away. We can feel our private graveyard just aching for another victim.

TOLD HIM SO.—On several different occasions we have said to Ben Williams through these columns that this town couldn't appreciate a man of his eccentric conduct. Ben didn't believe us. He continued to drink, quarrel and shoot at everybody who differed from him on biblical questions, and last night the boys took him out and gave him four dozen lashes on the bare back and asked him if he wanted a change of climate. He did. He wanted it bad. He was hunting for it when last seen, and if he is wise he won't return here for some years to come.

In this connection it may be well to say a few words to Bank White, who acts as bouncer for the Red Star Saloon. He has tried to kill three or four men in the last four weeks and we believe him to be the party who fired a dead jackass rabbit through our bed-room window last week. Unless he makes a great change in his conduct the boys will get up a surprise party on him soon, and their little affairs are never pulled off without someone getting hurt.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE—Most of our citizens will readily recall to mind Maj. Blackshaw, who spent some weeks here last summer trying to break the faro banks. It is perhaps needless to say that he did not succeed. The Major visited us almost daily, and on one occasion showed us a human ear which had once belonged to a man in Prescott who called him a liar. We believe he claimed to have carried the ear for sixteen years.

It seems that when the Major left here he went North, and one day he fell in with a man and exhibited the relic. The stranger turned out to be a brother of the man who lost the ear, and he not only took possession of it but of both the Major's to boot. The latter will now know how it seems to have somebody using his ears to put an edge on a jack knife, and we can't say we feel a bit sorry.

LOCATED—As there was some little misunderstanding as to what had become of the man who stole Gen. Hennessy's white mule from in front of the Post-office the other night, we rode out into the country about three miles yesterday and obtained all possible particulars. The stranger is at present located about four rods to west of the Raisin Valley trail after it crosses Buffalo Creek, and some one has put up a head-board with an inscription on it to the effect that he died of heart failure. We think he did. We think that several other organs also failed him at about the same time. Any one who thinks he got away is laboring under a mistake, and such an idea also does the boy injustice.

SIX TWO-CENT STAMPS FOR A NICKEL.

If There Is a Financial Crash Presently This Boy Won't Be In It.

From the New York Sun.

He was a typical street boy, ragged and dirty. He walked into a saloon at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-eighth street and to a drop-a-nickel-in-the-slot-and-get-two-stamps machine which stood on a counter in a corner. He looked around to see if any one was watching him, and then he slyly dropped a nickel in the slot. He seized the stamps that fell out, and looked around again. Then he dropped another nickel in the slot and seized the stamps. There was a crowd at the bar. Apparently nobody was paying any attention to him and he kept on dropping nickels in the slot. He was so interested in the occupation that he forgot to see if he was being watched, and when a young man put his hand on his shoulder and said, "Well, sonny!" he jumped, and tried to run out of the door. The young man held him.

"What's the matter?" he asked, "I'm not going to hurt you."

"Oh, please, mister, le'me go, an' I'll divide honest wit you," pleaded the boy, not at all reassured.

"Divide—divide what?" demanded the young man.

"De stamps, mister. honest divvy; le'me go, won't ye?"

"Why, I don't want any of your stamps," said the young man. "I went to know what you're buying so many for, that's all."

That reassured the boy. He took two nickels from one pocket and a handful of stamps from the other. "Had 50 cents borrowed from th' old woman," he said, "got 10 left, an' (counting his stamps) forty stamps; that's a cent apiece for a 2-cent stamp, 'n' I've made 40 cents. Nuther feller told me about it, 'n' I been workin' it. 'Taint wrong, is it?"

By wey of reply the yonng man dropped a nickel in the machine. Six two-cent stamps dropped out. He dropped in another and four more fell.

"No, 'taint wrong," he said to the boy, pocketing the stamps, "but I wonder how the company makes any money?"

Then and there he agreed with the boy not to tell anybody about the bonanza. The boy dropped in his two nickels and got in return seven stamps. Then he went out to realize on them. If that machine is not fixed pretty soon there may come a financial crash, and the young man and the boy won't be the ones who fail, either.

Did She Use a Side-Saddle?

From Judge.

"Sue got on her high horse again this afternoon," said Miss Bleecker to her Boston friend.

"What was the present occasion of her mounting her altitudinous equine?" asked Miss Emerson.

A New Inducement.

From Judge.

"Here's the latest thing out," said the groceryman; "a parachute goes with each kerosene can."

OUT O' QUADS AND SPACES.

M. Quad's Story of the Last Days of an Old Tramp Printer.

One night as I was going along Pearl street a man called to me from a dark doorway, and I stopped and looked in to finally make out a very ragged chap sitting on the first step of the stairs.

"Look a-here—I want to have a talk with you!" he said, as I asked what was wanted.

"Very well; come out here."

"Can't do it. If I should leave this place some other chap would jump my claim."

"Is this where you sleep?"

"Yes, unless the police get on to me and throw me out. No Fifth avenue style about it, but it keeps off the dew and the mosquitoes. Say, old man, something in thy tones leads me to suspect that thou art a fellow of my own craft. Am I k'rect?"

"What's your craft?"

"I'm an old print. Come, now, hast thou ever handled stick and rule? Dost know a standing galley from an imposing stone? Hast thou ever hustled for a phat take on the copy hook?"

"I have."

"Shake! I'd have bet on it! Just the man I'm looking after. I was saying to myself not five minutes ago that if an old print would only come along and stop to buzz with me I could forgive the world for the way it has wronged me. Are you broke?"

"Not quite."

"Out of a sit?"

"No."

"Lucky dog! Say, old boy, I've tramped this country from end to end. I've made my string in almost every office between the Augusta *Chronicle* and the Galveston *News*. I'm on my last take now; I've got slug 30 this time for sure."

"I'm old and broken and played. I'm out o' quads and spaces. I haven't had a dollar mark in the box for weeks and weeks. I've got just about a week longer to live."

"I hope it isn't as bad as that."

"It's just that way. Capitals, small caps and italics all played out, and I'm solid matter for the bone-yard. Let's reason a bit. I want to ask a favor of you—a dying favor of an old print like myself."

"I'll grant it."

"Gimme a half and don't ask me what I want to do with it. Don't advise me. Don't moralize. Don't double-lead no temperance lecture on me nor give me paragraphs of philosophy in italics."

"Here's your half."

"Bless you, old man! How I'd like to have met you five years ago, when I could hold two gallons of beer at once! Now, then, I appeal to your fraternal sentiment."

"Well!"

"When I am dead slip in a line of stars as a token of respect for the death of one who has stood at the case for over thirty long years. It's the only tombstone my grave will have. Will you do it?"

"I will."

"Shake! You are old Long Primer leaded out! You are reprint copy! You justify to a dot."

"Are you going?"

"Yes. Don't fling any ? ? ? ? after me. Don't pity me, for it's too late. The old tramp print has got slug 30 and its no use kicking. So long, old man, and may you always have a full case and get the phattest takes."

Easily Remedied.

Conductor: "My dear sir, this won't do. Nobody can get in or out. Suppose you turn around."

That's a great deal better, don't you see?—[From *Weber Land und Meer.*

Precious Love Letters.

From the Chicago Sunday Tribune.

"What is in the package?" asked the clerk at the express office, proceeding to fill out a blank.

"Old letters," replied the young woman.

"Value?" mechanically inquired the clerk.

"Fifty thousand dollars."

And the plaintiff in the breach of promise case of Joone against De Cember, who had just remitted a batch of documents to her lawyer, walked out of the express office with a vivid but businesslike gleam in her eye.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY DANCE AT SHADE CROSSING.

MR. LEGITIME BRONSON: "All right, Miss Wallinf'a; I know it's yo' nex' turn without yo' clappin' meh on d' back fer t' remine meh."

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CANADA WANTS IN.

Outspoken Sentiment Favoring a Change of Allegiance.

A MEMBER OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT ADVOCATES THE MOVE.

Ready to Furl the Union Jack and Hoist the Stars and Stripes—Effect of the McKinley Act in France—Panicky Feeling in St. Petersburg—Another Bankrupt Shoots Himself—Foreign News.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 30.—Considerable excitement prevails in political circles over the attitude of P. A. Choquette, member of Parliament for Montmagny. His latest utterances in the columns of his own newspaper, *Le Sentinel* of St. Thomas, is worthy of note. "The Conservatives," he says, "allege that unrestricted reciprocity will lead to annexation. Well, what if it does? We shall certainly have no objection to that. It must come sooner or later, and it will be better to annex us en bloc than one by one, as is the case by immigration. If reciprocity brings about annexation this will signify that we will profit thereby, and that the 'Star Spangled Banner' will be of more use to us than the British flag."

This is not the first indication of the growing sentiment in favor of annexation throughout the Dominion. For some time the organs of Quebec's Premier, M. Mercier have been openly espousing this policy. The result of the scandals in which so many high government officials have been connected, has been to create almost universal discontent in this province with a form of government under which such corruption is possible. Abbott, the Canadian Premier, is at the head of a corrupt and vicious majority in the Dominion Parliament. The party behind him is a mere shell. The forced retirement of Sir Hector Langevin and Chapleau's disgrace and the far-reaching results of the public contracts expose have left the Tory party in the Province of Quebec without a leader. It is in a chaotic state. Mr. Mercier has the support of 1,600,000 Frenchmen in Quebec, 100,000 in Eastern Ontario, nearly as many more in Western New Brunswick, a large body of them in Kent and Essex Counties, in Western Ontario, the whole body of them, including the half-breeds in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Behind the half-breeds is the entire Indian population of the Canadian Northwest. He has also the support of 500,000 French Canadians in the New England States, the entire Irish race in Canada with the exception of the Orange organization, nearly or quite all of the American residents in Canada, and a large proportion of the young men in all of the provinces. He feels and realizes his power.

There is now in the Province of Quebec a large element who would not only hail annexation to the United States as a deliverance, but who would promptly respond to a movement for the creation of a new Republic in Canada.

FRANCE AND THE M'KINLEY ACT.

THE RECENT REPORT WIDELY DISCUSSED—PARISIAN NOTES.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The report on the effects of the McKinley tariff law in France is reproduced by all the leading journals of Paris, and is pronounced a most interesting document. Apropos of the question of admission of American pork, M. Siegfried, member of the Chamber of Deputies, says that the United States will be able to introduce salt meats in France in spite of the French duty, but that if the United States Congress would diminish the duties on French silks, woolens and cottons a reduction of the French duty on American imports would be readily granted. A treaty of commerce with the United States, he added, was most desirable.

In an interview, M. Christophle, Governor of the Credit Foncier, said that as a patriot he desired to save the Panama Canal enterprise from ruin, but that he would do nothing whatever in that direction unless he was officially invited by the Government to take action. And even if he were so invited by the authorities, he added, he could do nothing until he had received a comprehensive report from competent State engineers as to the amount of money required for the completion of the undertaking.

A Rome correspondent says the Pope disapproves the anti-Republican agitation by Catholics in France arising from the prosecution of the Archbishop of Aix and has instructed the Papal Nuncio in Paris to try to suppress the agitation.

It is said that the late Lord Lytton was a devoted spiritualist; that he believed that he had communications with Joan of Arc and Napoleon and that he complained that he was always baffled in trying to have access to the spirit of his father.

ALMOST A PANIC.

ST. PETERSBURG EXCITED OVER BERLIN FINANCIAL RUMORS—RUSSIAN NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—There was almost a panic on the Bourse here yesterday owing to a belief in the latest financial rumors concocted in Berlin, and the increasing faith in the report that Emperor William had decided to resign his honorary colonelcy of a Russian regiment, and that the object of the journey of M. De Giers to Berlin was to dissuade the German Emperor from taking such a step. These reports were untrue, although there is reason to believe that the Kaiser contemplated resigning his honorary Russian commands.

The Russian newspapers testify to the excellent impression produced by the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag. The *Novosti* says the speech deprives the hostile articles in the German Russophobe papers of all their importance. The visit of M. De Giers, says the *Novosti*, has had a valuable result in dispelling the clouds between Germany and Russia and France.

In Odessa an outcry has been raised that Seemtsvoi agents are paying fancy prices for rye that is so adulterated with sand and other materials that it is unfit to eat and also that they are buying wheat at prices above the market rate. It is feared that the outcry will put a stop to the contributions of people charitably inclined.

ANOTHER BANKRUPT SUICIDES.

THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRASH CLAIMS ONE MORE VICTIM.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—There was another sensational suicide and failure to-day added to the long list of troubles growing out of the bankruptcy of Friedlander & Sommerfield. In this case it is Herr Paarmann Cohn, proprietor of a wholesale watchmaking establishment, who has committed suicide. Herr Cohn shot and killed himself with a revolver, leaving a statement that his death was caused by heavy losses he had suffered through the failure of Friedlander & Sommerfield.

The *Post* of this city is authority for the statement that the Russian Government is about to issue a decree prohibiting the exportation of horses from Russia. In some quarters this intended action of the Czar's Government is looked upon as additional evi-